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Credit Extension and Some of Its Pitfalls

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THE first question a business man granting credit should ask is, With whom am I doing business? Is he dealing with a corporation, a partnership, or an individual? Corporations present some of the more difficult credit questions. Seldom do business men have an accurate understanding of the powers and limitations of corporations, yet such an understanding is vital when credit is extended. Thus, it will probably surprise many business men to be told that a corporation organized in Delaware is considered a foreign corporation in New York.

Now a "foreign corporation" must comply with the laws of the state in which it seeks to do business. If it fails to do so, it is, in the legal sense, an outlaw. It is denied admission to the courts of the state. It cannot sue or recover for goods actually sold and delivered. Although a debtor may not deny his indebtedness, the mere fact that the corporation is doing business illegally is a sufficient defense.

These and similar considerations make it important for every business man to understand the legal requirements involved in interstate trading; otherwise, serious mistakes may be made in granting credit.

Suppose a corporation with a charter from the state of New Jersey opens an office in New York City, selling goods from that office and doing business in the legal sense within the state of New Jersey. By this action it becomes as to every transaction in New York a legal outlaw. Its accounts become dependent entirely upon the honesty and good will of customers for payment. There is no legal liability on the residents of New York so far as the New York courts are concerned. If, however, instead of opening an office in New York, the corporation sends traveling salesmen to New York, and takes orders which are filled from New Jersey, the case is quite different, for then the corporation is not—in the legal sense—doing business in New York, and is entitled to the protection of the New York courts.

It is common knowledge that the liability of the stockholders of a corporation is limited, and that a corporation's responsibility is measured by its own assets. Its stockholders, directors and officers are, with exceptions to be noted, not liable to creditors, yet even this fact is often overlooked.

Corporation a Financial Shelter

THE Smith Baking Co.'s stock was owned by the Smith family. Of the 100 shares of stock, John Smith, Sr., owned 95. He was president and treasurer of the corporation. In the fat years he drew all the dividends carried by the business, and with them bought the land on which the bakery stood. He took title in his own name, improved the land with valuable buildings, and in the course of time acquired a reputation for wealth.

However, through neglect, business dropped, and the company became slower and slower in paying its bills. But its credit was unlimited, because Mr. Smith was known as a man of means.

Yet as a matter of fact Mr. Smith, with all his property, was not liable for the debts of the company. It is true that he owned practically all of the stock. He was the president. He controlled the elections of the directors, who were members of his own family. He drew practically the entire dividends of the company, and yet Mr. Smith and the Smith Baking Co. were entirely distinct.

The corporation, then, in this case was simply a financial shelter, a limitation of liability. It was notice to all the world that Mr. Smith had appropriated the company's capitalization—to which creditors doing business with the Smith Baking Co. must look for the repayment of their debts. If that was not enough for the settlement, then the creditors, who had deliberately and with plenty of opportunity to discover the limitation sold goods or lent money must, in the event of disaster, accept their proportion in the distribution of assets. This would not hold, of course, if the Smith Baking Co. had failed to comply with any of the preliminaries required by the laws of the state to make a valid corporation.

With Whom Are You Dealing?

IT may be that the laws of the state require a corporation's organizers to record the certificate of incorporation—to which creditors may refer if they wish. Now if Mr. Smith happened to be doing business in a state where recording is necessary, and had forgotten to record his charter or had failed to complete his organization, the situation might be completely altered. The consequence might be that Mr. Smith, who, as the active head of the Smith Baking Co., had contracted debts in the belief that the charter to his company afforded him protection, would find himself a partner in the business. Or in some states, if Mr. Smith as president had incurred debts for an amount more than the capital stock of his company, he would be personally liable.

In any event, the man who is extending credit will be on the safe side only if he finds out with whom he is dealing. The information is easy to get, and can be secured either by a letter to the secretary of state of the state in which the concern is incorporated, or by inspecting the records. The practical questions in connection with granting credit to a corporation follow:

First: What is the capitalization of the company?

Second: How much of this was paid in?

Third: If not in cash, how was the property appraised?

Fourth: Who are the officers and directors?

There are, of course, a number of questions, such as assets and liabilities, character of management, the concern's history, and all other matters that would enter the problem of extending credits to individuals.

Associations of persons, if they are not incorporated, may usually be regarded as partnerships. From the credit standpoint, the assets of the individual partners may be considered, since partners are liable, not only jointly, but individually. In cases of ordinary partnerships, there is no limitation on the liability of the individual partners. Whatever the individual partners own may be looked to as security for the partnership's debts.

However, it must be borne in mind that the individual partner's possessions must first go to satisfy that which he individually owes, before partnership creditors can realize anything out of these individual assets. This is illustrated by the following case:

Jones and Hull were partners selling farm implements in a small but prosperous rural community in Wisconsin. In connection with their business, they traded extensively in farm lands. With an established reputation for shrewdness, and wealth, they started a bank under the name of Jones, Hull & Co. This bank also prospered. Then Jones died, and Hull succeeded to the business. He took in several of his employees as junior partners, and continued the business under the old name.

The bank's deposits, as well as the outstanding liabilities of Jones, Hull & Co., were based largely on the extensive holdings of lands, and through overextension Jones, Hull & Co. had to close its doors.

In the course of events, the banking establishment and Mr. Hull found their way into the bankruptcy courts, where it was found that there was very little for the creditors of Jones, Hull & Co., because the personal liabilities of Hull swallowed up his individual assets.

The practice of pledging accounts receivable for loans has become rather common in recent years. It consists of assigning book accounts before their maturity to firms loaning money on the strength of such assignments, the money being used by the merchant or manufacturer in the conduct of his business.

A Practice of the Improvident

IN some large business centers the volume of transactions is so great and rates of interest low enough to make it profitable both for the merchant and the lender of money to carry on business in this way. As a rule, however, the practice is resorted to by the improvident and short-sighted business man who is unable to figure overhead and who pays a high rate of interest that draws the vitality out of his business. The practice, once commenced, is hard to discontinue, and is almost invariably a sign of trouble.

The assignment of accounts receivable is a form of secret lien or charge upon the assets of the customer that may very largely affect the question of credit to the merchant or manufacturer in question. Thus, a concern that was manufacturing and wholesaling ladies' garments found itself in need of a loan; because of ignorance, it was selling its products too cheaply. It assigned its accounts receivable, paying a higher rate of interest than its profit. The inevitable and only possible consequence of this arrangement rolled around in due course of time, and the firm became insolvent. When this occurred it was found that the accounts receivable, the only liquid assets, did not belong to the concern.

The tendency with the law, as with all legitimate business, is to discourage secret liens against property of every character. This prejudice against secret reservations has resulted in statutes requiring that instruments attempting to create a charge against property be recorded, in order to make them valid against creditors and third persons.

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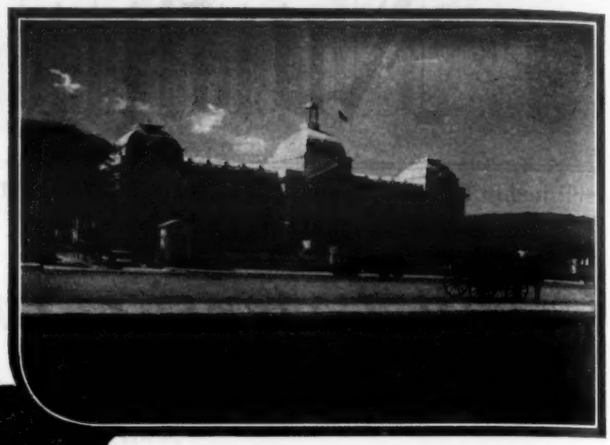
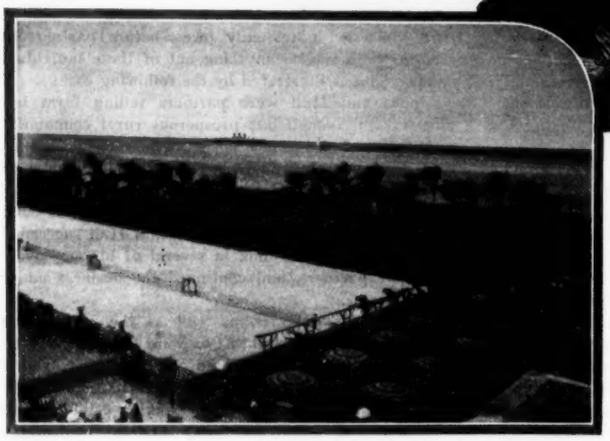
In the Sea Gardens at Nassau

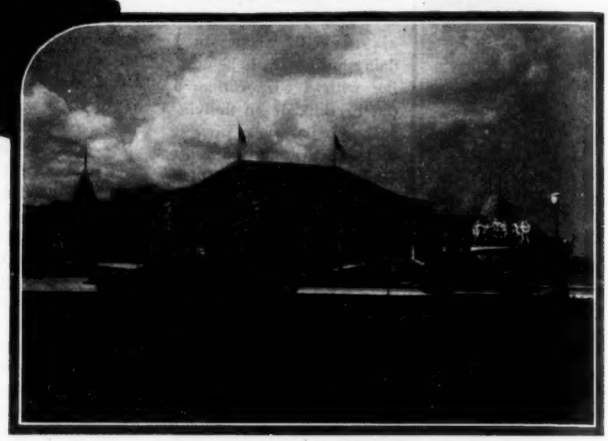


Rural Life on the Island of Haiti

The President's Palace, Port-au-Prince, Haiti



Some Marine Wonders of the Caribbean



The Tennis Courts at Caledonia Colonial House, Nassau

The National Casino, Havana, Cuba

Cruising in the Caribbean

By W. Quackenbush

WHEN one puts out to sea he begins a great adventure; anything, or nothing at all, may happen. This possibly was the spirit which prompted a flock of gulls to follow us 500 miles out on our course, though probably it was more because of hunger and the hope of picking up bits of food. However, when one, a bit wiser than the rest, discovered it was a Scotch ship filled with hungry Americans, and communicated the information to his winged playmates, they gave up all hope. A gull is never gullible for very long.

In making this trip I do not know whether I am following the trail of Columbus or Lindbergh, as both seem previously to have stopped at all the islands on my itinerary. The former is lost in the dustbin of the past, but the visit of the Ambassador of the Air is still vivid in the minds of the people, which probably accounts for lack of enthusiasm, the blaring of brass bands and the gathering of the happy natives upon the various piers to celebrate my arrival.

In making a trip to the West Indies, the first impression one gets is the kaleidoscopic beauty of these islands; in fact, their beauty is so great as to be almost indescribable. From the ship's deck one gazes across a wide expanse of sapphire sea to where, close to the horizon, a fringe of palm trees shows against a turquoise sky. Closer approach shows the pearl of a coral strand of some island glistening in the brilliant sunshine, and inland the soft green of the cane fields makes a beautiful foreground for the distant amethyst hills, the volcanic formation of which makes them seem like a gigantic saw cutting into the blue overhead.

One after the other, big and little, they string out through the Caribbean Sea like a veritable necklace of Gargantuan jewels, one much like the other in general appearance, but each with specific differences. I can think of no better comparison than that of a string of beautifully and closely matched diamonds, each stone having its own particular beauty, but making it difficult to say where the sparkling brilliancy of one ends and that of the others begins. There you have a rather lame and inadequate description of the West Indian islands.

Plowing through the blue water and basking in the warm sunshine, one easily forgets the wintry blasts that sweep around Manhattan's tall buildings. As one sees a small bevy, or flock (or should one say school?), of flying fish rise and scale away like small slivers of pearl, only to plunge into a deep blue wave a hundred yards or so distant, one may easily begin to wonder whether there is such a place as Manhattan.

On a trip such as this, where one lives entirely on the ship, the comfortableness of the vessel is important. In this respect the California, of the Cunard service, is all that could be desired. I recommend it unhesitatingly.

Our first stop is Nassau, a little island, to be sure, but beautiful with that kind of tranquil beauty that pleases the eye and brings rest to the soul. The New Colonial Hotel is large, and contains everything to be found in any New York hotel. The bathing is excellent, and the many wonders to be seen beneath the sea through glass bottomed boats vie with those on shore. The island is much frequented as a winter resort, and I was sorry that our schedule only permitted a short stay. The interesting shops, the funny little pony-drawn conveyances, the tropical growth and all that goes to make any place delightful, are to be found here.

Havana the Beautiful

MUCH can be said of Havana. The great fortress of Morro at the entrance to the harbor, its rows upon rows of tinted stucco houses, makes a beautiful picture as one enters the harbor. The city itself is charming and picturesque. It has many fine buildings, the president's palace and the opera house being two striking examples of its beautiful architectural effects. It has been said that the latter building comes close to rivaling the opera house in Paris.

With all sorts of outdoor sports, such as boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis and horse racing, to say nothing of the Casino at which one may place a handful of chips on number 7, hoping that the little ball in the roulette wheel may take it into its little head to drop finally into the compartment similarly numbered, are some of the things of interest one may find in and around Havana. In fact, almost every divertissement

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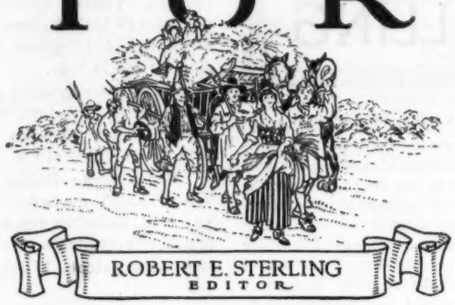
EDITORIAL



THE ALMANACK TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS

ACCOMPANYING this issue as a special supplement is a copy of The Northwestern Miller Almanack and Year Book of the Breadstuffs Industries, which the publishers ask subscribers to accept with their compliments. Heretofore, the Almanack, bound in book form, has been supplied only to advertisers in The Northwestern Miller and offered for sale in a limited edition at a price of one dollar per copy. The present edition will be placed in the hands of all subscribers.

The "Miller's Almanack," now styled "The Northwestern Miller Almanack," had its beginning in 1909, when a modest compilation of trade statistics previously prepared by Frederick J. Clark, northwestern editor of this publication, was expanded into the first issue of a trade year book. Earlier issues were not taken seriously by the publishers, who regarded the necessary statistical data less interesting than the supplementary contents of quip and jest. The good old yellow backed Ayer's Almanack was taken as a model, not only for the disemboweled gentleman on the second page but for the general style of illustration and text. Weather prophecies, with special exemption of all responsibility for accuracy, were an important feature.

It shortly became apparent that the body of trade statistics and data assembled in the Almanack was of value far beyond the anticipations of the publishers. With the passage of years this has steadily grown in volume and completeness, and the opportunities for the editors to amuse themselves, if not their readers, with paraphrased, borrowed or purloined anecdotes and humor of doubtful age and antecedents have been correspondingly restricted. Today the Almanack is much more solemn and relatively more useful.

The publishers regret that distribution of the Almanack as a supplement to The Northwestern Miller necessitates abandonment of the former handy book form and its printing in format standard with the paper itself. It is admittedly less convenient for preservation and ready reference, but it is the belief of the editors that the loss in convenience of size will be more than compensated by the wider distribution thus made possible.

* * *

A man who has for thirteen years served in a Belfast flour mill as "packer, general storeman and bagman," seeks employment with an American miller, and lists as part of his qualifications, "In my earlier life I was engaged as groundsman at the Royal Belfast Golf Club and have a perfect knowledge of the game, having won several important matches." Name, as the Pinkham advertisements have it, given on application.

* * *

THE GAS HOUSE SENATE

TO avoid confusion and misunderstanding in the minds of casual readers of newspapers, they should occasionally be reminded that there is but one United States Senate. The Senate which sits in solemn and pious majesty on our foreign affairs, national defense, taxes and McNary-Haugen schemes for economic transmutation is the same Senate which is currently rooting filth out of the political gutter and gleefully throwing it upon passers-by; the same Senate which, zealous in defense of its dignity, does its daily dozen in proof that it has none.

Ordinary persons not elevated to high place have their preferences among the several candidates for next president of the United States. With some the degree of liking or dislike is considerable and the force and frequency of its expression sufficient for all purposes, both utilitarian and oratorical. In due time they will vote their preferences and be happy or otherwise when the results of the election become known.

Not one of these, the rank and file, citizens in carriages and on foot, would for a moment consider doing in his private capacity what several members of the Senate now are striving to do by way of blackguarding men whose worst crime is ambition for high office. Recently one senator, serving by chance as chairman of a spectacular committee, attacked one of these candidates in so completely inexcusable a fashion that even the opponents of the candidate resented his obvious choice of venom in preference to truth. The memory of an ex-president, pitiably unfortunate in the selection of his friends, is kicked about to make a more spectacular committee "probe." Cabinet members, honestly serving the public according to their lights and in the way of politics, are bully-ragged to make a Senate holiday.

The theory now and then is advanced that election of members of the Senate by popular vote is responsible for the steadily declining quality of that formerly august body. Perhaps its zeal in defending itself from contamination by rejection of newly elected members comes from guilty knowledge of this fact. Certainly some of those, perhaps deservedly, thrust into the outer darkness could not compete with others within in the current business of lowering the Senate in the estimation of ordinary folk. With no distinction of party lines, the present Senate could take lessons in courtesy and decency from a ward primary in any gas house district.

* * *

A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DAY

THE Hon. Arthur Capper, member of the Senate from Kansas, than whose chest none heaves more valiantly in the cause of agriculture, at last has struck a telling blow in its behalf. He proposes, in a resolution introduced by him and adopted by his senatorial confrères, to set aside the first Thursday in October of each year as "Agricultural Day," the circumstances of the action to be communicated by the President to the governors of the several states that they "may take such action as they may deem advisable in order to bring about observance of such a day."

It should not be assumed that this expression of the Senate, so courageously initiated by Senator Capper, is in lieu of the McNary-Haugen bill or other pending measures for farm relief. Those inspired creations must go forward to their own fate. This is rather a blow directed against the sentimental shackles of agriculture. It is intended to free it and to place it on an equality with paint and varnish, oranges, soap, ham, fathers and sons, and other family kin, none of whom or which now is so lowly as not to possess a national day or week consecrated to its glory.

Later on, a symbol and a slogan doubtless will be provided. Ceres riding a tractor rampant with Congress behind toting an oil can and wearing a crown of thorns and the motto "Ich dein," indicating humility, would be nice. There are other and delightfully varied possibilities for adding human interest, but no cause would be served and Senator Capper's bag of tricks would be robbed by their revealment in advance.

"National Agricultural Day" deserves the best the country has to offer. Even though it may not profit the farmer as much as the equalization fee, the thought behind the gesture is sweet and gentle, and altogether worthy. If the farmer rejects it and says he would prefer an advance in the price of hogs, Senator Capper will not be at fault. They also serve who sit and think up funny things to do, and Senator Capper has done his funniest best.

* * *

The court of appeals of the District of Columbia holds that "wheat-nuts" cannot be registered as a trademark because it infringes "grape-nuts." In the interest of consumers, would there be any objection to registering and tagging them all with the generic name "food-nuts"?

* * *

LAWS THAT CREATE COMBINATIONS

"IT may be," says a writer in discussing the coal situation, "that the Sherman and Clayton acts will be amended and the government will undertake such measures of leadership as to check in some degree destructive competition and ruthless waste in production and distribution."

It is not to be questioned that the laws named are chiefly responsible for the appalling state of coal mining, as they are in less degree for the denudation of timber lands and the vast and never to be recovered waste of our oil resources. Industry, forbidden the most elemental right to regulate itself, has gone mad in its effort to make a profit through ever increasing production.

"Too many mines and too many miners," is the difficulty with the coal industry. Too many oil wells and too great hastening to bring in new ones and exhaust the old. Too great timber cutting, too many saw mills and too much lumber forced on a surfeited market at a loss. All because industry is forbidden the same measures of self-control which are esteemed in the behavior of the individual and regarded as fundamental in community life.

Not many men welcome the thought of "more government in business." They had rather endure the ills of "thou shalt not," as provided in the Sherman and Clayton acts, than accept the privilege of self-regulation under active government supervision. Yet it is difficult to see more "government in business" in one case than in the other. Government *is* in business by its prohibition of the right of self-control, without which the competitive system is certain ultimately to destroy itself and be replaced by an industrial oligarchy.

Not only is the waste of natural resources directly due to the antitrust laws, but so also is the steady ingathering of all independent industry by giant corporations. A dozen or a hundred mills or factories may come into no sort of accord or undertake anything for their own preservation as independents, but a hundred or a thousand may be combined into a single corporate ownership and thereafter do whatever they like. Ten, twenty or thirty merchants of a community are forbidden to enter into association for protection, but a great company can locate thirty or a hundred stores in the same town and destroy independent distribution, root and branch.

It is a curious thing that the very laws intended to regulate and restrict business, destroy the "trusts" and generally protect the downtrodden, have been and continue to be wholly responsible for the creation of dominant combinations. The independent in industry is denied the right to do those things which are freely permitted to the corporation which succeeds him. Laws which do not hinder the great industrial corporations effectually prevent associational activities by their lesser rivals.

It is needless to point to the application to flour milling, one of the few remaining basic industries which preserve the independence of the small unit. Granted even a small measure of legal right to cooperate, milling not only could defend itself but could better serve the wheat producer and the bread consumer. Just now it is being squeezed by great buyer combinations against which the Sherman and Clayton acts prohibit any effective defense.

THE WEEK IN MILLING

Domestic Demand.—The advance in wheat to new high levels for the crop did not bring in as much new flour business during the past week as might have been expected. There is growing conviction that the trade is overbought, and that it will take more than a few cents advance to bring about flour buying of any consequence. Buyers appear to have little confidence in the market. On the other hand, the present strength in wheat is encouraging in one respect, in that it may induce buyers to furnish much needed shipping directions. Not many contracts are now delinquent, but some have had to be renewed from time to time in the absence of specifications. Demand for soft wheat from the South continues fairly active. Stocks in that section are extremely low. Pacific Coast business to the Southeast has fallen off, most mills having booked as heavily there as they care to, owing to the scarcity and high premium of soft wheats.

Export Trade.—Foreign business continues dull. Clears are still in good request, however, with directions against old purchases and current buying for prompt shipment sufficient to prevent accumulation. Prices on both straights and clears are very firm.

Flour Prices.—There is still complaint of low prices, though millers generally profess to be doing their utmost to raise them to adequate levels. Quotations on April 3 averaged 25c bbl higher than on the previous Tuesday.

Production.—Mill production figures are reasonably well maintained at figures averaging somewhat higher than in the past two or three years. Last week's average for spring wheat mills of the Northwest was 54 per cent of capacity, against 44 per cent last year and 43 per cent in 1926; mills of the Southwest averaged 61 per cent, against 66 and 54; mills of the central states 78, against 50 and 49; mills of St. Louis 56, against 45 and 35; mills of the Southeast 66, against 60 and 65; mills of Buffalo 64, against 62 and 75; mills of the Pacific Coast 63, against 42 and 38.

Millfeed.—The strong upward movement in millfeed prices, which began in November of last year and continued to heights unprecedented save in the World War period and in the years immediately following, appears to have received a definite check. The peak was reached in mid-March, when spring bran sold in Boston at $47.25 ton. A slight wavering from this high point was followed shortly by a more rapid decline, and on March 31 the Boston quotation had fallen fully $3. The decline in the past week averaged $2. Jobbers report that mill offerings are again plentiful. Mills that a week ago were reported to be out of the market now appear anxious to sell bran for immediate and April shipment. Handlers still find a fair demand for both bran and shorts, principally from mixers in the Midwest and the East. The heavier grades are rather quiet.

European Markets by Cable

LONDON, ENG., April 3.—(Special Cable)—The flour market is firm, with an upward tendency. Fair spot sales have been made, but it is difficult to interest buyers in forward purchases. Today's quotations: Canadian top patents 39s 6d@40s per 280 lbs ($6.76@6.85 bbl), Canadian export patents 37s 6d ($6.42 bbl), American milled Manitobas 40s ($6.85 bbl), Australian patents 36s ($6.16 bbl), American low grades 37s 6d ($4.71 bbl), Argentine low grades 24s 9d ($4.22 bbl), home milled straight run equivalent to 39s, c.i.f. ($6.67 bbl).

Liverpool.—A moderate flour trade is passing, but it is mostly in home milled products. Today's quotations: Canadian top patents 39s per 280 lbs ($6.67 bbl), Canadian export patents 37s 3d ($6.36 bbl), American soft winter patents 45s 6d ($7.79 bbl), Kansas export patents 40s ($6.85 bbl), Australian patents 36s 6d ($6.25 bbl), American low grades 27s 3d ($4.65 bbl).

Glasgow.—The flour market is quiet. There is some demand for early shipment, but buyers, anticipating lower prices, are disinclined to purchase far ahead. Today's quotations: Canadian export patents 37s 6d@39s 6d per 280 lbs ($6.42@6.76 bbl), Canadian soft winters 38s@38s 6d ($6.50@6.59 bbl), American soft winters 43s@47s 6d ($7.36@8.13 bbl), Australian patents 36s 6d@37s ($6.25@6.33 bbl).

Belfast.—A fair business in flour for forward shipment is being done, with prices firm. Today's quotations: Canadian top patents 40s 3d per 280 lbs ($6.88 bbl), Canadian export patents 37s 9d ($6.45 bbl), American milled Manitobas 37s 6d ($6.42 bbl), American soft winters 48s ($8.22 bbl), home milled, delivered, 40 @42s ($6.85@7.19 bbl).

Amsterdam.—Demand is very restricted, business being almost at a standstill. Kansas flours are considered too high, compared to the home milled and Belgian product. Today's quotations: Canadian export patents $7.30@7.60 per 100 kilos ($6.50@6.76 bbl), Kansas top patents $7.80@8.20 ($6.94@7.30 bbl), Kansas straights $7.40@7.75 ($6.59@6.89 bbl), home milled, delivered, $7.30 ($6.50 bbl), Belgian flour $7 ($6.23 bbl).

Hamburg.—Demand generally is more active, and good sales of imported flour are reported. Today's quotations: Kansas top patents for April-June shipment $7.80@8.10 per 100 kilos ($6.94@7.21 bbl), English patents $7.20@7.90 ($6.41@7.03 bbl), home milled $10.40 ($9.26 bbl), rye flour $9@9.50 ($8.01@8.46 bbl).

Copenhagen.—Buyers are holding back and, in consequence, flour sales are limited. Today's quotations: Canadian top patents $7.55@8.10 per 100 kilos ($6.71@7.21 bbl), Canadian export patents $7.25@7.55 ($6.44@6.71 bbl), Kansas top patents $7.35@7.55 ($6.53@6.71 bbl), home milled, delivered, $7.55@7.85 ($6.71@6.97 bbl), Oklahoma patents $7.45@7.90 ($6.62@7.03 bbl), Texas patents $7.25@7.90 ($6.44 @7.03 bbl).

WHEAT

The London wheat market is firm, but inactive, since millers are well supplied. The Liverpool market has quieted, following a spell of good buying.

MILLFEED

Feedstuffs are steady in London, with supply and demand about equal. Bran is quoted at £8 2s 6d ton and middlings £8 2s 6d, ex-mill. Plate pollards are firm at £7 3s 9d@£7 5d, ex-ship. Feed is likewise steady in Belfast, and fair trading is being done. Bran is quoted at £9 10s@£11.

OIL CAKE

London made cottonseed cake is steady at £7 2s 6d@£8, ex-mill, and Egyptian made £7 10s, ex-ship. In Liverpool the imported product is firm, but trading is very restricted. American linseed cake is priced at £11 6s 3d and American cottonseed meal at £11 15s.

OATMEAL

Oats products continue firm in London, with resellers considerably in evidence. Scottish meal is quoted at 50s per 280 lbs, ex-store. Continental rolled oats and meal are higher than a week ago, being priced at 45@46s, c.i.f. American and Canadian rolled oats are held at 48s 9d, and meal at 47s, c.i.f. In Belfast, although imported and home milled rolled oats are equal in price, buyers show a preference for the latter. The quotation is 51s, delivered. American and Canadian rolled oats are priced at 48s and German at 46s, both c.i.f.

No Cable Next Week.—Owing to the Easter holidays, there will be no cable report of the European market next week.

C. F. G. RAIKES.

Flour Output and Percentage of Operation

The following table shows the flour output at principal milling centers, by weeks ending on the indicated dates, together with figures covering a group of representative interior mills in each district, in barrels, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

NORTHWEST—	Mch. 31	Mch. 24	April 2 1927	April 3 1926
Minneapolis	266,894	273,192	200,307	207,132
Duluth-Superior	18,415	16,980	12,565	13,010
Outside mills*	149,391	215,155	202,516	209,624
Totals	434,700	505,327	415,388	429,766
SOUTHWEST—				
Kansas City	131,363	141,768	133,695	92,446
Atchison	23,637	25,800	24,093	24,157
Wichita	31,310	31,854	43,049	31,260
Salina	39,535	41,985	20,371	20,590
St. Joseph	28,190	26,513	30,589	39,987
Omaha	27,451	24,576	19,910	18,632
Outside mills†	164,079	163,120	198,610	148,661
Totals	445,565	455,616	470,317	375,733
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN—				
St. Louis	33,600	27,900	27,300	22,800
Outside‡	44,600	47,400	44,200	40,800
Central States¶	92,441	82,709	30,710	28,595
Southeast	89,261	94,573	99,632	91,566
Totals	259,902	252,582	201,842	183,761
PACIFIC COAST—				
Portland	29,156	26,138	25,220	17,103
Seattle	30,159	27,916	15,210	23,231
Tacoma	45,452	38,761	29,981	24,231
Totals	104,767	92,815	70,411	64,565
Buffalo	161,667	192,250	146,632	177,420
Chicago	35,880	32,346	31,000	33,000

The following table shows the percentages of activity of mills at various points. The figures represent the relation of actual weekly output of flour, as reported to The Northwestern Miller, to possible output when operating 24 hours daily on six days per week:

NORTHWEST—	Mch. 31	Mch. 24	April 2 1927	April 3 1926
Minneapolis	58	59	43	39
Duluth-Superior	50	46	34	35
Outside mills*	48	52	42	46
Average	54	55	44	43
SOUTHWEST—				
Kansas City	66	71	76	61
Atchison	76	80	81	82
Wichita	50	51	69	50
Salina	84	89	53	45
St. Joseph	59	56	64	84
Omaha	100	90	72	68
Outside mills†	50	50	60	44
Average	61	62	66	54
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN—				
St. Louis	56	46	45	35
Outside‡	51	55	51	47
Central States¶	78	68	50	49
Southeast	66	66	60	65
Average	65	61	57	51
PACIFIC COAST—				
Portland	47	42	40	27
Seattle	64	60	33	44
Tacoma	80	68	53	43
Average	63	56	42	38
Buffalo	64	75	62	75
Chicago	90	80	77	82

*Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Montana mills outside of Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior. †Southwestern mills outside of centers named. ‡Mills outside of St. Louis, but controlled in that city. ¶Mills of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, including Toledo.

SUMMARY OF FLOUR QUOTATIONS

Flour quotations reported to The Northwestern Miller as of Tuesday, April 3. (Pacific Coast prices as of previous day.) Unless otherwise noted, flour per bbl of 196 lbs, packed in 98-lb cottons or 140-lb jutes. All quotations on basis of carload lots, prompt delivery.

	Chicago	Minneapolis	Kansas City	St. Louis	Buffalo	New York	Baltimore	Philadelphia	Boston	Columbus	†Nashville
Spring first patent	$7.00@ 7.65	$7.95@ 8.45	$....@....	$7.00@ 7.50	$8.20@ 8.25	$7.50@ 8.00	$7.65@ 7.90	$8.10@ 8.50	$8.70@ 8.90	$7.75@ 8.10	$8.25@ 8.75
Spring standard patent	6.60@ 7.35	7.45@ 8.05	....@....	6.50@ 7.25	7.70@ 7.75	7.25@ 7.60	7.15@ 7.40	7.65@ 8.00	7.75@ 8.70	7.40@ 7.75	....@....
Spring first clear	5.70@ 6.35	6.10@ 6.30	....@....	5.75@ 6.25	....@....	6.75@ 7.00	....@....	6.75@ 7.00	7.00@ 8.10	....@....	....@....
Hard winter short patent	6.90@ 7.50	....@....	7.25@ 8.10	6.90@ 7.30	....@....	7.25@ 7.75	7.50@ 7.75	7.75@ 8.00	7.40@ 8.15	7.60@ 8.00	7.75@ 8.25
Hard winter straight	6.25@ 6.60	....@....	6.65@ 7.30	6.25@ 6.50	....@....	6.85@ 7.45	7.00@ 7.25	7.40@ 7.60	....@....	7.20@ 7.60	....@....
Hard winter first clear	5.30@ 5.85	....@....	5.25@ 5.85	5.30@ 5.80	....@....	....@....	....@....	....@....	....@....	....@....	....@....
Soft winter short patent	7.25@ 7.90	....@....	....@....	7.50@ 8.00	....@....	....@....	7.75@ 8.00	....@....	7.70@ 8.40	7.75@ 8.20	9.40@ 9.75
Soft winter straight	6.65@ 6.90	....@....	....@....	6.50@ 7.00	....@....	6.90@ 7.60	*7.00@ 7.25	*7.00@ 7.50	7.10@ 8.00	7.25@ 7.75	8.15@ 8.50
Soft winter first clear	5.90@ 6.20	....@....	....@....	5.75@ 6.25	....@....	....@....	....@....	....@....	6.85@ 7.70	....@....	6.75@ 7.25
Rye flour, white	6.60@ 6.90	6.50@ 6.60	....@....	....@....	....@....	7.10@ 7.25	7.00@ 7.25	7.25@ 7.50	7.45@ 7.60	....@....	....@....
Rye flour, dark	4.25@ 4.60	4.20@ 4.30	....@....	....@....	....@....	....@....	4.60@ 4.85	5.25@ 5.50	5.30@ 5.40	....@....	....@....

	Seattle (49's)	San Francisco	Standard patent—	Seattle	San Francisco		Toronto	**Winnipeg		Toronto	**Winnipeg
Family patent	$7.80@ 8.40	$8.60@ 8.80	Kansas	$....@....	$8.25@ 8.50	Spring top patent¶	$....@8.00	$....@8.65	Spring exports¶	.37s	....
Straight	5.30@ 6.00	....@....	Dakota	7.70@ 8.65	9.00@ 9.40	Spring second patent¶	....@7.40	....@8.05	Ont. 90% patents‡	$5.45@5.55	....
Cut-off	6.00@ 6.60	....@....	Montana	7.05@ 7.15	8.50@ 8.75	Spring first clear¶	....@6.30	....@7.05	Ontario exports¶	.38s	....

*Includes near-by straights. †Nashville prices, basis f.o.b. Ohio River points for soft winter wheat flour. **In jutes, Fort William basis. ¶98-lb jutes. ‡Secondhand jutes. §140-lb jutes.

IN JEST AND EARNEST
BY HARVEY E. YANTIS

THE NATURE DOCTOR'S PATIENTS

JACK SPRATT will eat no fat,
Nor will he touch the lean;
He scorns to eat of any meat,
His food must all be green.

But Mrs. Spratt will none of that,
Green leaves she cannot eat;
Her special wish is for a dish
Of unexpurgated wheat.

To William Spratt that food is flat
On which his mater dotes.
His favorite feed—his special need—
Is raw and unhulled oats.

But sister Lil can't see how Will
Can touch such tasteless food.
At mealtime fare it can't compare,
She says, with well-broiled wood.

Now, no such foods Leander please,
When he dines at the Ritz;
With sister Jane he prods his brain
With good old-fashioned grits.

But Charlie votes also for oats,
Fresh fruit appeals to May.
The junior John subsists upon
A bale or two of hay.

Corrected wheat for little Pete;
Sauerkraut for Dot; while "Bub,"
The youngest sprout, is started out
On patented near grub.

❖ ❖

Honey seems almost to repel flies when compared with the way a bull market attracts suckers.

❖ ❖

And Fleurette says that it doesn't seem right to her that, as she understands it, even if a man paid $500,000 for a seat on the stock exchange, he wouldn't have a place to sit down.

❖ ❖

But then Fleurette is the young lady who remarked, in discussing a recent scandal, that "a slip of a mere girl caused all the trouble."

No man is so virtuous as he who has been cured of his own vices and then sees them develop in some one else.

❖ ❖

The liquor question today consists mostly in asking, "Is it fit to drink?"

❖ ❖

Some one suggests that the social service workers who are telling Chicago girls how to make pajamas out of flour sacks might perform more of a service if they told Chicagoites how to make bulletproof vests out of them.

❖ ❖

We can remember when they considered they had done their duty by teaching the girls how to make dish towels out of flour sacks.

FARMERS AIM AT HIGHER PROTEIN

WICHITA, KANSAS.—According to a report from C. W. Carlson, county farm agent for Reno County, farmers are taking more notice of the protein content of their wheat and will use proper farming methods for increasing it. Mr. Carlson says a large number are adopting crop rotations, including alfalfa and clovers, which greatly increase the protein of the wheat crops following, and that they are showing greater disposition to plow early, since they have discovered that plowing a month earlier usually adds 1 per cent to the protein content.

WINTER RYE ACREAGE

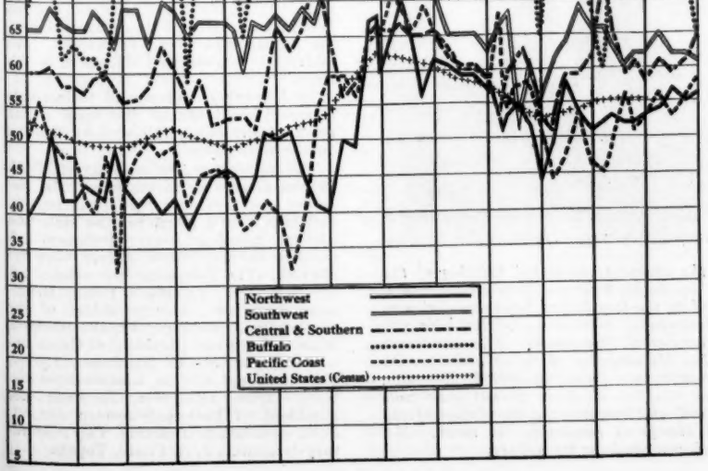
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The total winter rye area sown for the 1928 harvest, as reported by 11 countries, is 26,387,000 acres, against but 25,589,000 sown in those countries for the 1927 harvest, the Department of Agriculture reports. The first estimate of the area sown for the 1928 harvest in Russia is 67,433,000 acres, against some 68,297,000 in 1927.

Wheat Flour—Receipts, Shipments, Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat flour in the principal distributing centers for the week ending March 31, in barrels (000's omitted), with comparisons:

	Receipts		Shipments		Stocks	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Minneapolis ..	4	4	282	205	..	..
Kansas City...	15	25	123	162	..	..
Chicago	218	227	117	167	..	..
New York	310	215	83	56	327	348
Philadelphia .	33	31	39	29	98	107
Boston	139	27	1	7	..	..
Baltimore	17	16	4	14	..	..
Milwaukee ...	50	35	..	..	..	..
Duluth-Sup. ..	34	28	21	15	154	119

Percentage of Mill Capacity Operated



BULLETINS ON THE CROPS

Considerable Soft Wheat Damage

TOLEDO, OHIO, April 3.—(Special Telegram)—Following a period of doubt and uncertainty regarding damage to winter wheat fields of this section, the opinion has now become general that considerable has been done, and that acreage abandoned may be the largest in years. Weather here last week was cold, with heavy snow, now melted, and with warmer growing weather it will be possible to estimate the damage more accurately. Fields inspected are variable, running all the way from good to bad, with every condition in between. The present outlook suggests probable improvement under favorable conditions, and increased acreage may offset the loss. However, a short crop of soft wheat now seems possible.

Southwestern Reports Favorable

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 3.—(Special Telegram)—Warmer growing weather following last week's snow is regarded as supplying ideal conditions for growing wheat in the Southwest. Reports from well-informed sources in the interior are uniformly favorable, with especial emphasis on the generous supply of moisture in the big Kansas wheat territory.

Nebraska Outlook Encouraging

OMAHA, NEB.—Reports received here indicate that the condition of the winter wheat crop in this state is encouraging. Some moisture fell in the winter wheat belt last week, and the crop was considerably benefited by it. The abandonment of acreage this year will not be large, if conditions hereafter continue favorable.

Field Work Under Way in Northwest

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mild temperatures prevail over the Northwest, and reports of field work being under way are coming in from scattered sections throughout southern Minnesota. Soil conditions are represented to be ideal. Seeding should be general within another week. While early reports indicate a decrease in acreage in Minnesota, these are not conclusive. Much will depend upon weather conditions during time of seeding. Considerable wheat has already been sown in South Dakota. Field work there was delayed last week by snow and wintry weather, but has again been resumed. A material increase in acreage is looked for in South Dakota. No seeding will be done in northern Minnesota and North Dakota for two or three weeks.

Western Canadian Conditions

WINNIPEG, MAN.—According to the Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Manitoba minister of agriculture, seeding may become fairly general this week. Reports received indicated that, generally speaking, land was in good condition, but needed warmth. With a continuance of the present bright weather, conditions should in a few days be almost ideal for making a start with the preliminary work. Another authority says that there is plenty of moisture in the ground. The land now needs sunshine. Farmers in various parts of the province, who had planned last week to commence seeding on higher ground, have had to postpone this work on account of the cold weather.

Increased Wheat Acreage in Russia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first estimate of the area sown to winter cereals in Russia for the 1928 harvest shows an increase of 737,000 acres in wheat, but a decreased rye and barley acreage is likewise indicated, according to a cable to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The winter wheat acreage is now estimated at 27,794,000; winter rye, 67,423,000; winter barley, 876,000. The area sown to winter wheat for the 1927 harvest was 27,057,000 acres, winter rye 68,297,000 and winter barley 958,000. Weather conditions in southern Russia were unfavorable at seeding time.

KANSAS CROP ESTIMATE IS 141,750,000 BUS WHEAT

KANSAS CITY, MO.—With even an average yield of 13½ bus per acre, Kansas should raise 141,750,000 bus wheat this year, according to H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, who has completed a tour of the state in company with professors Salmon, Laude, Parker and Call, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Mr. Bainer estimates that about 2,500,000 of the more than 13,000,000 acres sown to wheat will be abandoned. Present growing conditions indicate that yield from more than 10,500,000 acres remaining should exceed the average of 13½ bus to the acre, and it is very likely that the estimate of 141,750,000 bus is too low. Indeed, it is estimated unofficially by a number of observers that Kansas may produce about 200,000,000 bus if growing conditions continue good.

Wheat in the eastern two thirds of Kansas is in good condition, Mr. Bainer says. It is safe to say that, as a whole, the wheat in this area is as good for this time of the year as it was at the same time in 1926, and considerably better than in 1927. The two northern tiers of counties in the central part of northern Kansas show the best prospects of the past four or five years, and in all of this north central area there is a chance for 65 to 90 per cent of crop.

All of southwestern Kansas, except four or five counties in the corner, promises a crop equal to the bumper one of 1926. It is safe to say that, owing to the increased acreage sown to wheat in about 15 of the southwestern counties, there is a prospect of fully as much wheat coming out of this part of the state as was produced in the bumper year of 1926.

It is only in the western third of Kansas that conditions are poor, and it must be remembered that the main wheat growing belt is east of this territory. It is in this western portion that abandonment will be heaviest. Mr. Bainer estimates that probably 2,000,000 acres in this section will be abandoned, and only 500,000 in the eastern two thirds.

By counties, Mr. Bainer estimates conditions in the following manner: 13 western counties, 0 to 25 per cent conditions, estimated future abandonment of 80 per cent; 13 western counties immediately east of the first group, 30 to 60 per cent condition, estimated future abandonment of about 50 per cent; 79 eastern counties, 80 to 95 per cent condition, estimated future abandonment of less than 5 per cent.

RESULTS OF NATIONAL FOOD BUREAU'S WORK

H. T. Corson, Manager, Explains Accomplishments at Kansas Bakers' Meetings —Expansion Is Planned

TOPEKA, KANSAS.—"If you hear a statement repeated often enough and it isn't contradicted, you'll begin to believe it. That is the reason that fallacies concerning white bread are so generally accepted, and the reason, also, that the National Food Bureau is needed so badly in this country to correct these misrepresentations," declared H. T. Corson, manager of the bureau, at the Topeka convention of the Kansas Bakers' Association last week.

Bread has always been one of the commonest and most necessary of all foods, Mr. Corson said, "and it therefore has been one of the most useful bogeys of the food faddists. They seem to have concentrated on white bread because of the sensational value of the attack."

As a general thing, he pointed out, these faddists are hopelessly incompetent. In many cases they have been graduated from some fly-by-night medical school at the end of six months' courses which have dealt almost exclusively with "how to make a sensational diagnosis of the patient's ailments" and "how to get the money out of the patient for making the diagnosis."

As an example of the general imbecility of these faddists, Mr. Corson read short excerpts from the question and answer column of a "scientific" health paper issued by one of the most opulent of them. One woman, writing to inquire about her breakfast diet, asked the learned doctor if it were scientifically correct to flavor her oatmeal with a dash of orange juice. The "doctor" replied that it was entirely all right, but that if she had gray eyes, it would be better to use lemon instead of orange juice. Another inquirer wanted to know what she should do about her sleeping quarters, as sleeping out of doors all winter seemed to be hard on her constitution. The doctor replied in very ponderous language that the scientific thing to do was to sleep indoors.

It is a common thing among millers and bakers, Mr. Corson said, to underrate the influence these faddists have on people. Foolish as their doctrines are, they are accepted widely. In Wichita, Kansas, this winter, a traveling medico of the breed lectured to about 100 women on reducing exercises. In the course of his lecture he mentioned a coarse bath sponge which was useful in removing superfluous flesh. By evening of the next day there wasn't a bath sponge to be had in Wichita.

Mr. Corson's bureau has been campaigning in Kansas for less than five months, but has accomplished much in that time. In a number of towns he has conducted health pageants put on by the local schools. As the newspapers give wide publicity to the pageants, the healthfulness of white bread is emphasized in each community.

The bureau is planning to expand. Heretofore it has operated in south central Kansas only, but in the next month will start campaigns in other localities in the state. Eventually, it is hoped, its campaign will be nationwide.

Mr. Corson was enthusiastically received at the bakers' meeting, and it was voted to recommend to the American Bakers Association that he be given a place on the program of its next annual convention.

KANSAS WHEAT POOL MAKES ALTERATIONS IN CONTRACT

WICHITA, KANSAS.—Members of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association will enter the new crop year with some changes in its wheat contract, according to Ernest R. Downie, general manager. Heretofore the pool member received 60 per cent of the value of his wheat at the time of delivery, and other payments when the wheat was sold.

Under the new contract the owner may sell 50 per cent of his wheat in what is known as the daily pool, receiving immediate settlement for that portion, with the exception of the portein premium. The other half of the wheat is delivered to the seasonal pool on which he can draw the loan value of 60 per cent as soon as the delivery is completed. This gives him an immediate return of 80 per cent of the total value of his wheat.

The owner receives other payments on the half in the seasonal pool as sales are made, and a payment for protein premiums due him at the end of the selling season when it is prorated. Another provision of the new contracts of the association is that as soon as 50 per cent of the wheat area of the state is under contract the daily pool is to be discontinued and the straight seasonal pool placed in operation.

FURTHER PROGRESS MADE IN FEDERATION SALES PLEDGE

Sydney Anderson, president of the Millers' National Federation, early this week reported that up to March 29 401 mills, having an output of 66,277,940 bbls in 1925, had signed the pledge to limit forward flour sales.

To become effective the pledge must be signed by mills producing not less than 70 per cent of the total wheat flour production of the United States in 1925, and it must be signed by 85 per cent in number of the mills producing 300,000 bbls or more wheat flour per year, and by all producing 1,000,000 or more.

Mills having signed the pledge may be classified as follows:

No. of mills	Output (1925)	Bbls
324	Less than 200,000 bbls.....	14,919,931
40	200,000 to 400,000 bbls.....	11,427,645
16	400,000 to 600,000 bbls.....	7,680,328
9	600,000 to 800,000 bbls.....	5,615,301
12	More than 800,000 bbls.....	26,634,735
401	Total	66,277,940

CONVENTION PROGRAM PLANS OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN BAKERS

DENVER, COLO.—The program for the sixth annual convention of the Rocky Mountain Bakers' Association, which is to be held in this city at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel, April 16-18, has been arranged, and gives promise of being one of the most successful meetings ever held by the association.

Among the speakers that will appear on the program are Bruno Rohde, The Fleischmann Co., New York; Thomas F. Smith, organization field man of the American Bakers Association; Craig Davidson, advertising and marketing expert, Denver; Arthur Weiss, Weiss's Bakery and member Denver city council, who will tell of the new food ordinance now before the council; Archie Parks, Grand Junction, Colo., and R. S. McIlvaine, Nonpareil Baking Co., Pueblo, Colo.

A round table discussion of problems of interest to the baking industry will also take up considerable time at the convention. The first business session will be held the afternoon of April 17.

SENATE OPENS DEBATE ON McNARY-HAUGEN MEASURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate this week began discussion on the floor of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.

The House committee on agriculture probably will make its formal report on the bill during the week. One of the committee's last votes was a rejection of the so-called debenture plan of farm relief as either a feature of or substitute for the McNary-Haugen bill.

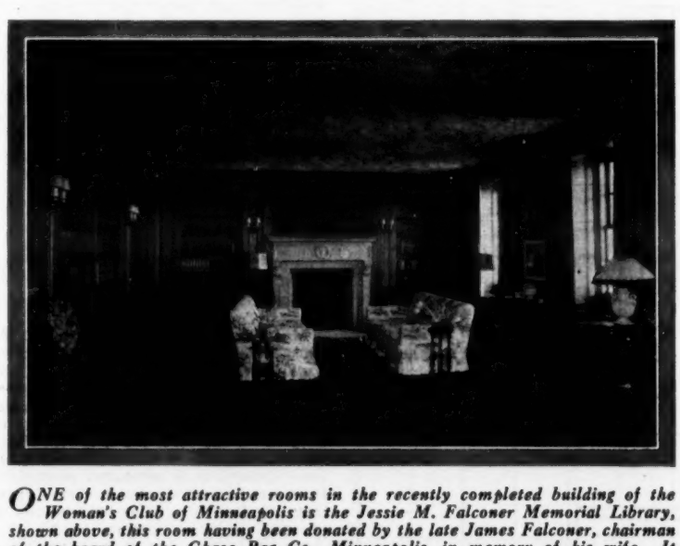
Some parts of nearly all other plans are embodied in both the Senate and House versions of the McNary-Haugen proposal, which probably will stand or fall on its "equalization fee" feature. This has been modified, or subordinated, considerably, but its sponsors say that its complete elimination is out of the question.

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION ON CAPPER BILL IS LIKELY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arthur Capper, senator from Kansas, has informed the Washington correspondent of The Northwestern Miller that no plans have been made, and none are definitely in view, for hearings or other forward moves anent his bill proposing important amendments to the grain futures act. He is not sure that it will come up during the present session of Congress. Chief demand for the bill comes from farm organization circles. Its outstanding advocate seems to be the American Farm Bureau Federation.

BELGIAN TRADE IN OIL CAKES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States remained during 1927 the largest single exporter of oil cakes to Belgium, states a United States consular report. There is a fair production in Belgium, but considerable quantities are imported. During 1927 imports totaled 157,203 tons, compared with 126,510 in 1926, and 148,061 in 1925. In 1927, 77,605 tons came from the United States, compared with 46,497 in 1926. The bulk of the imports from the United States comes in the form of linseed cake.



ONE of the most attractive rooms in the recently completed building of the Woman's Club of Minneapolis is the Jessie M. Falconer Memorial Library, shown above, this room having been donated by the late James Falconer, chairman of the board of the Chase Bag Co., Minneapolis, in memory of his wife. It was designed by Magney & Tusler, Inc., architect, Minneapolis. The woodwork was installed by John S. Bradstreet & Co., Minneapolis. It is of walnut, with flooring of teak. The mantel was executed by the Drake Marble & Tile Co., Minneapolis. A tapestry now hangs above this, but a carved walnut panel will be installed and will show a ship in full sail, and carrying the inscription of the library. Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight had charge of furnishing the room. Mr. Falconer, in addition to donating the room, provided for its upkeep.

MANY BAKERS ATTEND MEETING AT TOPEKA

Henry Brinkman, Lawrence, Re-elected President of State Association at Annual Convention, March 27-29

TOPEKA, KANSAS.—The annual convention of the Kansas Bakers' Association held here March 27-29 drew a large attendance. About 150 were present at the second day's session, among whom were 20 Missouri bakers.

After registration had been completed in the morning, the afternoon's meeting on March 27 was opened by Henry Brinkman, president, Lawrence. The principal speakers on the opening program were P. Zimmerman, of the state hotel commission, and Thomas F. Smith, organization field man of the American Bakers Association.

Mr. Zimmerman spoke briefly of the work his commission was doing to bring Kansas hotels and restaurants up to a high standard. The practice of awarding the "red seal badge" to those of the highest standing seemed to appeal to the listening bakers, and after Mr. Zimmerman had finished there was some discussion of the propriety of starting a similar plan among the state bakeries.

Mr. Zimmerman also mentioned in his speech the supplementary work his commission was doing in support of the "white bread for health" campaign of the National Food Bureau. Every piece of mail leaving the state office carries at the bottom of the sheet the slogan, "White bread is the staff of life,—there is no substitute." Many restaurants include this in their newspaper advertising, besides practicing it when they make up their menus.

MR. SMITH ADDRESSES MEETING

Mr. Smith took up the remaining time of the afternoon meeting with a review of the work of his association. He analyzed the problems confronting bakers, both large and small, and showed that the national association is in a position to render invaluable aid in solving every one of them. According to him, all these problems may be classified into three groups,—production, selling and education. The association has made, and is making at present, exhaustive studies of these matters, and can give help to individual bakers that they can get from no other sources.

At 7 o'clock that evening a buffet supper was served in the main dining room of the Jayhawk Hotel, where the convention was held. White bread and other bakery goods figured prominently on the menu.

DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS

The second morning's meeting was given over to an open consideration of important problems. John M. Hartley, Chicago, led the discussion, which centered around questions of materials, machinery, processes, sweet goods and cakes.

At noon, wives of bakers who were attending the convention held a luncheon and theater party.

After further open discussion, led by Otto L. Cook, of The Fleischmann Co., in the opening hour of the afternoon session, the floor was given H. T. Corson, head of the National Food Bureau, Wichita, who told of the successful work his bureau was doing in Kansas. His address is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

That evening, bakers and their guests attended a dinner in the main dining room of the hotel, followed by dancing on the roof garden.

The meeting on the morning of March 29 was given over to business. The secretary and treasurer read their reports, and next year's plans for the state and district meetings were discussed. A number of last year's officers were re-elected. The following are officers for the new term: president, Henry Brinkman, Lawrence; vice president of the northeastern district, Frank Rushton, Kansas City; vice president of the southwestern district, L. R. Jones, Lyons; vice president of the southeastern district, Clyde Alexander, Parsons; vice president of the northwestern district, John Shellhass, Junction City; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Chase, Topeka.

HARD SPRING WHEAT CONFERENCE SUCCESS

Millers, Grain Men and Wheat Growers Represented at Meeting—Permanent Organization Effected—Officers Chosen

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The first annual Hard Spring Wheat Conference held at the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, March 27, was an unqualified success. The milling and grain trades were well represented, and there were present also wheat breeders from all over the spring wheat belt in the United States and Canada. Much good in the way of improved quality of hard spring wheat is expected to result. Dr. J. L. Coulter, president of the college, was chairman.

Dr. C. R. Ball, senior agronomist of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the opening address stated that seven interests were involved when an improved variety of wheat was under consideration. These are: the farmer, agronomist, pathologist, extensionist, grain dealer, miller and baker. Naturally, all these interests do not look upon the problem from the same standpoint. The farmer wants high prices for his wheat, while the miller wants to buy as cheaply as possible. The farmer is not particularly concerned with quality, while to the baker quality is of first importance. Therefore, as Dr. Ball said, it is important that the various interests concerned meet on a common basis to discuss the various problems.

Dr. H. K. Hayes, of the University of Minnesota, pointed out the results already secured in plant breeding. He showed how the quality of oats and barley has been improved and disease resistance had been increased. With such results in other crops, he felt sure that equally valuable ones could be secured in wheat.

CERES WHEAT

J. A. Clark, agronomist in charge of western wheat investigations of the Department of Agriculture, told of the good work that various experiment stations are doing. Through their activity, Marquis has supplanted the older varieties of Fife and Blue-stem, because of its increased yield and superior quality. Recent trials, however, with newer varieties of wheat have shown that Marquis can be exceeded in yield by approximately 20 per cent. Ceres wheat, introduced by the North Dakota Experiment Station, Mr. Clark said, exceeded Marquis in test weight, crude protein content, flour yield, water absorption, volume of loaf, texture, and color of crumb.

Doctors E. C. Stakman and Olaf S. Aamodt, of the University of Minnesota, discussed the importance of the pathologist and plant breeder working together to bring about improvement of wheat. Speaking of the difficulty of producing a variety immune from disease, Dr. Stakman stated that the disease organism is not staple, and may change from year to year. In consequence, a variety which may be resistant to disease one year may be susceptible another year, due to the fact that the organism itself has changed.

Dr. Aamodt told of the work being done in the rust garden at the University of Minnesota, where wheats are tested at different times with various disease organisms.

QUALITY BASIS

C. E. Mangels, cereal chemist, Fargo, emphasized the value that chemical studies may have to the plant breeder in aiding him to make selections upon the basis of quality. He pointed out the possibility of improving quality by citing Marquis in comparison with its predecessors.

Dr. C. H. Goulden, plant breeder, Winnipeg, briefly told of the efforts being made to improve wheat varieties in Manitoba and other Canadian provinces.

Dr. L. R. Waldron, plant breeder, North Dakota, and E. S. McFadden, plant breeder, South Dakota, told of advances in yields made by using certain selections secured from crossing Marquis and Kota wheats. Others expressed the importance of keeping the varieties pure after once secured, and of the methods used for their distribution and conservation.

The Late James Wilson Falconer

M. A. Gray, chief chemist of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, pointed out the difference secured in the premiums between the flours from the Northwest and the Southwest at present and 10 years ago, and of the necessity for producing a high quality of wheat. Mr. Gray added that perhaps Marquis might fail to continue in its possibilities, as Fife and blue-stem had failed in their times. He stated that the new variety, Ceres, probably showed as good promise, from the baking and milling standpoint, as any of the new varieties recently produced.

Speaking of durum wheat, Mr. Gray expressed the opinion that such grain of desirable high quality was not being produced in as large quantities as a few years ago. The criticism of the miller on this point, Mr. Gray said, was due to the fact that he was trying to satisfy the macaroni manufacturers. T. C. Roberts, of the Washburn Crosby Co., emphasized what Mr. Gray had said; that the miller could not take kindly to a new variety until its value was proved; that the millers' first job was to satisfy his baker customer. Flours from new wheats, Mr. Roberts said, had to stand up under a more critical test than was the case some years ago. A new flour has to be uniform and consistent in its performance.

Following these talks, the conference was resolved into committees, and it was reported that two general lines of work should be undertaken in the interests of the various states. One type would consist of matter that was largely routine, such as crossing the different varieties, the testing of selections from such crosses for yield, disease resistance and quality, and the final distribution of the better strains from such crosses. This work, while indicated briefly, will require a vast amount of labor from the plant breeder, the pathologist, the agronomist, the cereal chemist and the extension worker.

In addition to these more or less routine matters, the program committee definitely recommended that a series of fundamental studies be undertaken to bring about an increase in knowledge where knowledge is at present woefully lacking. It recommended that there be set aside annually $45,000 to conduct fundamental researches in genetics, cytology, plant pathology, crop ecology, agricultural meteorology, plant physiology, and studies in cereal chemistry. It was believed that appropriations for this purpose should be federal in character. For the routine work of plant breeding, testing for diseases, and a study of the milling and baking quality of the selections, it was believed that funds should come from federal sources, from state sources, and perhaps also from private sources financially interested in the production of better varieties.

Before adjourning it was agreed that the conference be organized upon a permanent basis, and the name, Hard Spring Wheat Conference, was selected, with the following officers: president, Dr. J. L. Coulter, of the North Dakota Agricultural College; vice president, Dr. Andrew Ross, of the University of Minnesota; secretary-treasurer, Dr. L. R. Waldron, of the North Dakota Agricultural College. A program committee was chosen, consisting of three men from Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, respectively; three from the United States Department of Agriculture, and four from Canada.

CRETE (NEB.) MILLS PLAN TO BUILD MIXED FEED UNIT

Work will be begun shortly on an additional mixed feed unit for the Crete (Neb.) Mills, A. L. Johnson, president, has announced. The addition will be used mainly for the manufacture of molasses and other sweet feeds. About $100,000 will be spent in making the improvements. Additional elevator storage, warehouse space and new office quarters also are planned, although these will not be undertaken at once. The Crete company also makes flour and corn meal.

JAMES W. FALCONER, OF CHASE BAG CO., DEAD

Chairman of Board of Directors Had Been Ill for Several Months—Long Resident of Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—James W. Falconer, Minneapolis, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase Bag Co., died at his home here March 31, after an illness extending over several months.

Mr. Falconer had been a resident of this city since 1888, when he came here from Chicago to manage the local bag factory of Morrison, Anderson & Butchard, jute manufacturers, of Dundee, Scotland. This firm was succeeded by the Hardwood Mfg. Co., and afterward by the Northern Bag Co., by which name it was known until the firm was merged with the Chase Bag Co. late in 1924. All these years Mr. Falconer was actively in charge of the business, and its success was largely due to his guiding genius.

Born at Clavenhouse, near Dundee, Scotland, in 1861, Mr. Falconer came to the United States when he was 22 years of age. All his business life had been associated with the jute business, and he was recognized as one of the most prominent men in this line, both in this country and abroad.

Mr. Falconer was of a quiet, retiring disposition, and much beloved by his business associates. His one hobby was the collecting of valuable manuscripts. In his library he had many rare first editions, including the original manuscripts of some of Robert Burns's poems. In this respect, his collection was declared to be the best one west of Chicago. Even his close, personal friends were unaware of Mr. Falconer's many donations to social service agencies and other worthy institutions. He scorned publicity, so that many of the recipients of his kindness did not know to whom they were indebted.

Mr. Falconer last year gave $25,000 to the Woman's Club of Minneapolis to furnish and maintain a library in the club's new building, as a memorial to his wife, Jessie M. Falconer. Mention of this memorial is made elsewhere in these columns.

When his death seemed inevitable, Mr. Falconer recently expressed the wish to see his sister, Miss Mary Falconer, of Dundee. His brother, John, also associated with the Chase Bag Co. here, left for Scotland only two weeks ago, to bring the sister here. Besides these two, Mr. Falconer is survived by his widow, he having married again last year.

Funeral services will be held at Lakewood Cemetery chapel at 2 p.m., April 4. The following directors and officers of the Chase Bag Co. will be among the honorary pall bearers: E. K. Ludington, New York; G. D. Adams, Cleveland; Charles R. Decker, Milwaukee; E. B. Allen, Chagrin Falls, Ohio; F. H. Ludington, New York; L. D. Falls, Memphis. Other honorary pall bearers in the trade include: H. L. Beecher, George M. Palmer, B. Stockman, H. H. King, W. C. Helm, C. S. Sanborn, Dwight M. Baldwin, Franklin M. Crosby and George Cormack.

FRED O. SHANE JOINS HALL MILLING CO. ORGANIZATION

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Hall Milling Co. has announced the election of Fred O. Shane, Philadelphia, as vice president, and in the future he will devote himself exclusively to this company's interests, supervising its eastern sales from the office he has opened at 1000 Land Title Building, Philadelphia. Mr. Shane has a long and enviable acquaintance with the eastern trade, where he has for many years been identified with the milling and merchandising of high grade flour. His experience will be of material assistance to the Hall Milling Co. in further developing its business in eastern territory along the successful lines it has followed in the central and southern states since the present management took over the business last summer.

PROGRAM FOR BAKERY SALES GROUP MEETING

Topic of Timely Interest to the Trade Will Be Considered at Gathering in Chicago

The tentative program for the second annual meeting of the Bakery Sales Promotion Association, to be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, April 30-May 2, was released last week by Claude A. Bascombe, secretary-treasurer.

Harry Fawcett, president of the association, will preside at the opening session. Henry Stude, president of the American Bakers Association, will be one of the speakers, as will Gerard R. Williams, baker, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. A detailed list of the industry's trade practices will then be taken up, discussions centering about exchange of bread, free bread, coupons, discounts and employees.

This discussion will be carried over to the afternoon session, at which Mr. Williams will act as chairman.

Traver Smith, of The Fleischmann Co., New York, will preside at the session on the morning of May 1. A bakery score sheet will be considered, the plant being rated according to production, organization, distribution and advertising. A business session will later be held, at which the president and the secretary-treasurer will report. The executive committee will then be elected.

At the afternoon meeting A. L. Taggart, of the Campbell-Taggart Associate Bakeries, Kansas City, will preside. Employment of salesmen will be taken up, after which market surveys will be considered. A smoker will be held that evening.

Walter D. Warrick, of the W. E. Long Co., Chicago, will act as chairman at the session on May 2. Channels of distribution will be taken up. Salesman training, his relation with the dealer, his uniform and his handling of the product will be considered. Advertising will be discussed at some length from the standpoint of appropriation and media. The group's plans for the national convention of the American Bakers Association also will be discussed.

AUSTIN COLE IS NEW HEAD OF CHESTER MILL COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 3.—(Special Telegram)—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., Austin Cole was elected president to succeed the late C. B. Cole. The new president is the son of Z. T. Cole, Los Angeles, Cal., and a great-grandson of Nathan Cole, who founded the business in 1839.

Other officers: C. G. Randall, who has been with the mill eight years, re-elected vice president and manager; Saxon Cole, treasurer; George F. Phillips, re-elected secretary and sales manager.

The H. C. Cole Milling Co. has a capacity of 1,350 bbls daily, and elevator storage of 425,000 bus. It was the first mill to register its flour brand in the United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., and is one of the longest established in this country.

The present officers have been with the mill some time, and have been influential in its success in recent years.

A. L. JOHNSTONE CHOSEN TO HEAD MILWAUKEE CHAMBER

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—A. L. Johnstone, of the Johnstone-Templeton Co., Milwaukee, was elected president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce without opposition, at the annual election on April 2. He succeeds W. M. Hottenson, of the W. M. Bell Co., who has served the last two terms.

A. L. Flanagan, of the Fraser-Smith Co., Ltd., was elected first vice president, E. La Budde, of the La Budde Feed & Grain Co., second vice president, and H. A. Plumb was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

New directors are P. P. Donahue, Donahue-Stratton Co., A. L. Jacobs, Cargill Grain Co., and Josef Mueller, Buerger Commission Co.

Roy I. Campbell was elected to fill an unexpired term on the board of arbitration. Those elected to the regular term were William Eiteneler, Owen & Bro., Carl A. Houlton, La Budde Feed & Grain Co., and Frank J. Phelan, F. J. Phelan Co. Thomas M. Corcoran, of the Corcoran Bros. Co., and S. G. Courteen, of the Courteen Seed Co., were elected to the board of appeals.

Mr. Johnstone, the newly elected president, was born in Chicago, but has spent practically all of his life in the grain trade in Milwaukee. He started with the old Milwaukee Elevator Co., a branch of the Armour Grain Co., and after several years with that company, during which time he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce in 1904, he went into business for himself under the firm name of A. L. Johnstone. After a year or two he formed a partnership with A. R. Templeton to do a grain commission business as Johnstone & Templeton, which later was incorporated as the Johnstone-Templeton Co. He has continued under that name ever since.

Mr. Johnstone's official connection with the Chamber of Commerce began in 1915. He was elected a director in 1923 and served a three-year term, after which he became second vice president for one year and first vice president the past year.

The Shameful Exposure of M. Zodiac: or How He Got His Clothes

THE appearance of The Northwestern Miller Almanack and Year Book of the Breadstuffs Industries for 1928 calls to mind the near-classic controversy which raged about the attire of M. Zodiac, a familiar figure in former issues of the almanack. An unsentimental editor omitted M. Zodiac from the current publication. After much coaxing, however, Mr. Zodiac prevailed upon an assistant editor to do him the courtesy of a farewell appearance. Conformably, he appears on this page—stripped and also upholstered. In the one aspect, as will readily be seen, he is in all his anatomical unloveliness; in the other he looks fairly decent, and might just be about to say: "Ladies and gentleman, while I was not expecting to be called on for an address this evening . . ."

The controversy as to whether or not M. Zodiac should be dressed was at its height in 1922. W. A. Frisbie, then editor of the Minneapolis Daily News, wrote to inquire: "Why does the zodiacal gentleman appear with his visceral cavity unbuttoned and his duodenum, appendix, pyloric suture, sigmoid flexure and other appurtenances fully exposed to the careless breeze? The late Theodore Hostetter, whose name is indissolubly associated with almanacs, was a one-time roommate of mine and would gladly have imparted the information had it been in his possession. But upon that point he was as ignorant as he was regarding the benefits of water as a beverage."

William C. Edgar, at that time editor of The Northwestern Miller, replied that this display on the part of M. Zodiac was, he believed, "habitual, constitutional and inherent." He referred Mr. Frisbie to Henry A. Bellows, who edited the Almanack that year, for further information.

Mr. Bellows, in an erudite response, called upon the writings of various Greek astronomers and geometricians to support his contention that M. Zodiac, unclothed and with his innards flapping in the breeze, was entirely proper. Various Latin quotations were tossed about and reference was even made to the English translation of Dunkelhaupt's German version of Duns Scotus Erigina's Latin rendition of the well-known work on the subject by Logomachis of Squalentum. Mr. Bellows did, however, agree to have the late George E. Graves, then staff artist, perform a sartorial operation upon M. Zodiac, with the result as shown.

Robert E. Sterling, now editor of The Northwestern Miller, contributed to the discussion with a liberal translation of a verse in the original Low English. This seemed to get at the root of the matter, so to speak, declaring:

"M. Zodiac of Equinox
By the twelve signs he swore
That his crowded little Mary
Should house its guests no more.

"By the twelve signs he swore it
And named an opening day,
And bade the surgeons put to rout
His trick menagerie.

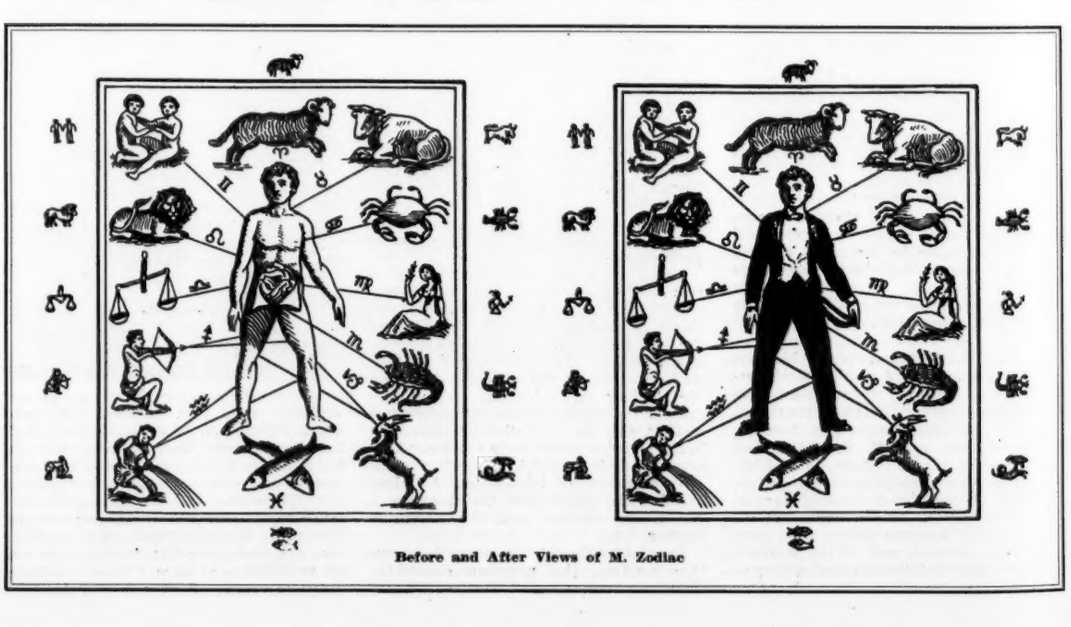
"The water bearer and the ram,
Expertly were withdrawn,
The virgin, crab, the goat and bull,
And then the scorpion."

After these and sundry other articles had been taken out, the verse narrates:

"M. Zodiac of Equinox
Awoke and heaved a sigh,
And whispered, 'Leave it open, Doc,
We're famous, you and I.

" 'For in the centuries to come
When monuments have gone,
I'll still live in the Almanac,
M. Zodiac,—page one.' "

Overwhelmed, Mr. Graves, the artist, was only too glad to attire M. Zodiac in a dress suit.



Before and After Views of M. Zodiac

MAY DATE SOUGHT FOR FLOUR CLUBS' MEETING

Pittsburgh Group, in Meeting Last Week, Requested That National Body Meet May 28-29

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Pittsburgh Flour Club unanimously adopted a resolution at its meeting on March 30 at the Pittsburgh Athletic Association requesting the executive committee of the National Federated Flour Clubs to fix the dates of the annual convention as May 28-29. It was first proposed to hold the convention in June. It developed that if the convention dates were changed they would not conflict with any of the usual conventions of bakers and also would be held at a time when there were no active bookings of flour.

R. T. Hambleton, Pittsburgh sales manager of the Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis, presided at the meeting, which was attended by 16 flour men. A. P. Cole, of the Jesse C. Stewart Co., who is president of the National Federated Flour Clubs, spoke briefly, outlining some of the program for the two-day session here. He stated that the New Orleans Flour Club was counting on sending a large delegation, and the indications were that the convention would be the best attended in years.

Mr. Hambleton announced that Herman Koch, of Charles Koch & Co., had consented to serve as chairman of the reception committee. Other committee chairmen are as follows: D. T. Felix, hotel and banquet; R. R. Sanborn, entertainment; W. C. Douglas, transportation; W. C. Mansfield, registration. The annual banquet will be held on the first evening.

R. H. Addington, of the Wichita (Kansas) Flour Mills Co., was elected to membership. P. H. Hansen, new Pittsburgh district representative of the Seaboard Flour Corporation, of Boston, also attended the meeting. Dinner was served prior to the business session.

GROUP ADVOCATES REPEAL OF GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—(Special Telegram) — Several Minnesota officials were to appear before the Senate committee on agriculture on April 3 to urge passage of the bill repealing the grain standards act. On the delegation are G. G. Grant and O. P. B. Jacobson, members of the state railroad and warehouse commission, Daniel O'Neil and A. R. Bendixen, inspection division of the commission, and R. Wilkinson, August Smith and Hemming Nelson, members of the Minnesota legislature. The repeal bill was introduced into the Senate by Henrik Shipstead, senator from Minnesota.

MERGER IS EFFECTED BY BOSTON EXCHANGES

Grain & Flour Exchange and Curb Organization Affiliate—Open House Held Early This Week

BOSTON, MASS.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange has enlarged its scope of operations by having the Boston Curb Exchange become affiliated with it and doing its business on the trade room floor of the exchange. The curb exchange removed from its old quarters to those in the exchange on March 31, and commenced business April 2. Open house was held between noon and 3 p.m., on the latter date. Representatives of the state and city of Boston were present and spoke.

Bernard J. Rothwell, of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, made the address of welcome to the new members, saying in part: "You now share with us a splendid tradition, handed down from generation to generation from probably the first, certainly one of the earliest, commercial organizations in the United States, the Boston Corn Exchange. That tradition had its basis on strict integrity, keen sense of business honor, firm adherence to the 'Golden Rule,' friendly rivalry, but never 'A blow below the belt.'

"Throughout its long history, under whatever title, it has held the respect and confidence, not merely of the immediate community, but of business men and organizations the world over, for the operations of many of its members extended not only throughout the United States but often were international.

"Upon this floor, in days gone by, moved men who were foremost in the financial, commercial, industrial, railroad and shipping activities of Boston. To recite their names would be to read the long roll of Boston's most honored merchants—leaders in every field. It is but trite to say that in every transaction, however large, 'Their word was as good as their bond.'

"These men have passed on, but the tradition they established is our most cherished possession. It is our duty, as it is our privilege, to maintain this tradition and to hand it down unsullied to those who come after us. This obligation we gladly share with each newcomer, relying upon his determination to aid in perpetuating it.

"Before the Boston Curb Exchange there now stretches a field of great usefulness to the community and of benefit to its members. The opportunity is unmistakable; once secure the unquestioning confidence of the public and success will be assured and financial reward generous.

"Bona fide transactions in bona fide securities, exclusion of those manifestly unsound, elimination of questionable propaganda, discipline swift and sure for any willful infraction of either the letter or spirit of your bylaws and rules of trading, and the game is won."

A buffet luncheon followed, and there was an attendance of several hundred.

The membership of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is limited to 200 active certificate holding members, and in order to operate the curb exchange it is necessary to become first a member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. As the number is limited to 200, the only possible way to become members was by the purchase of grain exchange certificates from those willing to dispose of the same. As demand has been very active, prices for memberships have advanced rapidly during the past month, so that the last sales made were around $600.

The Story of the Federation's Standard Cost Manual

By Sydney Anderson

President of the Millers' National Federation

At the annual meeting of the Federation at Chicago, on April 17, 1925, the executive officers were authorized to take the necessary steps to develop a standard cost system. The first step in this development was the making of a survey of the cost accounting systems in use by the mills as a basis for writing a standard Cost Manual. This survey took about four months, and at its completion the first Cost Manual was developed; it was printed in loose-leaf form, to permit of revisions being made when necessary.

This manual was submitted to a controllers' council consisting of approximately 40 executives and mill accountants selected from all parts of the country and from mills of all sizes. After three days of intensive consideration, several amendments were suggested, and these were incorporated in the manual, which was then submitted to the Federation at its meeting on Nov. 19, 1925, and approved.

It was recognized that, however sound in principle the procedure suggested in the manual might be, its actual working could only be determined by experience. A number of trial installations were therefore made to determine the practicability of the procedures suggested. This resulted in a few additional changes, after which the work of installation generally among the mills was undertaken.

A field service was established, with H. H. Hanneman doing the work. Several partial and complete installations were made. A number of meetings were held at various milling centers at which the theory and detail of the standard cost system were explained, following which Mr. Hanneman assisted such mills as were willing to accept the system in whole or in part in installing such portions of it as they were willing to take.

On July 16, 1926, the first comparison of costs report blanks were sent out, covering the six months' period ended June 30, 1926. The results of these reports were compiled and published by the Federation in connection with Bulletin No. 487, under date of Nov. 19, 1926.

Two subsequent comparisons of costs reports, covering the six months' periods ended Dec. 31, 1926, and June 30, 1927, have also been made.

Mr. Hanneman's work in making the trial and subsequent installations developed the necessity for revising the manual in order to make it more understandable and more readily adopted. This revision was undertaken, and a new manual published on Jan. 3, 1927, again in loose-leaf form.

Subsequent to this revision, further additional revisions were found to be necessary in order to simplify the comparison of costs reports and to eliminate certain features of the manual which were found to be unacceptable to the mills in practice; these revised pages were published with Bulletin No. 579, under date of Nov. 18, 1927. The latest revision of the manual represents the results of experience and trial, and it is believed that few if any additional revisions will be found necessary, except as changes may be required in order to keep it abreast of the economic developments in the industry itself.

During all of this time it was the policy of the Federation to develop the manual and to assist members in its installation as a Federation service and at the Federation's expense. Inasmuch as the cost of developing the system was borne entirely by the Federation, its distribution as well as the assistance of Mr. Hanneman in installing it were confined to members of the Federation.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The foregoing material is from a bulletin to members of the Millers' National Federation. The next of a series of such bulletins will deal with the future program of the Federation with relation to cost accounting.

POOL INCOME TAXATION

WINNIPEG, MAN.—In the Canadian legislature recently, when the reduction of the income tax was under consideration, the point was raised as to whether Canadian wheat pools have an income and should pay a corporation income tax. The pools, it was stated, had claimed that they had no income under the meaning of the act. The national revenue claims that moneys shown by the pools to be in their "elevator reserve" fund and their "commercial reserve" fund constituted income, and therefore were taxable under the act. A very large sum of money is involved, as the department, it is understood, has made the claim retroactive, in order to cover the previous years of the pools' activities.

The Late Reynier Van Evera

REYNIER VAN EVERA DIES FOLLOWING BRIEF ILLNESS

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Reynier Van Evera, widely known flour broker and for more than 25 years closely associated with milling in the Southwest, died at Trinity-Lutheran Hospital here on the morning of March 31, following a brief illness due initially to a stomach ailment. The immediate cause of death was a heart attack.

Mr. Van Evera first became identified with milling about 1901, when he was engaged as stenographer and office assistant by Charles L. Roos, who had come to Kansas City from Minneapolis to become manager of the Kansas Milling & Export Co., a co-operative flour selling enterprise in which about 30 Kansas mills were interested. Mr. Van Evera later became assistant manager, and upon the reorganization of the company and Mr. Roos's retirement several years later, was appointed general manager. Later the company was liquidated, and Mr. Van Evera engaged in flour brokerage on his own account. He was successful in this, and had built up a large connection, not only among the millers whom he represented but generally throughout the trade. Three years ago he established a branch office at Los Angeles.

Mr. Van Evera is survived by his wife, Mrs. Josephine Ruth Van Evera, and by four daughters, Mrs. Paul Whitecraft, Mrs. Russell Jordan, and the Misses Erma and Katherine Van Evera, all of Kansas City.

GRAIN TRADE WITH SWEDEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States grain trade with southern Sweden shows a growing importance because of the increased demand for good quality wheat to mix with the domestic product in making a high grade flour, according to a report from R. A. Boernstein, United States vice consul at Malmo, Sweden, the Department of Agriculture reports. There has been a decided shift in the sources of supply from Russia and Germany before the World War to the United States and Canada during recent years. The milling industry has become organized on the basis of the large import trade, and is concentrated in a small number of plants, as a result of the substitution of steam and electricity for wind and waterpower, and the increase in the use of higher quality white flour.

CHASE BAG CO. PLANS EXPANSION IN SOUTH

New Plants to Be Situated at Dallas, Texas, and Memphis, Tenn., Making Total of 12

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chase Bag Co. has let contracts for two plants, one at Dallas, Texas, and the other at Memphis, Tenn. The factory at Memphis is to replace the one already there, the old site having been disposed of.

Ground has been broken for the plant at Dallas, which will be located on South Lamar Street, between Cadiz and Bellevue. It will be of two stories and basement, of steel, concrete and brick fireproof construction, containing 64,000 square feet. The site, building and equipment represent an investment of $500,000.

The Dallas plant will have a frontage of 125 feet on South Lamar Street, with a 200-foot width in rear on Austin Street and 300 feet depth. Rail service tracks will come in from the Austin Street side of the site.

The personnel of the new Texas branch will be Carl Hopusch, of the New Orleans branch, manager; M. W. Gary, of the Dallas sales office, sales manager; Burnam Jones, of the Kansas City office, office manager; J. Isaminger, of the Memphis branch, superintendent. All are experienced men.

The contract for the new factory at Memphis has also been awarded, according to C. R. Decker, vice president and general sales manager. It will be similar to the plant at Toledo, a one-story, daylight building, located at Trigg Avenue and Riverside Drive. The Chase Bag Co., with the completion of the new plants, will have 12 factories for the manufacture of bags.

The Dallas plant will be equipped with modern automatic machinery for the manufacture and printing of bags of all kinds, and will serve all of the Southwest and a part of the Pacific Coast territory. Other plants are owned and operated by the Chase Bag Co. in Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chagrin Falls, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Buffalo, St. Louis, Toledo, Memphis, Goshen, Ind., and Boston, Ohio. The company was organized in 1847.

DEMONSTRATION IS PLANNED FOR DUNWOODY INSTITUTE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, in conjunction with the De Soto Creamery & Produce Co., Minneapolis, will put on a demonstration of Danish pastry, cakes and icing at the Dunwoody Industrial Institute, Minneapolis, on the afternoon of April 10. Bakers of Minneapolis and St. Paul, together with students at the institute, will attend. Charles D. Keeney, field representative of the Procter & Gamble Co., will be in charge. A. F. Gerhard, head of the baking school at Dunwoody, will give an address on shortening, and discussion will follow. Dinner will be served in the school cafeteria, after which slides depicting the manufacture of Crisco will be shown. The Minneapolis and St. Paul bakers will hold business meetings afterward.

FARM PRICE INDEX HIGHER

The Department of Agriculture index of the general level of farm prices advanced during the period Feb. 15-March 15 from 135 to 137 per cent of the prewar level, the advance of two points being accounted for by a general but moderate advance in most of the commodities included in the index. Only three commodities listed declined during the month, eggs, hogs and hay.

E. J. DALBY BACK FROM COAST

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—E. J. Dalby, of The Wolf Co., Minneapolis, returned early this week from a two months' trip to the Pacific Coast. He visited the trade in Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal., Victoria, Vancouver, B. C., Calgary and Lethbridge, Alta., Spokane, Wash., Ogden, Utah, and other points. Mr. Dalby was enthusiastic about the airplane passenger service on the Pacific Coast.

THE NORTHWEST

ROBERT T. BEATTY, NORTHWESTERN EDITOR

118 South 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Correspondents at Duluth-Superior and Great Falls

Cable Address: "Palmking"

JAMES WILSON FALCONER

HOW many men in the milling trade knew James Wilson Falconer, who has just passed away? Very few, for the reason that he kept himself in the background from extreme modesty and shyness. His business was well known, however. For many years he was manager of the Hardwood Mfg. Co., then president and manager of the Northern Bag Co., and afterward chairman of the board of directors of the Chase Bag Co.

He had a way of putting his subordinates forward rather than himself, but behind these men was the master mind. He was never known to break faith with any one. He was a man of his word.

Why hasn't more been written about him? It would have given offense, and one was afraid to offend him. His friendship was valued too highly to run the risk of losing it.

Mr. Falconer came to America from Scotland when a young man; he succeeded by hard work and playing the game squarely. Ask any one who has done business with him—ask his personal friends, and they will give you the same answer.

To list the fine things he did for the community could not be done in a small space. He did 10 men's share quietly and without ostentation. No one will ever know of the number of men and families he helped when they were in distress. A few are a matter of public knowledge, but the rest are only known to the recipients.

Mr. Falconer was a great example for young men to follow, and the world has benefited by having him.

MINNEAPOLIS

Flour buyers are apathetic. The advance in wheat to new high levels for the crop did not bring in as much business during the week as might have been expected. The understanding is that the trade is overbought, and it will take more than a few cents advance to bring about any contracting of importance. It is evident, however, that buyers have little confidence in the market.

The strength is encouraging, in that it may induce buyers to furnish needed shipping directions. Millers have had to renew contracts from time to time, for lack of directions, but at that many contracts still are delinquent. For that reason, continued strength in the market would be welcome. Mill operations continue in excess of a year ago.

Sales Spotted.—Sales last week were very spotted. Some of the larger companies reported very light bookings, while others sold 50 to 60 per cent of their capacity. The business apparently was about evenly divided between bakers and the family trade.

Clears are still in good request, with directions against old purchases and current buying for prompt shipment sufficient to prevent accumulations. Prices, consequently, are very firm.

While millers generally claim to be attempting to raise price levels, there still is considerable complaint as to prices in general. Some evidently have forgotten all about their conversion costs, in their anxiety to get business. These constantly reported low prices are demoralizing.

Nominal quotations by Minneapolis and outside mills for flour in carload or round lots, 60-day shipment, f.o.b., Minneapolis, per 196 lbs:

Short patent, 98-lb cotton	April 3	Year ago
	$7.95@8.45	$7.60@7.80
Standard patent	7.45@8.05	7.20@7.40
Second patent	7.25@7.70	6.80@7.15
Fancy clear, jute*	6.90@7.10	6.70@6.85
First clear, jute*	6.10@6.30	6.00@6.20
Second clear, jute*	4.00@4.60	4.10@4.90
Whole wheat	7.75@8.00	6.50@6.65
Graham, standard	6.70@6.80	6.25@6.40

SEMOLINAS

The semolina market is distressingly quiet. New business is almost nil and, with macaroni factories operating only part time, shipping directions against old purchases are hard to get. In consequence, durum mills are not running as heavily as are the bread wheat mills. Prices are unchanged. No. 2 semolina is quoted at 3⅞c lb, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, standard 3¾c, special grade and fancy patent 3⅞c, and No. 3 semolina 3½c.

In the week ending March 31, nine Minneapolis and interior mills made 58,194 bbls durum products, compared with 56,396 in the previous week.

MINNEAPOLIS MILLS IN OPERATION

Of the 26 Minneapolis mills the following 17 were in operation April 3:

Atkinson Milling Co.'s mill.
Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co.'s mill.
King Midas Mill Co.'s mill.
Minneapolis Milling Co.'s mill.
Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co.'s A mill.
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s A, A South, Anchor, Lincoln, Palisade and Phoenix mills.
Washburn Crosby Co.'s B, C, E, F, G and rye mills.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR OUTPUT

Output of Minneapolis mills, with comparisons, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	460,800	266,894	58
Previous week	460,800	273,192	59
Year ago	460,800	200,307	43
Two years ago	529,200	207,132	39
Three years ago	548,700	146,073	27
Four years ago	546,600	177,276	31
Five years ago	561,100	304,195	54

Direct export shipments by Minneapolis mills were 1,512 bbls last week, 1,690 in the previous week, 588 a year ago, and 3,200 two years ago.

OUTSIDE MILLS

Flour output by interior mills in Minnesota, including St. Paul, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Iowa, as reported to The Northwestern Miller, with comparisons:

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	310,050	149,391	48
Previous week	415,550	215,155	52
Year ago	440,700	202,516	46
Two years ago	424,890	209,624	49
Three years ago	433,890	194,384	45
Four years ago	426,690	198,217	47
Five years ago	374,400	169,642	45

Flour output and foreign shipments of northwestern mills, outside of Minneapolis and Duluth, in barrels:

Week ending	No. mills	Capacity	Output 1928	Output 1927	Exports 1928	Exports 1927
Mch. 3	72	71,450	218,226	201,640	1,877	1,256
Mch. 10	69	70,000	216,392	191,215	7,623	2,418
Mch. 17	71	71,000	217,217	197,508	11,962	3,807
Mch. 24	69	69,250	215,155	205,211	6,673	1,046
Mch. 31	50	51,675	149,391	144,827	1,662	1,621

CROP YEAR OUTPUT AND EXPORTS

Flour output and foreign shipments by mills of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth-Superior, also by "outside" mills in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana and Iowa from Sept. 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928, with comparisons, in barrels (000's omitted):

	Output 1927-28	Output 1926-27	Exports 1927-28	Exports 1926-27
Minneapolis	8,110	6,916	34	74
St. Paul	270	350	22	18
Duluth-Sup.	667	577	...	...
Outside	6,977	6,549	134	93

NOTES

H. Y. B. M. Rademaker, millers' agent, Amsterdam, Holland, was a Minneapolis visitor last week.

E. P. Mitchell, Kansas City manager of the Washburn Crosby Co., is in Minneapolis this week.

John H. Wiles, vice president of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., New York, was a Minneapolis visitor last week.

James F. Bell, president of the Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis, is in the East to remain until after Easter.

M. L. Molan, St. Paul, vice president of the Purity Bakeries Corporation, Chicago, left for that city early this week.

S. Mowat, of the Larrowe Milling Co., feed manufacturer, Detroit, Mich., is in Minneapolis for a day or two this week.

Daniel F. Bull, general manager of the Cream of Wheat Co., Minneapolis, returned last week from a European trip.

Dr. M. B. Graff, bakery expert of the Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, was in Minneapolis for a couple of days last week.

The Scott Logan Milling Co., Sheldon, Iowa, one of the oldest flour milling concerns in the Northwest, has suspended grinding.

J. T. McCarthy, secretary of the Purity Bakeries Corporation, Chicago, is convalescing from a recent illness at Rochester, Minn.

O. L. Spencer, manager of the State Mill & Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D., passed through Minneapolis March 30, en route home from the East.

Charles Bradley, who now owns the mill at Strawberry Point, Iowa, writes that the flour milling machinery has been removed and that he is engaged in grinding feed exclusively.

F. A. Ruenitz, president of the Springfield (Minn.) Milling Co., Inc., has all his reservations made for a trip abroad with his family, and will sail from New York, June 10, on the Italian liner Saturnia.

A joint committee of millers and chemists met in Minneapolis April 3 to formulate an entertainment program for the national convention to be held here the week of June 4-9.

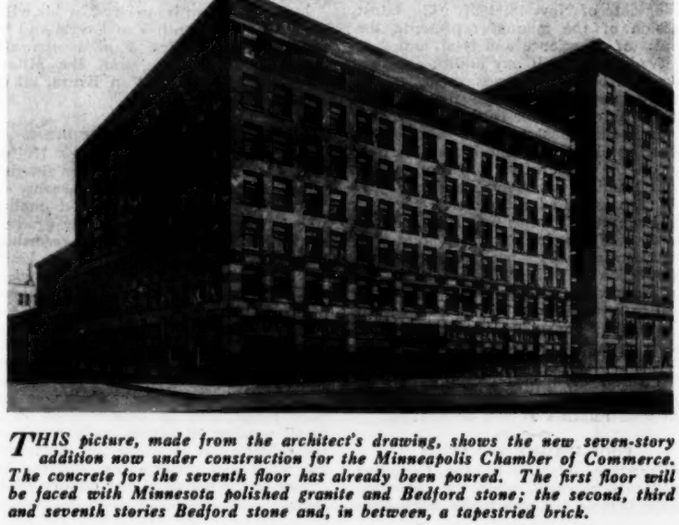
F. E. Hawley, secretary and manager of the Stokes Milling Co., Watertown, S. D., is in Minneapolis meeting his daughter, who is a student at St. Mary's College, Faribault, Minn.

Andrew Taylor, of Glasgow, Scotland, who is at present in California, expects to be in Minneapolis next week on his way home. After he returns to Glasgow, he expects to start in business for himself as a flour importer.

The Minnesota grain inspection department requires elevator operators to furnish the state sampler who draws samples for inspection with a statement as to whether a federal or a state inspection certificate is desired.

H. H. Hanneman, cost accounting director of the Millers' National Federation, has returned to Minneapolis for a few days after five weeks of work in the southwestern and central states. He will address the Ohio Millers' Association at Columbus on April 17.

Wesley C. Newman, traffic manager for Bartlett, Frazier & Co. of Minneapolis, and David A. Small, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., have been elected president and vice president, respectively, of the milling and grain division of the Minneapolis Traffic Club. Lee Kuempel, of the Minneapolis Traffic Association, has been re-elected secretary.



THIS picture, made from the architect's drawing, shows the new seven-story addition now under construction for the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. The concrete for the seventh floor has already been poured. The first floor will be faced with Minnesota polished granite and Bedford stone; the second, third and seventh stories Bedford stone and, in between, a tapestried brick.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR

Last week's flour market, while receiving strength from higher wheat, gave no indication of better trading conditions. The majority of buyers continue to book on a hand-to-mouth basis, exceptions for entering into larger or longer commitments being comparatively few. The advance in prices may encourage increasing shipping instructions on old bookings, but does not seem to have stimulated fresh buying.

Durum flour was in light demand, sales showing no appreciable improvement on account of the advancing wheat market. In fact, this firming in price appeared to have an opposite effect. Shipping instructions on old business were somewhat better.

Duluth-Superior flour output, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	18,415	50
Previous week	16,980	46
Year ago	12,565	34
Two years ago	13,010	35

Quotations, March 31, at Duluth-Superior, f.o.b., mills, per barrel, in 98-lb cottons:

	1928	1927
First patent	$7.75@8.10	$7.20@7.45
Second patent	7.25@7.55	6.85@7.20
First clear, jute	6.00@6.40	6.40@6.65
Second clear, jute	5.20@5.45	5.45@5.70

NOTES

Percy Fuller, Duluth manager of the American Linseed Co., is again at his desk after undergoing a serious operation.

Work on the drier which is being installed at the Cargill elevator K at Superior, and repairs being made, are proceeding rapidly.

A team of bowlers from the office of the Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, came to Duluth March 24 for a match game with those from the Duluth office. The Minneapolis crew was defeated.

G. G. Barnum, whose 83 years weigh lightly upon him, slipped away to Mexico City a few weeks ago, and his letters indicate that he has been having a delightful trip. He will return in a few days.

Men in the trade who have been on vacation trips during the late months of winter are returning, and nearly all absentees are now back. B. J. Stockman, of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., W. B. Joyce, of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., W. R. McCarthy, president of the Capitol Elevator Co., and J. S. Graves, of the Capitol Elevator Co., arrived last week.

F. G. CARLSON.

THE SOUTHWEST

ROBERT E. STERLING, SOUTHWESTERN MANAGER

612-614 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Correspondents at Atchison, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Salina and Wichita
Cable Address: "Palmking"

KANSAS CITY

The renaissance of flour business experienced here the previous week seems to have run its brief course, and flour bookings of last week will not total more than 30 per cent of the local capacity. Interior Kansas mills are finding new business slightly better, but probably will not average more than 45 per cent capacity on sales.

The higher prices caused by an advancing wheat and a declining feed market are responsible, to a great extent, for the withdrawal of buyers. They seem to be content to follow a policy of cautious buying for immediate needs.

No Round Lots.—Not only did total business fall well below the level of the week before, but orders also declined in size. It is reported that one of the largest domestic sales of the week was for 5,000 bbls, made by one of the smaller mills. A 6,000-bbl export sale also was made. The rest of the week's sales were small, there being a liberal sprinkling of mixed car orders.

Export.—Outside of one sale, 6,000 bbls straight grade to Europe, export business was dull. Prices of straights have followed the market up, but clears have held fairly close to the previous week's level. Some mills raised their prices of first clears, in conformity with the strength of wheat, and others held them to the previous level in order to cut down accumulations in warehouses. The one large sale of straight to Europe is reported to have been sold at a basis of about $5.25, bulk, Kansas City. Quotations, basis bulk, Kansas City: export straight, $5.25@5.70 bbl; first clear, $5 @5.60; second clear, $4.20@4.60.

Directions.—Specifications came in slowly. Kansas City production dropped from 71 per cent of capacity the week before to 66 per cent last week.

Prices.—Prices are 10@20c higher than in the previous week. Higher wheat and lower millfeed are responsible. Quotations, March 31, basis cotton 98's or jute 140's, f.o.b., Kansas City: short patent, $7.25@8.10 bbl; 95 per cent, $6.75@7.60; straight, $6.65@7.30; first clear, $5.25@ 5.85; second clear, $4.45@4.85.

Production. — The first table below shows the flour production and rate of activity of 63 representative southwestern mills, exclusive of Kansas City, Wichita, Omaha, St. Joseph, Salina and Atchison. Additional tables give the production and activity of principal milling centers in the territory.

63 REPRESENTATIVE MILLS

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	321,960	164,079	50
Previous week ..	321,960	163,120	50
Year ago	327,360	198,610	60
Two years ago...	331,560	148,661	44
Five-year average (same week)....			50
Ten-year average (same week).....			51

KANSAS CITY

March 25-31	197,700	131,363	66
Previous week ..	197,700	141,768	71
Year ago	175,500	133,695	76
Two years ago...	151,500	92,446	61
Five-year average (same week)....			65
Ten-year average (same week).....			63

WICHITA

March 25-31	62,400	31,310	50
Previous week ..	62,400	31,854	51
Year ago	62,400	43,049	69
Two years ago...	62,400	31,260	50

ST. JOSEPH

March 25-31	47,400	28,190	59
Previous week ..	47,400	26,513	56
Year ago	47,400	30,589	64
Two years ago...	47,400	39,987	84

SALINA

March 25-31	46,800	39,535	84
Previous week ..	46,800	41,985	89
Year ago	37,800	20,371	53
Two years ago...	45,000	20,590	45

ATCHISON

March 25-31	30,900	23,637	76
Previous week ..	30,900	25,800	80
Year ago	29,700	24,093	81
Two years ago...	29,400	24,157	82

OMAHA

March 25-31	27,300	27,451	100
Previous week ..	27,300	24,576	90
Year ago	27,300	19,910	72
Two years ago...	27,300	18,632	68

PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY SOLD

Reports of about 70 mills to The Northwestern Miller showed sales represented per cent of capacity as follows:

March 25-31	37
Previous week	51
Year ago	37

Of the mills reporting, 4 reported domestic business fair and 18 quiet.

Direct export shipments by all reporting mills outside of Kansas City were 12,425 bbls last week, 14,912 in the previous week, 21,225 a year ago, and 7,583 two years ago.

NOTES

The elevator of the Hogan Mill Feed Co., Kansas City, was damaged about $20,000 by fire last week.

C. E. Shepard, district sales manager for the Larabee Flour Mills Co., is in Ohio on company business this week. He intends to remain in the lake states for 10 days.

Elevator A, of the Chickasha (Okla.) Milling Co., and grain contents, were damaged $40,000 by fire last week. The elevator is an old wooden building, with a capacity of 50,000 bus.

E. W. Reed, sales manager for the Shellabarger Mills & Elevator Co., Salina, Kansas, was here last week on his way home from a three weeks' visit among the mill's customers in the central states.

A report from Columbia, Mo., estimates that 90 per cent of the wheat in that locality is dead. Although this estimate is extremely high, it is probable that the proportion of winter killed wheat is large.

R. W. Bravener, formerly with J. P. Parks, Kansas City millfeed broker, is associated now with the Western Brokerage Co., Kansas City. He will deal in cottonseed and linseed meal, millfeeds and secondhand flour and feed sacks.

E. H. Hogueland, commerce counsel of the Southwestern Millers' League, was in Kansas City last week conferring with Gerome V. Topping, acting secretary of the league, on testimony to be introduced at the C. F. A. rate hearing at Chicago, April 9.

A certified copy of H. D. Lee's will was filed in Kansas City last week. The value of his Missouri holdings is placed at $264,000, of which $250,000 is in personal assets and $14,000 in real estate. Mr. Lee's entire holdings total more than $1,500,000, the most of which are in Kansas.

George Livingston, of the Livingston Economic Service, Minneapolis, is spending several days in Kansas City in preparation for establishing a branch office in the Southwest. He has engaged office space in the Board of Trade Building. Mr. Livingston's bureau specializes in compiling data covering grain, flour and milling activities.

R. E. Clark, secretary of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Advisory Board, is compiling statistics that will cover total elevator capacity in Missouri and Kansas. Later the figures will be expanded to cover Oklahoma and Texas. It also is planned to secure data on total number of combines owned and operated in the southwestern wheat states.

Among southwestern millers in Kansas City this week were Frank Kell, Wichita Falls, Texas, T. C. Thatcher, Oklahoma City, Ralph C. Sowden, Arkansas City, and John H. Moore, Roger S. Hurd and Davis S. Jackman, Wichita, Kansas. All were extremely optimistic over the great improvement in growing wheat conditions throughout the Southwest. Mr. Hurd created a sensation on the exchange floor by exhibiting a sample of wheat taken from a garden plot adjoining the Red Star mill at Wichita. The plant was so far advanced for the season as to leave room for the suspicion that it had been grown in a hothouse.

HUTCHINSON

Flour business showed slight improvement last week. Increased sales came entirely from the domestic trade, foreign buyers being driven from the market by higher prices. The advance served to speed up shipping directions on old contracts, and in some quarters operations improved. Quotations, March 30, basis cotton 98's, Kansas City: short patent, $7.50@8.15 bbl; straight, $7.10@ 7.65; first clear, $5.90@6.

NOTES

The Buhler (Kansas) Mill & Elevator Co. is building a large addition to its office building.

R. V. McVey, sales manager for the Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Newton, Kansas, spent last week in Texas.

C. C. Kelly, vice president of the William Kelly Milling Co., has been elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce.

T. E. Higley, assistant sales manager for the William Kelly Milling Co., spent last week calling on Indiana connections.

The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. is rebuilding an elevator at Albert, Kansas, damaged by floods last fall, and is installing a new water wheel at the Winfield, Kansas, plant, which will furnish an additional 100 horsepower.

Glenn L. Lyle, formerly chief chemist at the Wichita office of the state grain department, has been employed in the same capacity by the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. He replaces M. C. Mann, who will be in the laboratory of a Salina mill.

WICHITA

Flour prices advanced 15@20c last week. Demand remained quiet, and most sales were in mixed cars. Production is running a little less than 60 per cent of capacity. Export business is very slow. Quotations, March 30, basis cotton 98's, Kansas City: short patent, $7.90 @8.10 bbl; straight, $7.40; clear, $6.50 @6.70.

NOTES

George B. Hawes, sales manager for the National Biscuit Co., New York, visited Wichita last week.

The Lions' Club, under the leadership of its president, G. M. Lowry, secretary of the Wichita Flour Mills Co. and the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co., is entering a large plane in the all-state tour which the Wichita Chamber of Commerce plans for April. The Wichita Flour Mills Co. also will enter a plane, to be piloted by Jack Moore, assistant traffic manager.

H. T. Corson, manager of the National Food Bureau, attended the Kansas Bakers' Association convention at Topeka last week, and delivered an address on white bread. Others who attended from here were: T. J. Bush, sales manager for the Wichita Flour Mills Co., W. Whitmore, Kansas representative of the Red Star Milling Co., and Ralph Bowdish, city salesman for the Kansas Milling Co.

SALINA

Higher prices had no noticeable effect on flour bookings last week. They continued light, and were confined mostly to small lots for prompt or early shipment. Shipping directions are slow to fair. Quotations, March 29, basis Kansas City, cotton 98's: short patent, $7.40 @7.80 bbl; 95 per cent, $7.20@7.40; straight, $7.10@7.20.

NOTES

R. W. Cole, manager of the Wilson (Kansas) Flour Mills, has returned from a trip to New Orleans, Mobile and other southern cities.

Harry L. Robinson, vice president of the Robinson Milling Co., has returned from Rochester, Minn., where he went to visit his father, C. E. Robinson, president of the Robinson company. The elder Mr. Robinson has been ill, but is improving.

ATCHISON-LEAVENWORTH

Mills reported a better inquiry for flour last week. Some mills sold as high as 60 per cent of capacity, but the general average was around 50 per cent. Shipping directions are rather slow, but this is perhaps due to the fact that bookings have been cut down considerably by directions and cancellations. Mills are operating from 50 to 75 per cent of capacity, with the exceptional mill on a full run.

NOTES

O. W. Stoltz, of the Stoltz Brokerage Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, was in Atchison last week.

This territory was covered with about a four-inch snow last week, which put the wheat crop in good condition.

The Blair Milling Co., Atchison, had a breakdown last week on account of shaft trouble in the B mill. It closed for about 12 hours.

NEBRASKA

There was moderate activity in milling circles in this territory last week. Mills reported business fair, with shipping directions on old contracts satisfactory.

Mills continued to pay high premiums for good protein wheat, of which arrivals were light.

NOTES

The Feeders' Supply, Cozad, Neb., has installed machinery for the conversion of its plant into a flour mill.

Edward P. Peck, vice president and manager of the Omaha Elevator Co., went to Minneapolis last week.

H. K. Schafer, manager of the Maney Milling Co., returned home last week from a six weeks' business trip over the country.

MILL WINS TELEGRAPH CASE

"Offer Marathon six *seventy* basis halves Fort Smith," wired the Bowen-Oglesby Milling Co., Independence, Kansas, to its distributing office in Fort Smith.

"Offer Marathon six *twenty* basis halves Fort Smith," the message read when received.

The Fort Smith office, acting on the telegram as received, sold 873½ bbls flour, 52½ of which were Marathon flour.

The telegraph company conceded its liability for the mill's resulting loss on the 52½ bbls, but insisted that it was not responsible for other brands sold by the Fort Smith office on the faith of the negligently transmitted message.

The Arkansas supreme court decided (2 S. W. [2d Series] 23) that the language of the telegram was sufficient to apprise the telegraph company that loss would probably result from an incorrect transmission of the message; and that, in view of the mill's practice of quoting another brand 30c under Marathon, and a third brand 30c over Marathon, loss on sales of all three brands was a direct consequence of the telegraph company's negligence.

"Neither is there any merit in the contention that no damages were proved," added the court, "since the undisputed testimony shows that the sales under the quotation in the telegram resulted in a loss of 50c bbl over the actual cost of manufacture; the sale of the flour being made at a price of 50c below the actual cost, or a reduction of 50c bbl below the cost of manufacture and sale." A. L. H. STREET.

GOOD DEMAND FOR RICE

BEAUMONT, TEXAS.—The amount of rice in storage houses in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas on March 1 was 1,805,399 bbls. The stocks are the lowest for several seasons, due to heavy exporting during the past few weeks. This movement has caused an increase in the price of about 45c bbl. Mills are buying almost everything that brokers do not get for export.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN STATES

WILLIAM H. WIGGIN, MANAGER
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TOLEDO

Business with mills is about as slow as it could be and have anything left. The increasing uncertainty as to the outcome of the new crop, now that growing weather has arrived, is a big factor in the situation. In this section spring started out gloriously, but almost immediately came a cropper, with March winding up with a whirling snowstorm and temperatures below freezing most of last week. As a consequence, it is impossible to tell as much about wheat fields of this territory as was anticipated, and it will be necessary to wait a few days longer.

The upshot of it all is that business seems more or less paralyzed until it can find itself on a little firmer foundation, with a more accurate diagnosis of the situation and some sort of an adjustment to it. The entire trade seems to be watching along the sidelines to see just what the outcome of these complications may be,—a winter wheat crop without snow protection nearly all winter, some of which was late sown and presumably suffered from drouth, variable weather and much freezing and thawing, and then widely circulated reports of damage, with possibly the largest abandonment of acreage in years.

Wheat Higher.—Meantime, soft winter wheat at Toledo has climbed still higher, and on March 30 established a new peak, both in premiums and prices, when $1.66¼ was bid for No. 2 red, Toledo rate points, 24c over Chicago May, and there is scarcely any coming out. It is difficult to sell flour on this basis. Soft winter wheat flour prices, f.o.b., Toledo, are now near the $8 mark and are equal to spring.

Effect on Sales.—According to reports received, this background of strength in the wheat market has stimulated somewhat the sale of hard wheat flours, but it has not had an appreciable effect on soft winters. Quite the contrary. Naturally, buyers would expect some softening of the stiff premium on red wheat, if not its elimination, with the new crop, and this would lead them to feel their way cautiously. There is hardly any buying, and that little is from hand to mouth, and evidently is forced by depletion of stocks.

There is nothing to indicate that the situation in soft wheat milling will not get tighter and tighter as the crop year closes, and there are nearly three months yet to go before new wheat will be available for grinding. The mills that have built up business with bakers by grinding hard wheat flour may find some relief from that source, and this is a condition which emphasizes the value of such diversification of their trade. The soft winter wheat mill which finds itself without a stock of red wheat is up against a stiff proposition.

Soft winter wheat standard patent flour was quoted, March 30, at $7.80@7.85 bbl, and local springs at $7.80, in 98's, f.o.b., Toledo or mill.

CENTRAL STATES MILLS

Output by mills in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, including those at Toledo, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	117,750	92,441	78
Previous week ..	121,350	82,709	68
Year ago	60,060	30,710	50
Two years ago...	57,750	28,595	49
Three years ago.	91,560	35,178	38

NOTES

A. W. Hockenberger, manager of the Northland Milling Co., Minneapolis, was in Toledo and Detroit last week.

John H. Taylor, treasurer of the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., is expected to return from Florida this week.

A. J. Campbell, formerly in the flour brokerage business at Nashville, Tenn., has accepted a position with the Aunt Jemima Mills branch of the Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo., as a special representative.

Another meeting of Toledo bakers was held on the evening of March 21, with Clarence Wheeler, of Walton Bros., acting as chairman. These meetings will be held every two weeks for the next three times, after which all future ones will be held on the last Wednesday of each month.

Papers have been filed with the secretary of state chartering the Buckeye Milling Co., Mount Gilead, with an authorized capital of $12,000, to do a general milling business and to deal in grain, seed and farm products. Incorporators are J. C. Hays, J. O. Leedy, Ernest Claypool and W. M. Ramey.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Orr, operating a bakery at Dover, Ohio, known as the Vanorr Bakery, were seriously injured March 27 when their automobile was struck by a train at New Philadelphia while returning from Uhrichsville. Mr. Vance received a fractured skull, but Mr. Orr's injuries are not quite so serious.

NASHVILLE

Flour sales in the Southeast were of fair proportions last week, running about 35 to 45 per cent of capacity of mills. Specifications on contracts have been satisfactory, and with mills operating about two thirds of capacity, business is fairly good for this season of the year.

Production for March has been running slightly below the same month last year, but has been larger than in 1925 and 1926. Buyers are making moderate purchases to meet current requirements, apparently being of the view that there is nothing to be gained by stocking up at the high prices prevailing. Stocks of flour are not thought to be large, and continuance of routine trade is anticipated during April.

With the premium on wheat still going higher, soft winter wheat flour was strong last week, but prices were practically unchanged. While millfeed was selling at almost unprecedented prices, and still going up, mills were not forced to advance flour. Quotations, March 31: best soft winter wheat short patent, 98-lb cottons, f.o.b., Ohio River stations, $9.40@9.75 bbl; standard patent $8.25@8.50; straights, $8@8.25; first clears, $6.75@7.25.

A fairly good demand continues for Minnesota and western flours, rehandlers getting a nice volume of business. Stocks at Nashville are about normal for this season. Prices show no material change. Quotations, March 31: spring wheat first patent, 98-lb cottons, delivered at Nashville, $8.25@8.75 bbl; standard patent, 25@50c less; hard winter short patent, $7.75@8.25; straights, 35@60c less.

Output of flour by southeastern mills, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	134,520	89,261	66.3
Previous week ..	142,320	94,573	66.4
Year ago	167,220	99,632	59.5
Two years ago...	166,020	91,566	65.1
Three years ago.	142,620	68,684	48.1

NOTES

V. S. Tupper, general manager of the Nashville Roller Mills, is local chairman of a campaign for a $2,000,000 fund for the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. It is sought to raise $150,000 in Nashville.

F. J. McCarthy, president of the Wautauga Milling Co., has been elected vice president and a member of the board of directors of the Mutual Loan Bank, opened in Nashville last week with $500,000 capital stock.

A new electric power plant is to be installed by the Lillie Mill Co., Franklin, Tenn. It will be necessary to close the mill about six weeks, but surplus stock has been accumulated to supply customers. C. H. Corn and his sons, E. L. and W. A., own the plant.

JOHN LEIPER.

ATLANTA

Due to a further increase in flour prices last week, business was somewhat quiet, though soft wheat flour was reported fairly active. Supplies are extremely low, save with a few larger buyers. The trade looks for active buying in April. Several round lot orders were reported from larger buyers, mainly bakers, the last half of March for soft wheat flour up to 2,000 bbls, and a few similar ones for hard wheat flour.

Soft wheat mills are reported operating on a very good basis, output being 70 to 75 per cent of capacity, with some of the larger mills running up to 80 per cent. Production was larger than at this period in three or four years. Blenders are reported as particularly active.

Shipping directions are good, and promise to continue so during April, due to extremely low flour stocks in this section.

Spring wheat flour was marked up last week about 15@20c, hard wheat 20@25c, and soft winter wheat 20@30c, prices reaching the highest level prevailing here in several months. Quotations, March 30, f.o.b., Atlanta, basis 98-lb cottons: hard winter short patent $8.25@8.50 bbl, standard patent $7.75@8, straight patent $7.55@7.75; soft winter short patent $9.50@9.75, standard patent $8.25@8.40, straight patent $8.10@8.25, fancy clears $7.70@8, second clears $7.10@7.35; spring wheat short patent $8.25@8.50, standard $7.75@8, straight $7.55@$7.75; Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington soft white wheat flour advanced 25@40c to $8@8.50.

NOTES

Ralph A. Voigt, of the Voigt Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., was in Atlanta recently.

Roger W. Condon, flour and feed broker, Montgomery, Ala., recently visited the trade in Atlanta.

E. B. Hackney, secretary-treasurer of the Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kansas, was a recent visitor here.

J. L. Schofield, Memphis, manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City, was a recent visitor here.

Charles B. Stout, president of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., Memphis, Tenn., visited in Atlanta last week.

Charles H. Newman, general manager of the Texas Star Flour Mills, Galveston, Texas, recently visited the Atlanta trade.

George F. Phillips, secretary and sales manager for the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., was among recent Atlanta callers.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, has appointed Floyd B. Smith as resale representative in Alabama and Georgia.

Blanchard Randall, of Gill & Fisher, Baltimore, grain importers and exporters, is on vacation at Jekyl Island, near Brunswick, Ga.

K. D. Glover is now field sales manager in this district for the Bob White Flour Mills, Kingfisher, Okla., with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala.

W. H. Townsend, of the Wichita (Kansas) Flour Mills Co., was in Georgia recently to attend the funeral of his father, who died at Marshallville.

W. E. Pecor, southern sales manager for the Meyer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., returned to Atlanta last week after a trip over southeastern territory.

P. H. Baum, secretary-treasurer of the William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kansas, made a recent trip over Georgia, Alabama and other southeastern states.

John Crosby, chairman of the board of directors of the Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis, and Mrs. Crosby, are enjoying a vacation at Augusta, Ga.

B. M. Hagan, sales manager for the Oklahoma City (Okla.) Mill & Elevator Co., has returned to that city after a swing around the southeastern circuit.

Theodore Martin, pioneer flour and feed broker, has been named a member of the committee to have charge of the formal unveiling of General Lee's statue on Stone Mountain, April 9.

F. J. Loftus, Washington, southern division manager of The Fleischmann Co., New York, and J. E. Booth, also of Washington, were recent visitors at the company's Atlanta branch.

James E. Larrowe, president of the Larrowe Milling Co, Detroit, Mich., dairy and poultry feed manufacturer, stopped in Atlanta last week for a visit with Theodore Martin, broker, while motoring back to Detroit after spending several weeks at Miami, Fla.

Due to the shortness of the cotton crop in 1927, mills in the Southeast manufacturing cottonseed meal, cake, hulls and similar products have almost exhausted their supplies of raw material, and for the past two weeks have been shutting down rapidly, only about 50 per cent of the mills in this section operating at this time.

HAROLD F. PODHASKI.

NORFOLK

Sharp advances in wheat have caused an upturn in flour prices, and feed has taken a proportionate drop, with the market growing dull. Quotations, March 30: northwestern spring patents $8.25@8.45 bbl, second patents $7.90@8.20, with specially advertised brands $9@9.25; Kansas patents $7.80@8.35, second patents $7.60@8.15; fancy winters $7.80@7.90, second patents $7.55@7.65; Virginia and Maryland straights, $7.50@7.75.

JOSEPH A. LESLIE, JR.

EVANSVILLE

The flour market remains strong. All local mills are busy. Quotations, March 31, f.o.b., Evansville, 98-lb sacks, carload lots: soft winter wheat best patent $9 bbl, first patent $8.50, straights $8; Kansas hard, $8.35@8.50; first clears, in jutes, $7.25; second clears, $6.75.

* *

R. R. Thomson, general superintendent of the Postum Cereal Co., Inc., visited the plant of Igleheart Bros., Inc., last week.

C. M. LUNDRY.

JAPANESE MILLERS HOPE FOR LOWER WHEAT DUTY

TOKYO, JAPAN. — Leading Japanese mills are looking forward to a chance to start an organized movement for the reduction or abolition of the high import tariff on wheat. These companies maintain that the wheat tariff policy sponsored by the present cabinet has proved a failure.

The tariff was raised by the political party at present in power for the protection of the farming classes, and was adopted by only a narrow majority. Commercial interests recently have been investigating the effect that the tariff has had on the earnings of home producers of wheat. According to the results of the investigation, the price of wheat from the beginning of 1926 to the end of 1927 showed a declining tendency which placed the farmers in an awkward position.

It is claimed that the desire to make Japan self-supporting with regard to wheat is too foolish to be considered. Despite the high customs wall, imports of wheat are increasing steadily. The fact that the two large milling companies, the Nippon Seifun Kaisha and the Toa Seifun Kaisha, have had to be reorganized financially during the last three years is held to be due to the unfortunate tariff on wheat.

M. MARUYAMA.

ST·LOUIS·DISTRICT

WAYNE G. MARTIN, MANAGER

215 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents at Memphis and New Orleans

Cable Address: "Palmking"

ST. LOUIS

A majority of the local mills last week stated that business was retaining its improvement. While flour is being bought on a current basis, such buying seems to be fairly general. All in all, March has been an encouraging month.

Local Conditions.—Some trouble has been caused lately in the local baking trade through the Ward Baking Co. selling a loaf, weighing approximately 23 oz, for 8c wholesale, it being retailed at 10c. Other wholesale bakers are selling bread of similar weight for 10c wholesale. However, this is the only reduction reported, as the other bakers are standing their ground firmly.

Soft Wheat Flour.—Local millers selling soft wheat flour to the South and Southeast report a fairly steady business. This has been an uneventful year, as most buyers have operated on a very close basis, which has meant that demand has shown comparatively little fluctuation. Shipping instructions are satisfactory.

Hard Wheat Flour.—Most of the business done in hard wheat flour last week was of a fill-in nature, and this will very likely continue for the balance of the crop year. Some bakers will have to replenish requirements before the new crop, which will constitute the greater part of the hard wheat flour business for the next few months. Shipping instructions on old bookings are fairly active.

Exports.—Some flour was sold for export to South America last week; otherwise, export trade was quiet. Some inquiries are received from Europe, but it is apparently difficult to close such business. Nearly all export trade, however, is on a current basis.

Flour Prices.—Quotations, 140-lb jutes, St. Louis, March 31: soft winter short patent $7.50@8 bbl, straight $6.50@7, first clear $5.75@6.25; hard winter short patent $6.90@7.30, straight $6.25@6.50, first clear $5.30@5.80; spring first patent $7@7.50, standard patent $6.50@7.25, first clear $5.75@6.25.

FLOUR OUTPUT

Output of St. Louis mills, with a weekly capacity of 60,400 bbls, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	33,600	56
Previous week	27,900	46
Year ago	27,300	45
Two years ago	22,800	35

Output of outside mills, with a weekly capacity of 87,000 bbls, the product of which is sold from St. Louis:

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	44,600	51
Previous week	47,400	55
Year ago	44,200	51
Two years ago	40,800	47

NOTES

C. F. Vandenburgh, sales manager for the Plant Flour Mills Co., was in the East on business last week.

John Becker, former president of the Nafziger Baking Co., has returned from a vacation in the West Indies.

The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. moved its office and warehouse last week to its new location at 1054 Central Industrial Avenue.

J. J. McCarthy, district manager of The Fleischmann Co., was in Topeka, Kansas, last week, attending the annual convention of the Kansas Bakers' Association.

William T. Brooking, president of the Marshall Hall Grain Corporation, was in Washington last week in connection with the hearing being given to the proposal of increasing the capitalization of the Inland Waterways Corporation, which operates the government's fleet of barges on the Mississippi and Warrior rivers.

William Berger, manager, and A. E. Schuleen, chief clerk, of the local office of the Washburn Crosby Co., attended a sales conference of the company in Springfield, Ill., last week. B. F. Wallschlaeger, Chicago manager at present but formerly in charge of the St. Louis office, also attended the conference.

NEW ORLEANS

Flour buying continued slow last week, and local handlers found it difficult to interest the trade. Bakers seem inclined to buy only for the immediate present. Some mills still are discounting prices for immediate delivery as much as 30c bbl under asking prices for future shipment, in an effort to stimulate business. While these overtures have resulted in some sales, it is believed that very few new orders have been developed. The baking trade largely is working on old contracts, but is taking small lots at frequent intervals. High prices continue to prevail for millfeed, which is having its effect upon flour quotations. Wheat bran was quoted at $2.15 per 100 lbs, and shorts at $2.32, a slight increase over the previous week. Flour prices slumped toward the middle of the week and then worked higher, reaching a slightly higher level than was attained a week ago.

Flour prices, March 29:

	Spring	Winter Hard	Winter Soft
Short patent	$8.45	$7.40	$8.65
95 per cent	7.60	7.15	8.00
100 per cent	7.45	6.80	7.50
Cut	7.35	6.70	7.45
First clear	....	6.40	6.80
Second clear	....	6.10	5.40

Semolina, 4¾c lb.

Export flour demand was draggy, and a decrease in inquiries was noted. European ideas continue to clash with quotations offered by dealers here. Few sales were put through during the week, and these were in very small lots. Exports to Europe during the week were only 3,973 bags, Copenhagen taking 2,273, Norresundby 1,400 and Gothenburg 300. A total of 21,914 200-lb bags was sent to the tropics during the seven days ended March 29, according to figures supplied by four of the leading steamship lines that serve Latin America, as follows:

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co: to Havana, 800 bags; Panama City, 1,500.

Cuyamel Fruit Co: Vera Cruz, 410; Bluefields, 235; Puerto Cortez, 1,350; Cienfuegos, 500.

Munson Line: Havana, 3,100; Nuevitas, 660; Matanzas, 900; Guantanamo, 225; Santiago, 500; Manzanillo, 250.

United Fruit Co: Havana, 1,150; Guatemala City, 1,801; Puerto Barrios, 640; Belize, 690; Manzanillo, 275; Baracoa, 450; Antilla, 200; Santiago, 300; Colon, 420; Maracaibo, 200; La Guayra, 150; Bocas del Toro, 200; San Jose, 2,230; Puerto Limon, 110; Panama City, 148; Guayaquil, 750; Esmeraldas, 100; Cristobal, 1,600; Buenaventura, 60.

Flour movement out of New Orleans, in 200-lb bags, during the seven days ended March 29:

Destination—		Destination—	
Antilla	200	Guayaquil	756
Baracoa	450	Havana	11,260
Belize	580	La Guayra	150
Bluefields	235	Manzanillo	880
Bocas del Toro	200	Maracaibo	200
Buenaventura	187	Matanzas	1,758
Caibarien	593	Norresundby	1,400
Cardenas	127	Nuevitas	987
Carmen	50	Panama City	1,853
Cienfuegos	500	Puerto Barrios	1,740
Colon	420	Puerto Cortez	1,613
Copenhagen	2,273	Puerto Limon	110
Coquimbo	1,014	Puerto Mexico	205
Cristobal	1,600	Punta Arenas	50
Esmeraldas	100	Sagua la Grande	651
Frontera	334	San Jose	2,250
Gothenburg	300	Santiago	1,570
Guantanamo	225	Vera Cruz	915
Guatemala City	1,081		

In addition to the above, there was a total of 110,118 bus wheat exported, of which Liverpool took 40,000, Venice 40,000, Glasgow 28,000, Tampico 1,818, and Havana 300; also 582 sacks corn flour, of which Manchester took 482 and Havana 100.

Little trading has been done recently in the rice market so far as local sales are concerned, but a fair interior business was reported. Interior mills are sending in increasing amounts of clean for export. The tone of the rough rice market was quiet. The following figures were posted on March 29:

	Rough sacks	Clean pockets
Receipts—		
Season to March 29	499,309	1,009,391
Same period, 1927	610,749	1,025,832
Sales—		
Season to March 29	39,321	280,289
Same period, 1927	76,359	400,873

NOTES

Horace Pitcher, of the Hunter Milling Co., is calling on the trade in eastern Louisiana.

Fred O'Bannan has joined the sales force of the Plant Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, working through the Orleans Flour Co., New Orleans.

J. H. Hitchcock spent last week in central Louisiana in the interests of John E. Koerner & Co. R. A. SULLIVAN.

TWO IOWA MILLS MERGE TO FORM BROWN-FALLGATTER CO.

NEW HAMPTON, IOWA.—The merger of two mills of northeastern Iowa was brought about last week by the formation of the Brown-Fallgatter Milling Co. by Harry L. Brown, of Cedar Falls, and W. A. Fallgatter, of Chickasaw.

They have taken over the milling business of the Waterloo & Cedar Falls Union Mill Co. Grinding and the making of breakfast cereals will be done there, while the mill at Chickasaw will continue to operate as a flour mill, as it has for many years under the ownership of Mr. Fallgatter.

Mr. Brown will be general manager of the company and Mr. Fallgatter will superintend the milling.

Some Suggested Definitions of Middlings, Farina and Semolina

PROFESSOR B. W. DEDRICK, head of the department of mill engineering in Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., has offered a number of suggestions relative to definitions and standards for purified middlings, farina and semolina. Such suggestions were requested by the food standards committee of the federal government, composed of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States, and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. This committee will hold a public hearing at the food, drug and insecticide administration, United States Department of Agriculture, 216 Thirteenth Street Southwest, Washington, D. C., at 10 a.m., April 19. Professor Dedrick's suggested definitions, and his comments thereon, are as follows:

First—Farina (fine flour or meal): (1) A fine flour or meal, made from grains, nuts, tubers, or other starchy material used in cookery. (2) Starch, starchy. Farinaceous (1), consisting of or made of meal or flour, as farinaceous seeds. (2) Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal, as farinaceous taste, smell or appearance.

Second. Semolina: There are two or three definitions or interpretations of this word, which is taken, as you no doubt know, from (1) simila (Latin), meaning the finest wheat flour; (2) coarsely ground and carefully purified middlings products of wheat, particularly of hard wheat, used for macaroni and cookery. No. 2 definition is about correct in so far as it has been used by millers. But millers in this country have used the word "semolina" interchangeably with "middlings" (from any wheat), particles of endosperm coarser than flour or such as will tail over, say, No. 8 silk or 70 grits gauze, and are too fine to purify by air current.

Now these purified semolinas when ground and bolted produce the finest, that is the best and purest, wheat flour, and we speak of patent flour in this respect. Now, as I have always understood it, semolina flour is the product of the ground and bolted pure or purified semolina, not necessarily this product of hard or durum wheats, but generally accepted as that from durum wheat, and more granular than those flours from softer wheats.

Another definition of semolina is given by Amos, in "Flour Manufacture," as the largest granular endosperm released by the break rolls and dressing through 18 to 40 mesh per inch, and "middlings" as the medium of granular particles of endosperm dressing through 40 to 84 per inch, and "dunst" the finest granular endosperm particles released by the break rolls, dressing through 84 to flour numbers. The above accords with our idea of the division of the separates, except that we believe "semolina" should be used instead of "middlings" for all grades above those that will not dress or sift through a No. 7 or 8 silk or 70 to 72 grits gauze, and "dunst" for dust middlings as those endosperm particles that will dress through 70 to 72 mesh per inch and over No. 10 XX silk (flour number). It would be less confusing if the word farina were dropped altogether or merely restricted to describe the coarser purified middlings of any wheat used as breakfast foods, and for puddings and soups. That was the term used many years ago in connection with the coarser middlings, or semolinas (note we use the term as customarily interchangable) produced in high grinding with millstones for the purpose only of making "farina." Thus the term was established to designate a certain wheat product used for puddings and soups, over half a century ago.

It is doubtful whether semolina or middlings retained on No. 10 XX silk bolting cloth would be practically free of flour in present day milling methods, but would be more so if No. 7 XX or No. 8 XX were used.

Dunst or dust middlings originally dressed through 70 grits gauze and over No. 10 XX silk and dressed more precisely than usual will, if dusted on No. 11 XX silk, sift through 3 to 5 per cent flour, while even well-dusted coarse middlings or semolinas will have .05 to .07 per cent flour recoverable from dust collector of purifiers, and with the finer grades .10 to .15 per cent. Some of this is flour made by attrition.

The writer is particularly interested, because he has proposed a millers' dictionary and glossary, some of which was published a year or two ago. He would like to see the use of milling terms particularly relating to milling products, such as establishing definite grades of flour, semolinas or middlings, or feeds, etc., and do away with confusing or meaningless ones.

It seems as if "semolina" could well be established as a definite term relating to the coarser endosperm, say, through No. 18 mesh and over No. 70 mesh, instead of middlings, because we use the term middlings (originally as descriptive of the better offal in the old milling method with millstones) in connection with the offals or tailings to feed.

The different grades, as coarse, medium, fine, etc., would be designated as now, with the use of the term "middlings," and particular kinds of wheat as durum or "d" semolina, hard or "h" semolinas, and soft or "s" semolinas as those from "durum," "hard," or "soft" wheat, when marketed commercially.

WALTER WARD'S GIFT TO DONALDSONVILLE

New Orleans, La.

WALTER S. WARD, one of America's most wealthy bakers, is expected to build a country home in Ascension parish and make Louisiana his home. That is the word that comes from Donaldsonville, La., and this is the way it came about:

The multimillionaire baker startled the quiet town of Donaldsonville, not long ago with a gift of a herd of 10 pedigreed Guernsey cattle, valued at $10,000. The herd was consigned to the Rev. C. M. Chambron, who was notified by the station agent that a fine lot of cattle were in a car on a siding, and that he had better come and get them. The priest was at a loss to know what to do about it, but he remembered that Mr. Ward, on a recent visit to Donaldsonville, seemed impressed with the possibilities of breeding fine cattle in this parish, and recalled that that gentleman had expressed a wish to give this section of the country a push in the right direction so far as dairy cattle is concerned.

Thus it came about that the city of Donaldsonville became the owner of the nucleus of what is hoped will become an important high grade dairy center. Of course there were speeches by happy citizens and moos by contented cows, after which the herd was temporarily removed to the Fair Grounds.

EUROPEAN · DEPARTMENT

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CHANGES ARE AGAIN MADE IN BERLIN MILLS' OWNERSHIP

BERLIN, GERMANY. — The organization of Berlin mills has repeatedly changed during the last few years. It seems that another shifting has taken place recently. Negotiations between the Blumenstein and the Scheuer concerns regarding the transfer of the majority of shares of the Karl Salomon & Co., A.-G. have led to a practical result, according to a report published by the Kölnische Zeitung.

It is understood that the ownership of this mill has for the second time passed into the hands of the Scheuersche Deutsche Mühlenvereinigung. The latter is also negotiating with the other Berlin mills that formerly formed part of the Betriebsgesellschaft der Berliner Mühlen, namely the Berliner Dampfmühle, the Humboldt mill and the Victoria mill, and with the owners of the Grands Moulins de Strassbourg and the Blumenstein concern, who are the principal holders of the shares in the above mentioned mills.

The apparent object is a new merger of the four mills under the management of the Scheuersche Deutsche Mühlenvereinigung, the latter being obviously convinced that its scheme will yield better results than the previous merger, which proved a failure.

CHEAPER IRISH TRANSPORT FACILITIES BEING SOUGHT

DUBLIN, IRELAND. — Evidence recently has been given at the court and harbor tribunal of County Limerick with regard to the extension of dock accommodation.

One of the trustees of the tribunal and a member of the Limerick Chamber of Commerce said he was opposed to any such extension at present, but the general consensus of opinion was that it should be undertaken within limits, with a reduction of harbor dues and rail charges between the docks and Limerick in order to compete in Cork, Dublin, and other centers with the imported grain and other commodities.

There is no doubt the Irish Free State is searching every point of advantage with a view to giving better dock accommodation and cheaper facilities for handling grain, in order to help the flour millers to overcome foreign competition, and if a tariff on flour should be imposed it will be even better equipped for grinding all its own flour, and will make doubly sure that Irish mills are in a position to compete.

VISITORS IN LONDON

LONDON, ENG.—A. B. Sparboe, of the export department of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, recently arrived in London after visiting Mediterranean markets. Before returning home he expects to visit all the continental markets in northern Europe.

William R. Law, of Crawford & Law, Glasgow, recently spent a few days in London in order to meet Mr. Sparboe, who will later accompany him to Glasgow. The firm of Crawford & Law has for some time acted as sole agent in the United Kingdom for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

DEATH OF VETERAN IMPORTER

LONDON, ENG.—The death occurred suddenly on March 9, at Eastbourne, of Stanislaus Makovski, formerly a member of the flour importing firm of Haslam & Makovski, Ltd., London. This firm did a large business in imported flour during the years when the trade was at its best, being among those that first embarked in the business. The old firm was wound up soon after Mr. Makovski retired from it, but its connections and good-will were taken over by Mr. Makovski's colleague, Francis E. Haslam, and his son, Bernard Haslam. Mr. Makovski was 88 years of age at the time of his death, having outlived many of his confreres of those days when American flour used to arrive in barrels and was so popular with the baking trade of London.

GLUTEN STRENGTHENING PRODUCT

LONDON, ENG.—The firm of Noury & Van der Lande, Deventer, Holland, whose flour improver, "Novadel," is well known, recently placed a new product, known as "Multaglut," on the market. The purpose of this product is to strengthen the gluten in flour, it being claimed that a more appetizing loaf of larger volume and good flavor results. It is declared that "Multaglut" not only strengthens the gluten but increases the quantity retainable in a washing test. The small quantity of three quarters to one and a half ounces of "Multaglut," added to a barrel of flour, suffices to produce a 10 to 20 per cent increase in the volume of the loaf, it is claimed, while effecting a general improvement in the crumb, making it both finer and smoother.

FIXED BREAD PRICE IN RUSSIA

LONDON, ENG.—Mikojan, Russian state commissioner of commerce, recently admitted in a speech that there is a serious shortage of bread, sugar, salt and other articles of food in that country. According to him this state of things is to be attributed to insufficient organization of the trade. In the provinces the orders of the Russian government, he said, are known by heart, but are not being carried out. There is lack of discipline and perseverance. The government is now accumulating stocks of grain for the supply of the towns, and it is reported that a uniform bread price will be fixed for the whole of Soviet Russia.

G. VAN DER LANDE MARRIED

GERRIT VAN DER LANDE, manager of the London branch of N. V. Novadel, Deventer, Holland, was married recently to the youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Macdonnel Anderson, of Kensington, London. The pair are shown in the above picture. Gerrit Van der Lande came to London about two years ago, after having spent three years with the Novadel company at Buffalo, N. Y., before the formation of the separate American corporation, known as the Novadel Process Corporation, and he is well known to many members of the milling industry in the United States. He is a younger son of J. C. L. Van der Lande, the governing director of the firm of Noury & Van der Lande's Handelmaatschappij, Deventer, Holland, and of N. V. Novadel, and his father and two of his brothers and their wives were present at the wedding, which took place at Brompton Oratory, London. The honeymoon is being spent in France, Italy and Sicily.

An Unfair Discrimination

BELFAST, IRELAND.—For some time English mills have been selling their strong blended flours at a very much lower price than Canadian mills have been able to meet, and in this way have made serious inroads into the business which importers had in Manitoba flours. The explanation given is that those responsible for the selling of Manitoba wheat have been accepting lower prices abroad than they would grant the mills at home, putting the latter in a worse position to compete for the manufactured article against English mills. In other words, they have been dumping the wheat abroad and keeping the market up at home, which is very serious for both the Canadian miller and the importer. From correspondence received from over-sea millers, there is no doubt they are alive to the situation, and it is to be hoped that some move will be made to enable Canadian millers and importers to compete with the home miller.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE GROUP'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.—The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society recently held an exhibition of articles which illustrated its many activities on behalf of the consuming public. This exhibition was at Glasgow's new Kelvin Hall, the enlarged building in which the Scottish bakers' and grocers' exhibition was held a few weeks ago. In conjunction with the Wholesale Society, the United Co-operative Baking Society, a baking federation of a large number of west of Scotland retail co-operative societies, had a display, which comprised two traveling ovens in which loaves and other bakery products were produced daily in the presence of large numbers of visitors.

In Scotland, as in England, the production of bread for co-operative consumers is a twofold task. The wholesale society in each country does the milling and sells the flour to large retail societies or to federations of those who undertake the baking part of the business. In Scotland the co-operative society's mills have the largest output of any in the country. Their mills, in fact, represent the largest value of all the society's turnover during the year.

At the opening ceremony of this exhibition the chairman of the society, Robert Stewart, sought to impress his audience with graphic facts. He told them of what he called "the co-operators' floury way," as distinct from the milky way of the astronomers. In 1927, he said, their mills had delivered to societies 777,000 sacks flour, each of 280 lbs, which represent 140,000,000 2-lb loaves. These flour sales for the year, he added, if they were all converted into bread, would cover the spacious floor of the hall in which they were met no fewer than 160 times, and would rise to a height of 93 feet. His most graphic description, however, was his picture of this output of bread when placed end to end as loaves. In such position, he said, the loaves would stretch 16,000 miles, or as far as from Glasgow to Vancouver and back.

For this huge output of flour the society buys all its wheat. It attempted to produce a quantity, believing that by having its own source of production it could keep off the market as a buyer when the price was not favorable, and return when prices of wheat had eased. But this venture in wheat production did not pay as was hoped. The society had 10,000 acres in the Hughton district of Saskatchewan, but found that it could buy wheat on this side of the Atlantic as cheaply as it could produce it in Canada. Hence it did not run the farm very long. It is now in the hands of a Mennonite colony, and the purchase price is being paid in installments.

British Empire Marketing Scheme

LONDON, ENG.

DURING the last two years some very attractive posters have appeared all over the United Kingdom illustrating the products and industries of the various parts of the British Empire. Each section of the empire is illustrated in turn, and the posters are always in a series of three, No. 1 showing the product growing, No. 2 the harvesting, and No. 3 its manufacture or transport. The posters are most educational, as well as being beautiful works

of art. They are part of the scheme of the Empire Marketing Board for familiarizing the public with empire goods, the expense being defrayed from the £1,000,000 allocated annually by the British government for developing the trade of the empire.

A report has recently been issued, showing the work of the board in conjunction with the Imperial Economic Committee is effectually helping the trade of the homeland, and her dominions and colonies. A policy of voluntary preference for empire goods has taken shape, leading to a steady growth in the consumption of empire produce, while statistics show that there is a tendency oversea to buy products and manufactures from the home country.

The main purpose of the Empire Marketing Board is to assist home, colonial and dominion producers in introducing and marketing their goods, and is appointed by the British secretary of state for dominion affairs, while the function of the Imperial Economic Committee is to examine economic questions from the point of view of the empire as a whole, it having been appointed especially to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the oversea part of the empire, with a view to increasing their consumption and promoting the interests of both producers and consumers. This committee is appointed by all the governments of the empire jointly.

It cannot be said that the millers of Canada have been particularly helped by the empire marketing scheme, but rather the wheat growers, for by being able to secure plentiful and cheap supplies of Canadian wheat, coupled with his art of blending, the British miller has been in position to undersell the Canadian miller for months on end during the present season. During the last week or two, conditions have improved, owing to firmer wheat and a lower feed market, and it is understood that a fair number of sales of Canadian flours have been made for forward shipment.

The Port of Amsterdam

By **Lambert C. Wilten**

ON the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the digging of the North Sea Canal, the municipality of Amsterdam issued an elaborate booklet called "The Harbor of Amsterdam and Her Connection with the Sea." The book was prepared by Dr. M. G. De Boer, Dutch historian. In contains more than 300 pages, well illustrated. The typography is commendable, and the book is well bound. A copy was sent to The Northwestern Miller with the compliments of the Netherlands American Chamber of Commerce, Amsterdam. It contains a detailed history of the digging of the canal, showing the difficulties encountered and the manner in which they were mastered.

Amsterdam is one of the most important ports of western and central Europe, and naturally serves at least two thirds of the kingdom of Holland, a territory which consumes about 80 per cent of the Dutch imports. The port is connected with the North Sea by means of the North Sea Canal, which has a length of only 16 nautical miles, and which allows the largest ocean-going steamers to reach their berths from the sea within two hours, frequently without the assistance of tugboats. This entire canal is electrically lighted at night, which makes it as safe for steamers then as in the daytime. With the great locks at Ymuiden, on the North Sea, together with the "Oranje" locks on the Zuider Zee, the North Sea Canal and the port of Amsterdam thus form one large wet dock, the largest in the world. Consequently, it has an absolutely constant water level, without tide or current, and it offers the safest possible moorings for even the largest vessels. During the past 30 years, traffic through the canal has increased fivefold, the individual tonnage of ocean-going steamers during this period increasing proportionately with the traffic. On account of this heavy traffic, the canal profile will be widened from 164 feet width at bottom, and 32 feet depth below the water level, to 246 and 41 feet, respectively, and later to 328 and 49.

Another feature greatly favoring the shipping interests of Amsterdam is the Merwede Canal. This, in contrast with the open river, can be used day and night, giving direct communication with the lower reaches of the Rhine, which makes Amsterdam of the greatest importance as a port of entry and export for the entire basin of the Rhine, far into central Europe. The Rhine vessels used for transshipment of cargoes are not charged either canal or port dues. During the past 30 years the Rhine traffic to Amsterdam has increased sevenfold. On account of this, the necessity of enlarging the Merwede Canal has been realized. It now admits vessels up to 2,000 tons. Widening of its profile so that it will be navigable by ships of 3,000 tons, and an improvement of its cutting which will considerably shorten the distance between Amsterdam and the upper reaches of the Rhine, are already in preparation. On account of the great network of rivers and canals throughout Holland, and by means of the Zuider Zee, Amsterdam is in water communication with practically all parts of the country. Its extensive railway system brings it in direct communication with Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and all other countries of the Continent. All the quays of the port have railroad tracks, and every facility has been provided for an easy and rapid discharge of cargoes from ocean-going steamers into freight cars, and vice versa.

In the winter time, when severe frost demands it, two ice breakers are on hand to keep the North Sea Canal and the port free from ice, but this is only necessary in rare instances. Because of the fact that the Port of Amsterdam forms one large dock, transport in the harbor is chiefly effected by water, offering the most favorable transshipment facilities. The lighters, small, flat decked vessels worked by one man, convey the goods from ship to ship. The Rhine barges are brought alongside the ocean steamers, so that the goods do not suffer by reason of a long and complicated transfer. As a consequence, the port has attracted a very important portion of Netherlands colonial and West African produce, and a great quantity of goods from South America destined for the Mediterranean, from the Indies destined for Great Britain and the Baltic, from West Africa destined for North America, Great Britain and the Mediterranean, and vice versa, and from all parts of the world destined for the Rhine, are regularly transshipped at Amsterdam. In all these directions the freights are competitive, compared with other ports.

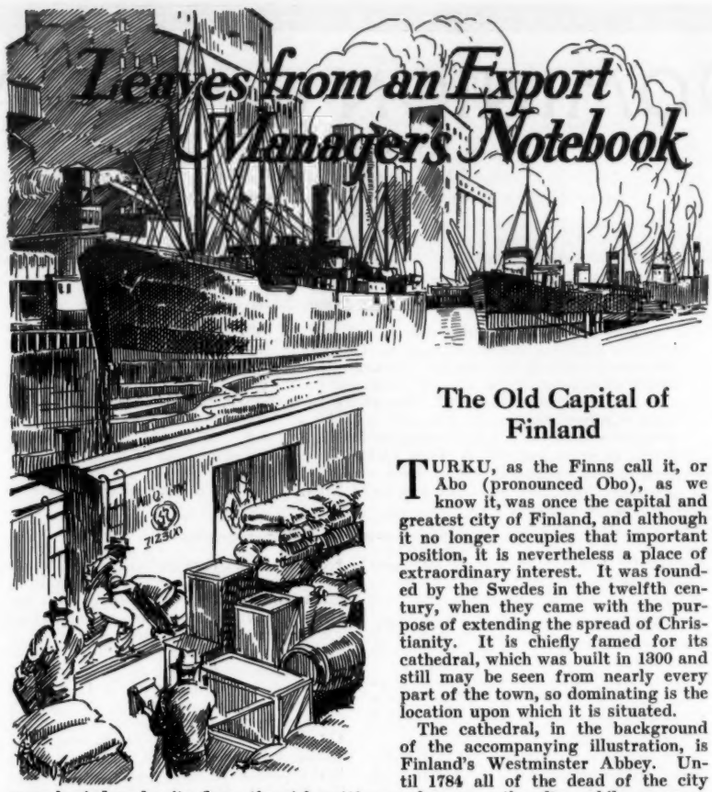
The municipality of Amsterdam cooperates with private concerns in making the port an up-to-date harbor in every sense of the word, it being completely equipped with the most modern implements and installations for the handling of bulk and general cargo. There are eight miles of quays in the harbor, with a depth of water alongside of 33 feet, permitting the largest vessels to berth. The numerous wharf cranes are operated by electricity, with a lifting capacity of one and one half to six tons. Furthermore, the quays are equipped with double trackage on both sides of the sheds. Where necessary, the sheds are fitted with special accommodation; for instance, in those for tropical and subtropical fruit, heating in winter and cooling in summer are provided.

Permanent and floating cranes with a lifting capacity of 10 to 120 tons are available for the transport of heavy pieces.

The grain steamers are loaded and discharged by huge floating pneumatic elevators which can handle 250 tons per hour.

The grain silos, alongside which the steamers can berth, have a storage capacity of 18,000 to 20,000 tons. The cargo of the largest grain steamers can be transferred directly into the silos by means of a pneumatic suction plant, so that no transshipment into lighters is necessary.

Special docks for the storage of timber and oil comply with the latest requirements. The timber dock, which after that of London is the most important in Europe, has an area of 370 acres.



The Old Capital of Finland

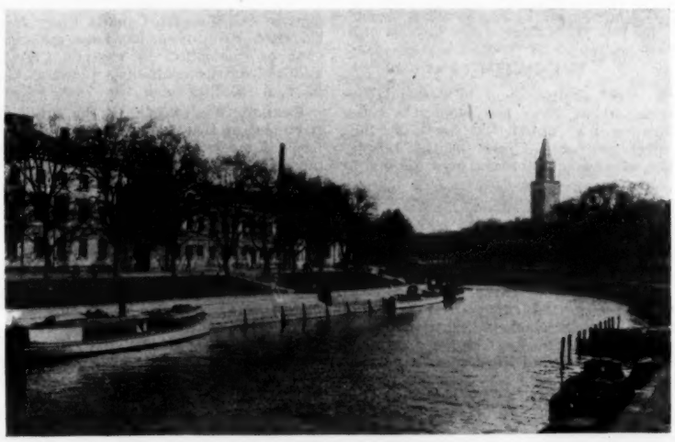
TURKU, as the Finns call it, or Abo (pronounced Obo), as we know it, was once the capital and greatest city of Finland, and although it no longer occupies that important position, it is nevertheless a place of extraordinary interest. It was founded by the Swedes in the twelfth century, when they came with the purpose of extending the spread of Christianity. It is chiefly famed for its cathedral, which was built in 1300 and still may be seen from nearly every part of the town, so dominating is the location upon which it is situated.

The cathedral, in the background of the accompanying illustration, is Finland's Westminster Abbey. Until 1784 all of the dead of the city were buried under its floor, the rich getting a place near the altar while, as space became more and more crowded, the poor often had to be content with a plot within the shadow of the walls.

Abo is particularly beautiful, with the River Aura winding its way through the town, on one bank of which is a hill dotted with open air restaurants and cafés. The Finns are keen advocates of open air dining, and although their climate is such that most of the time it is too chilly to eat outside with comfort, they take advantage of every moment that it is possible.

Finland is nominally dry, although the Finns, like many Americans, do not refuse any drink that is a potential "kick-giver." There is just as much bootlegging in Finland as in the United States, and rum runners are as thick on the boundaries of Finland as on the imaginary line that separates Canada from the United States. I experienced a touch of home once in Abo when I found that the restaurant of the hotel I was staying in had been padlocked for six months for dispensing a popular beverage.

Like all the cities of Finland, Abo has its large market place where daily a most interesting scene is enacted. At 6 a.m. stalls will begin to arise in the market place, and by 8 a.m. it is thronged with housewives and others buying anything from a sack of American flour to a German oleograph. Promptly at noon the city street cleaning department comes along, and not a vestige of the market will remain an hour afterward.



Abo, Finland

London Flour Arrivals

Arrivals of flour in London by weeks, in sacks of 280 lbs, showing countries of origin:

From—	Week ending Mch. 9 1928	Mch. 2 1928	Mch. 11 1927
United States—			
Atlantic	4,925	1,250	1,275
Pacific	1,008	500	700
Canada—Atlantic	1,250	11,805	5,000
Pacific	...	1,845	...
Australia	...	...	31,318
Argentina	11,327	715	3,975
Continent	630	2,030	250
Coastwise	896	4,532	2,685

The Constantinople market absorbed 1,252,000 bus wheat and 364,000 bus barley during the last three months of 1927, the Department of Commerce has been advised. The monthly consumption of wheat in Constantinople is estimated at 367,000 bus.

DOMINION OF CANADA

A. H. BAILEY, CANADIAN MANAGER
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Correspondents at Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Cable Address: "Palmking"

FLOUR EXPORTS IMPROVED

THE recent flurry in sales of Canadian flour for export demonstrates again, as so often has been the case in the past, that the controlling factor in the movement of flour from this country is the one of price. Canadian mills do not have to overcome that which, in the jargon of the advertising agency, is known as "sales resistance." If their flour is of standard quality it is always sold, so far as receptivity on the part of the buyer is concerned. There is at all times a market for it if the price is within the buyer's reach. On anything like an even basis, the native product will secure a preference over flour from Canadian wheat or mixtures containing such wheat as made elsewhere.

British millers, in their effort to dislodge Canadian flour from their markets, have had to cut shillings below the Canadian price basis to get the business. Now it has been found once more that the merits of the Canadian article are not soon forgotten, and that when prices come back to a competitive level or nearly so imports revive. Much the same thing is true of continental Europe, where Canadian flour has been popular since the war. If it could be kept on even terms in these and other markets, with no artificial handicaps in the way of trading, capacity production the year around would soon become the rule in Canada, to the infinite advantage of the farming and industrial life of the country. And there is no reason why this desirable consummation should not be achieved. The remedy is already in Canadian hands.

TORONTO

Mills report a steady though quiet demand for hard spring wheat flour in Ontario and the eastern provinces. Mixed cars are going regularly to dealers, and the baking trade is taking normal quantities. Scarcity of feed has stimulated sales of mixed cars. There was no change in spring wheat flour prices last week. Quotations, March 31:

	March 31	March 24
Top patent	$8.00	$8.00
Patent	7.75	7.75
Second patent	7.40	7.40
Export patent	7.20	7.20
First clear	6.30	6.30
Graham flour	6.70	6.70
Whole wheat flour	6.70	6.70

All per barrel in bags of 98 lbs, delivered, f.o.b., cars, Ontario points, less 10c bbl for cash, plus cartage if used.

Ontario Winters.—Flour from Ontario wheat is not in good demand, but some is moving into baking and factory channels. Prices remain about unchanged. There is quite a difference between what mills can accept and what buyers will pay. In relation to springs, this flour seems dear. Quotations, March 31: soft winter wheat 90 per cent patents $5.45@5.55 bbl, bulk, seaboard, for export; $5.70 in secondhand jutes, f.o.b., cars, Montreal, or $5.50 Toronto.

Mills and exporting brokers report an improved demand for spring wheat flour for shipment to Great Britain and continental Europe, chiefly from the latter. Recent sales show shipping dates in all months from April to June. Sales for the more distant months are being made with caution, as feed is an uncertain factor, and it is unlikely that present prices will be maintained when pasture becomes available. Quotations, March 31: mills are asking 37s per 280 lbs, jute, April-May seaboard loading, c.i.f., London or Liverpool, and 3d more to Glasgow.

Ontario winters are nominally 38s per 280 lbs, in jute, c.i.f., London, April-May seaboard. Cable bids are 1s or more under this figure.

NOTES

Construction work on the Saskatchewan wheat pool's terminal elevator at Port Arthur is going ahead rapidly.

J. G. Wolverton, president and general manager of the Wolverton Flour Mills Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, Ont., visited Toronto on March 26.

An interim payment of 15c bu recently made by the Ontario wheat pool to its members brings the total on Ontario wheat to date to $1.16 bu, less whatever local handling charges were incurred.

A private letter from Andrew Taylor, formerly of the Glasgow flour trade, states that he has been enjoying, with his wife and daughter, a wonderful holiday in southern California and, as a consequence, is now in perfect health and ready for anything. Mr. Taylor expects to visit Toronto in the middle of April on his way back to Glasgow.

Shunichi Takeuchi, London manager of the produce department of the Mitsubishi Shojikaisha Co., Japan, passed through Canada recently on his way to London after visiting the head office of his company in Japan. Mr. Takeuchi's company purchases a great deal of Canadian wheat for use of Japanese mills, and while in the West he visited the offices of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.

WINNIPEG

A slight improvement in demand for spring wheat flour for domestic consumption was noted last week in the prairie provinces. Sales in the aggregate showed an increase over those of recent weeks. Export business continues very dull, with only a little intermittent trade to the United Kingdom and the Orient. Western mills are operating rather steadily, but are using only a percentage of their capacity. Prices have made no change.

For delivery between Fort William and the Alberta boundary, top patent springs were quoted, March 31, at $8.65 bbl, jute, seconds at $8.05, and first clears at $7.05; cottons, 15c more; Alberta points 10@30c more, and Pacific Coast points 50c more. Bakers patents were quoted at $7.20, car lots. Bakers purchasing their requirements in jute get special prices.

NOTES

Samuel Larcombe, Birtle, Man., famous wheat producer, and one-time world's wheat champion, who has been seriously ill at his home, is reported to be improving.

Serious flood conditions are reported from farming districts in various parts of Saskatchewan. In the Pike Lake district it is estimated that some 35,000 acres of farm land are under water.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held last week at Winnipeg, with some 25 delegates from Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta in attendance. A. J. M. Poole presided.

John W. Horn, assistant general manager of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, has been making a tour of inspection in western Canada, and visited the company's plant at Calgary, Alta., last week.

Kenneth Wadsworth, of the grain department of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., is receiving the felicitations of his many friends in the milling trade upon his recovery from a severe illness. He is now out of the hospital, where he recently underwent on operation.

A Calgary, Alta., dispatch says that, according to A. R. Betts, manager, the Calgary Terminal Grain Co. now has plans actively under way for the construction of a 700,000-bu elevator at Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Betts said that a suitable site had been procured, not far from the Spillers plant. Construction is not expected to commence for some time.

Rumor of New Mill

TORONTO, ONT.—Rumor has it that a flour mill of fairly large capacity is to be built on the waterfront in Toronto in time for new crop grinding. This enterprise is said to have behind it certain gentlemen who were formerly prominent in the Canadian milling trade, but have not lately had any active connection of the kind. According to the story, the proposed mill will have a capacity of 2,000 bbls and will be so located on this harbor as to give both water and rail transportation in and out. With the expected increase in grain business on Lake Ontario, a milling enterprise of this kind is very apt to be established by some one in the not very distant future. The present rumor may not have any solid foundation, but in its conception the story is quite sound.

MONTREAL

The spring wheat flour market was quiet last week. Prices are steady, but buyers show very little interest in the future, limiting their receipts of flour to immediate requirements.

More bids and more inquiries are being received from importers. Some business has been booked for shipment from Montreal after the opening of navigation.

Domestic quotations, March 30: first patent $8 bbl, patent $7.75, second patent $7.40 and export patent $7.20, jutes, net cash, track, Montreal rate points.

Winter wheat flour is unchanged. Prices are the same and business continues quiet. Quotations, March 30, $5.90@6 bbl, secondhand jutes, carloads, track, net cash, Montreal rate points; 40@50c bbl more for small lots.

The Flour Market in Sumatra

AMERICAN wheat flour has not been able to compete in Sumatra with flour from Australia during the past two years, but it is believed that conditions are now more favorable for its introduction into that country, according to a United States consular report.

Imports into the east coast during 1927 totaled 79,000 bbls, compared with 61,000 in 1926. Australia has furnished practically all this flour, but dealers are now of the opinion that American flour of the best grades may be imported in competition with the Australian product.

One large firm is importing flour in barrels, but the retailers prefer it in bags of 49 lbs, net. The bags should be strong to withstand the rough handling to which they are subjected, and it is important that they be attractive in appearance. Once a brand is successfully introduced, the name or trademark should not be changed. Both the European and the native elements are slow to accept a new trademark. If possible, the bags should be printed in bright colors and should also contain the name of the importer.

Shipments should be made by the quickest route direct to Belawan-Deli, the seaport of Medan, though transshipments may be made at Singapore or Penang, Straits Settlements, but dealers object strongly to any transshipments being made at Chinese or Java ports.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN CHINA

In normal years China produces a large part of the supply of wheat consumed within the country, but there usually is a deficit which must be supplied by foreign countries. In poor years this deficit is large. In good years the country produces the total supply of wheat consumed, and in abnormal times, such as the war years, with high wheat prices, it has exported large quantities of wheat and flour. This surplus during

Rust and Russia Cause Anxiety in Canada

DURING their recent visit to Great Britain, the party of Canadian farmers who engaged in a study of the British markets ventilated the scope of the problem which the dominion has to face in combating rust in wheat. At a dinner given by the Empire Marketing Board, speakers on behalf of the board made it fairly clear that the interests of British consumers must always be studied, and the inference was clear that the two lines in which the board can be helpful to producers in the oversea parts of the empire were publicity and practical research.

Probably it was with a view to encouraging the board to assist financially in the research into rust in wheat that one of the speakers ventured to deal with the progress already made in this subject. It was said that a Winnipeg research worker has discovered the existence of sex in wheat rust, and that this discovery was regarded as important, not so much for its own sake but because it opens up new possibilities. In some respects the discovery is perhaps disquieting, because it suggests that the number of varieties of rust may multiply themselves indefinitely.

Another point discussed by the party was the question of Russia's re-entry into the sphere of grain exports on a large scale. It was obvious that there is a certain degree of anxiety on the part of western Canadian grain growers that their present position of relative strength in the markets of the world will some day be undermined by the arrival of heavy Russian exports. This, of course, is a possibility that no one can set aside lightly. Yet the Canadian growers can at least take consolation from the fact that more than 10 years have elapsed since the Russian revolution, and that, despite the lapse of this time, the Russian peasants still are not inclined to grow surplus crops. The moral is that, once faith in agricultural production is shattered, it takes a long time to restore the degree of confidence necessary to induce recovery in output.

the war period was probably brought about as much by substituting other grains for wheat in the Chinese diet as by increasing the wheat acreage. In 1920 some 29,000,000 bus wheat, either as grain or flour, were exported to foreign countries as far west as England. Not until 1922 did lower prices effect an adjustment, and since that date the country has imported wheat and flour in varying annual amounts.

Canada—Milling in January

Preliminary statement of the grain ground by the merchant and custom mills of Canada in January, 1928, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in bushels:

	East	West	Totals
Wheat	3,455,858	3,789,720	7,245,578
Oats	531,898	507,794	1,039,692
Barley	34,011	39,287	73,298
Buckwheat	8,772	....	8,772
Corn	92,516	24,269	116,785
Mixed grain	1,498,408	36,703	1,535,111

Preliminary statement of the products resulting from the above grindings in January, 1928:

Wheat flour, bbls—	East	West	Totals
Manitoba 1 patent.	132,488	251,902	384,390
Manitoba 2 patent.	138,195	202,427	340,622
Ont. wint. straight	78,477	.....	78,477
All others	372,306	308,847	681,153
Totals, flour	721,466	763,176	1,484,642
Feed, tons—	East	West	Totals
Low grade flour	3,232	5,944	9,226
Bran	11,117	12,582	23,699
Shorts and middlings.	16,167	16,402	32,569
All other offal	2,667	2,768	5,435
Other cereals, lbs—	East	West	Totals
Oatmeal	435,460	1,127,929	1,563,389
Rolled oats	4,685,131	6,212,743	10,897,874
Barley, pot and pearl	205,402	75,705	281,107
Corn flour and meal	809,725	.....	809,725
Buckwheat flour	143,588	.....	143,588

Total products in months of September, October, November and December, 1927 (000's omitted):

Wheat flour, bbls—	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Manitoba 1 patent.	374	518	578	484
Manitoba 2 patent.	318	428	458	380
Ont. wint. straight.	82	58	44	87
All others	682	901	927	675
Totals, flour	1,456	1,905	2,007	1,626
Feed, tons—				
Low grade flour	4	10	11	14
Bran	20	28	31	27
Shorts and middl'gs	34	44	44	37
All other offal	7	6	8	7
Other cereals, lbs—				
Oatmeal	1,069	857	1,538	1,527
Rolled oats	12,289	10,793	12,027	13,207
Barley, pot and pearl	266	554	621	382
Ch flour and meal	2,074	2,248	1,952	707
Buckwheat flour	39	431	563	437

Total wheat flour output for the 12 months from Feb. 1, 1927, to Jan. 31, 1928, in barrels:

February	1,231,380
March	1,454,592
April	1,154,068
May	1,455,461
June	1,314,212
July	1,019,188
August	1,157,963
September	1,527,517
October	2,006,314
November	2,120,116
December	1,766,869
January	1,578,784
Total	17,785,464

The province of Alberta exported goods to the value of $9,120,305 to the United States during 1927.

CANADA SUPPLIES 45 COUNTRIES WITH BREAD

WHEAT fields of western Canada are supplying bread to 45 countries of the world, according to a bulletin issued by the dominion bureau of statistics.

Canada shipped 251,265,788 bus wheat and 9,247,824 bbls flour to other nations in 1927, the bulletin sets forth. Of this the British Isles purchased 185,345,710 bus wheat and 3,318,435 bbls flour, or about one third of the total.

Italy was Canada's second best customer in wheat, with 12,030,759 bus, while Belgium ranked third with imports of 8,103,857. Japan was fourth with 7,948,715, followed by Germany with 7,748,896, while the United States ranked sixth with purchases of 7,624,526 bus.

Agricultural authorities predict that Canada eventually will produce 1,000,000,000 bus wheat annually, since only a small percentage of the arable land in the wheat belt of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is under crop.

CHICAGO·DISTRICT

ARTHUR S. PURVES, CHICAGO MANAGER
SIGURD O. WERNER, Assistant Manager
166 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Cable Address: "Palmking" Correspondent at Milwaukee

CHICAGO

There was no improvement in flour business last week. Mill representatives and brokers found it exceedingly difficult to interest buyers, and only in special cases, where supplies were needed, did sales go over a car or two. The big buyers, in the main, seem to have ample stocks on hand, and the retail trade continues to buy only as needed.

Spring Wheat Flour.—Some business was reported in patents and clears, but individual sales were small. Total volume was disappointing to dealers. Shipping directions are fair, and old orders are being cleaned up.

Hard Winter Flour.—Current business is unsatisfactory. Buyers are only taking on single or two cars as a rule, and occasional bookings running up to 1,000 bbls are reported.

Soft Wheat Flour.—High prices are restricting business in soft winters. A sale of 1,000 bbls was made to a local wholesale grocer last week, but business was mostly in one or two car lots. Mills are paying high prices for cash wheat, and are not inclined to slice values in order to get business.

Flour Prices. — Nominal quotations, March 31, car lots, basis Chicago, patents in cotton 98's and clears in jutes: spring top patent $7@7.65 bbl, standard patent $6.60@7.35, first clear $5.70@6.35, second clear $4.10@4.50; hard winter short patent $6.90@7.50, 95 per cent patent $6.40@7.20, straight $6.25@6.60, first clear $5.30@5.85; soft winter short patent $7.25@7.90, standard patent $6.80@7.30, straight $6.65@6.90, first clear $5.90@6.20.

Durum.—Demand for semolinas continues quiet. Reports are received that manufacturers are reselling flour in the East, but little of that is going on here. Shipping directions continue fair. On March 31, No. 2 semolina was quoted at 4c lb, bulk; standard semolina, 3⅞c; No. 3 semolina, 3⅝c; durum patent, 3⅞@3¾c; special grade, 3¾c.

Output of Chicago mills, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	35,880	90
Previous week	32,346	80
Year ago	31,000	77
Two years ago	33,000	82

NOTES

Grover G. Jones, president of the Knollenberg Milling Co., Quincy, Ill., called at this office on March 30.

Grant C. DeGroat, Chicago, central states sales manager for the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., spent most of last week in Michigan.

C. C. Crellin, manager, and George Hubbard, of the traffic department, of the Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis, were in Chicago last week.

A. L. Hale, manager of the Commander Milling Co., Minneapolis, called at this office March 28. He was returning from a 10-day business trip to the East.

Charles C. Gruhle, of the Oriental Mills, Manitowoc, Wis., and president of the Wisconsin Millers' Association, spent a few days last week calling on the trade here.

Sydney Anderson, president of the Millers' National Federation, returned to Washington, March 30, after spending several days at the Federation headquarters here.

Several local flour traders were confined to their homes most of last week with the flu. Among them were Phelps Cowan, of William Cowan & Co., and James P. Curry.

Charles R. Decker, vice president and general sales manager of the Chase Bag Co., has returned from a six weeks' pleasure trip through the Panama Canal and on the Pacific Coast.

Several Wisconsin millers were in this market last week visiting the trade. Among them were K. L. Burns, Globe Milling Co., Watertown, George W. Moody, Weyauwega Milling Co., and Konrad Testwuide, Konrad Schreier Co., Sheboygan.

A meeting of the directors of the Chicago Flour Club will be held on April 5, when a date for the next regular dinner meeting will be selected. Plans will also be considered for this meeting, and recommendations acted upon for the next annual golf tournament and outing. A second meeting of the flour jobbers' section of the club will be held the evening of April 25 at the Great Northern Hotel. The first one was exceptionally well attended.

The St. Mary's (Mo.) Mill Co. has engaged the Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., Moline, Ill., to completely overhaul its mill. Orders have been placed for five Neal multiple plansifters and other machinery necessary to re-equip the 800-bbl mill to the Neal system. Before placing this order, the St. Mary's Mill Co. investigated the plants of the J. F. Eesley Milling Co., Plainwell, Mich., and the Buckeye Cereal Co., Massillon, Ohio, which have been operating on this system for some time.

MILWAUKEE

Flour prices advanced at the close of last week with the rise in the cash article. Quotations were up 10c. Local business is quite active, bakers and family trade taking small quantities at frequent intervals. The big buyers have not yet come into the market. The most any buyer takes at a time now is a few hundred barrels, and sales of this type are very scarce. Shipping directions were satisfactory last week. No extensive buying is looked for during the rest of the crop year, however. Quotations, March 31: fancy city brands hard spring wheat patent $7@7.75 bbl, straight $6.70@7.45, first clear $6.40@6.80, and second clear $5.10@5.55, in 98-lb cotton sacks, car lots, f.o.b., Milwaukee.

Southwestern flour closed 10@15c higher. It is believed that the cash wheat market is too speculative now, due in a measure to the conflicting reports on the growing crops and the weather in the Southwest. The advance, which brings Kansas flour closer to northwestern flour, means little, however, as there has been no buying for a long time and there probably will not be much for the rest of the crop year, as buyers in this market are taking northwestern flour in preference to Kansas. Some southwestern flour moves when a liberal concession is granted the buyer. Quotations, March 31: fancy brands hard winter wheat $7.10@7.50 bbl, straight $6.85@7.25, and first clear $5.65@6.10, in 98-lb cotton sacks, car lots, f.o.b., Milwaukee.

NOTES

James Murphy, president of the Murphy Products Co., a feed manufacturing firm of Burlington, Wis., has been elected president of the Burlington Rotary Club.

The Cargill Grain Co. has chartered the steamer D. Z. Norton, through W. J. Fitzgerald, its marine agent at Milwaukee. The freighter has been loaded with 430,000 bus oats and is at elevator E awaiting the opening of navigation. The Pioneer is also at elevator E with 350,000 bus grain.

Members of the committee which will have charge of the summer meeting of the Midwest Advisory Shippers' Board met at the Chamber of Commerce last week, the meeting having been called by J. L. Bowlus, traffic manager of the chamber. The session will be held in Milwaukee, July 11.

L. E. MEYER.

STUDENTS OF MILLING TO BENEFIT FROM TRUST FUND

Students in the milling courses at the Pennsylvania State College and the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanic Arts College will benefit from a trust fund from which they may borrow money without interest for educational purposes, according to R. L. Sackett, dean of the school of engineering at the Pennsylvania college. Eugene Kane, head miller of the National Milling Co., Toledo, has given $3,000 which will serve as a nucleus for the fund. Students also will have an opportunity to do actual mill work during vacation, and efforts will be made to secure them positions upon their graduation.

FEDERATION COMMITTEE ON SALES HOLDS CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, ILL.—The committee on sales held a meeting March 28, at the headquarters of the Millers' National Federation, devoted to a discussion of tentative plans for the program of the semi-annual gathering of the Federation to be held here in May.

Those present were: Howard W. Files, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis; H. F. Marsh, International Milling Co., Minneapolis; J. B. M. Wilcox, Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City; R. A. Hoyt, Tennant & Hoyt Co., Lake City, Minn; John A. Sim, Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., New York City; E. A. Weaver, B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Chicago.

H. L. Beecher, of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., chairman of the board, Sydney Anderson, president, and A. P. Husband, secretary, Millers' National Federation, also sat in at this meeting.

FORMER OWNER OF PIGGLY WIGGLY TO STAGE COMEBACK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Memphis dispatch indicates that Clarence Saunders, chain store owner and creator of the Piggly Wiggly group, plans the formation of a $2,500,000 corporation to operate stores in Washington, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis and other strategic points.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal is quoted as saying that since Mr. Saunders lost Piggly Wiggly control, his pet project has grown steadily and now operates 305 stores in some 157 cities, but the new Saunders plan, which has quietly spread out in Memphis, has already established Saunders Stores Corporation warehouses and stores in other cities which are admittedly Piggly Wiggly territory. In Detroit the chain plans to erect perhaps 250 units. Trading in both Piggly Wiggly and Clarence Saunders shares has taken a spurt, as the shares have paid three dividends lately.

Meanwhile, the mail order houses are extending their chains of regional warehouses and local retail stores. Montgomery Ward & Co. are erecting a mammoth plant in Tacoma, Wash., and rumors emanating from there are to the effect that Sears, Roebuck & Co. executives are taking options on property in Tacoma.

Canada—Flour Output

Total wheat flour output of the Canadian mills, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by crop years, in barrels (000's omitted):

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
August	1,158	1,044	1,029	1,426
September	1,528	1,634	1,601	1,737
October	2,005	2,231	2,308	2,143
November	2,120	2,089	2,126	1,708
December	1,767	1,715	1,737	1,440
January	1,579	1,496	1,422	1,698
February	...	1,231	1,440	1,557
March	...	1,455	1,609	1,668
April	...	1,154	1,416	1,244
May	...	1,455	1,491	1,015
June	...	1,314	1,647	1,239
July	...	1,019	1,228	1,340
Totals	*10,157	17,838	19,054	18,215

*Six months.

EASTERN · STATES

WALTER QUACKENBUSH, EASTERN MANAGER

23 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

Correspondents at Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh
Cable Address: "Palmking"

NEW YORK

Limited sales of flour were reported last week by a fair percentage of brokers, as has been the case for several weeks, and while there is considerable complaint over the lack of business, it is evident that the total volume for March will equal that month last year.

The higher prices were a further deterrent to business, as they came just as the trade had grown accustomed to previous levels. Most of the larger traders have been notoriously bearish for some time, only picking up occasional small lots, and almost all business was of these proportions for immediate shipment. Since purchases have been for immediate use, there has been increased interest in spot stocks, resulting in a fair turnover of resale flour. Many buyers cannot see the necessity for purchasing for mill shipment unless a particular brand is required, and they are content to take on spot stuff wherever possible, or to take advantage of a mill's desire for business to pick up bargains. On the whole, however, there have been fewer reports of very low prices than usual, as mills have been firm, especially on the advancing wheat market.

High glutens have grown increasingly scarce, the strong wheat premiums bringing advanced quotations. Spring and hard winter wheat patents have been quoted on nearly the same level; soft winters from the Middle West were out of the market, and eastern flours nearly so; Pacific Coast grades reflected this strength in higher prices.

South American and continental business was quiet, and representatives of Canadian mills reported no more sales than domestic mills' representatives.

Flour Prices.—Quotations, March 31, all in jutes: spring fancy patents $7.50@8 bbl, standard patents $7.25@7.60, clears $6.75@7, high glutens $8.10@8.55; hard winter short patents $7.25@7.75, straights $6.85@7.45; soft winter straights, $6.85@7.70.

EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIPS

In spite of the poor conditions in the flour business, many of the local brokers possess a more optimistic outlook, caused by the startling advances in the price of exchange memberships. These rose in a few days from $9,800 to $21,000. There was a subsequent drop to $15,000, but even this figure was far above the expectations of many of the men on the floor. On the whole, flour men and mills are not selling their memberships, and various holding prices reported are $30,000, $50,000—even as high as $100,000. Plans are not definite for trading in unlisted securities, although many stock exchange houses carry memberships on the New York Produce Exchange in the expectation of their successful conclusion.

NOTES

The partnership of Krause & Franco was dissolved April 1, G. C. Krause retaining the account of the Claro Milling Co., Minneapolis.

James W. Lee was appointed assistant foreign freight agent at New York for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., effective March 19.

Among callers at this office last week were W. V. Hamilton, president of William Hamilton & Son, Inc., Caledonia, N. Y., and A. W. Hockenberger, manager of the Northland Milling Co., Minneapolis.

H. K. Schafer, manager of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., spent a few days in New York last week on his way home from a month's West Indian cruise with Mrs. Schafer on the California. Max Kulla and Mrs. Kulla returned on March 24 from a honeymoon in Havana and Florida.

Herbert W. Cowing, of the flour firm of Cowing & Roberts, died from heart trouble, on March 26, after an illness of only three days. He was 77 years old, and one of the old-time flour men on the exchange.

W. C. Boeke, secretary and sales manager of the Cascade (Mont.) Milling & Elevator Co., arrived in New York March 24, and spent nearly all of the following week here, with headquarters at the office of D. G. Van Dusen & Co.

W. V. Dickinson, New York manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, is taking a much needed vacation in the South. He has sailed for Havana and will return via New Orleans, stopping at his former home in Kentucky.

Malcolm D. Smith, vice president of the W. J. Jennison Co., Minneapolis, and manager of the Zenith Milling Co., Kansas City, while visiting eastern markets spent nearly all of last week at the offices of David Coleman, Inc., which handles the accounts of both mills in the metropolitan district.

Flour and wheat clearances from the port of New York for the week ending March 24, as compiled by the Barr Shipping Corporation, totaled 127,188 bbls and 1,142,430 bus. Two shipments were very large, one of 33,738 bbls to Hamburg and one of 26,735 to Saloniki; 10,400 bbls went to Copenhagen, and the remainder, consisting of good-sized lots, to 19 other ports.

Visitors of local flour men on the produce exchange last week included David Ebel, flour buyer of Kingston, N. Y., the guest of H. F. Freeman, local representative of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, John D. McCaull, of the McCaull-Dinsmore Co., Minneapolis, the guest of John F. Gerard, wheat buyer for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., and R. C. Schiller, of the Occident Terminal Elevator, Duluth, Minn.

BUFFALO

Flour prices advanced 20c last week, due to the strong position of the market, and millers found a greater resistance on the part of the trade in following the advance. No large sales have been reported for some time, and the best that is looked for is a continuance of a fair volume of hand-to-mouth business until the end of June. Shipping directions, upon which local houses are concentrating, continue very light.

Kansas mill representatives found very little business last week, following an advance of 15@25c. They report that their trade is not taking the high price very seriously, and is waiting for a possible break.

Quotations, March 31, cotton 98's, f.o.b., Buffalo: spring fancy patents $8.20@8.25 bbl, standard patent, $7.70@7.75; Kansas short patents $8.20@8.60, second patents $7.80@8.20; No. 2 semolina, 4¼c lb, bulk, New York.

Rochester quotations, March 31: spring patents $8.20@8.25, pastry $8.20@8.65, rye $7.30, 98-lb cottons, car lots.

Output of Buffalo mills, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	255,500	161,667	64
Previous week ..	255,500	192,250	75
Year ago	238,000	146,632	62
Two years ago...	238,000	177,420	75
Three years ago.	238,000	163,390	68

NOTES

H. H. Whiting, Minneapolis, general sales manager for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., visited the Buffalo branch last week.

The annual election of officers of the Buffalo Flour Club will be held in the Hotel Buffalo on April 20. At this meeting the date for the annual banquet will be decided upon.

The purchase of the properties of the Dakota and Great Eastern elevators was closed last week, when the recently organized Buffalo Elevators, Inc., took title to the property. The officers of the new organization are James E. Davidson, Bay City, Mich., president, A. J. Beringer, New York, and William A. Prickett, Chicago, vice presidents, and Paul W. Fisher, New York, secretary-treasurer.

PITTSBURGH

While there was some flour business done last week, the volume was small. Sales were principally at lower prices, and the bulk of the business was of the hand-to-mouth variety. Judging from observations made by flour men, it appears as though March will be a poor month. Prices did not follow wheat very closely last week, and it was stated that the unusual strength of the latter allowed mills to make some very attractive concessions.

Buyers only appeared to take hold when necessary, and then sales were in limited quantities. The range of quotations was rather narrow on springs, hard winter flour was slightly higher, and demand for hard winter patent low protein was somewhat improved, due to its low price.

Stocks in the hands of the larger bakers are said to be sufficient to carry them well into June. The smaller ones are adhering to the policy of small lot buying. It appears to flour men that there is a disposition on the part of many bakers to allow their stocks to get as low as they consistently can. Shipping instructions are fair. Semolina was quoted at 4c lb, f.o.b., Chicago, on March 31, with sales and shipping instructions slow. Soft winter wheat sales were improved, while demand for clears was satisfactory.

Flour quotations, cotton 98's, Pittsburgh, March 31: spring wheat short patent $7.75@8.50 bbl, standard patent $7@7.50; hard winter short patent $7.50@8.25, standard patent $6.75@7.50; hard winter low protein standard patent $6.50@7, clears $6.35@7; soft winter, $6.25@6.75, bulk.

NOTES

Edward S. Lee, miller, Coshocton, Ohio, visited the Pittsburgh trade last week.

George E. McQuiston, aged 57, a flour merchant, Grove City, Pa., died suddenly on March 28.

The Butler (Pa.) Grocers' Association held a meeting recently, at which over 250 were present.

A. L. Hale, sales manager for the Commander Milling Co., Minneapolis, was a recent Pittsburgh visitor.

Frank T. Merkle, for many years a member of the grocery and flour firm of Merkle & Co., Allentown, Pa., died on March 27.

Over 1,000 grocers, their wives and sales forces, were guests of the Economy Stores Co. at a banquet held at Allentown, Pa., recently.

George F. Brown, formerly with the Brown Milling & Produce Co., Charleston, W. Va., now out of business, is associated with the Ladish Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis., covering West Virginia.

C. C. LATUS.

PHILADELPHIA

Flour ruled firm last week, in sympathy with the continued upward movement in wheat, and prices generally were held higher by the mills. Trade, however, was rather quiet, buyers being unwilling to follow the rising views of sellers. Prices, basis 140-lb jutes, March 31: spring first patent $8.10@8.50 bbl, standard patent $7.65@8, first clear $6.75@7; hard winter short patent $7.75@8, straight $7.40@7.60; soft winter straight, $7@7.50.

NOTES

Charles F. Seeger, assistant manager of the Port of Philadelphia Ocean Traffic Bureau, returned last week from a two months' tour of Europe.

Jesse L. Shepherd, dealer in grain, and an old member of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, is spending a couple of months at Pasadena, Cal.

Among recent visitors on 'change were Fred Burrall, eastern field manager of the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, and also with the Wichita (Kansas) Flour Mills Co. and the Willis Norton Co., and J. Duessinger, of the Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago.

J. C. JACKSON.

BALTIMORE

Flour was inactive last week. Near-by soft winters, owing to their scarcity, were higher and occasionally wanted, but springs and hard winters were in liberal supply, and in many instances could be had within 25@50c bbl of the lowest prices on the crop. The drop in feed may have a tendency to change this somewhat, yet throughout the week the efforts to sell were numerous and urgent. There was a wide difference between the prices of high and low protein flour, both in the case of springs and hard winters, as much, in fact, as 50c@$1 bbl on the same grade.

Sales were confined principally to a few cars each of near-by soft winter straight at $7.15 in buyer's small sacks, at $7.10 in seller's secondhand 98-lb cottons, and at $6.90, bulk. A resale of standard spring on spot was also made at $7, cotton, while a lot of hard winter clear was sold to go south on private terms. Standard springs were held as high as $7.80, cotton, and quoted as low as $7.05, for either prompt or lake-and-rail shipment. Hard winter standards were held up to $8, cotton, and offered down to $6.85.

Closing prices, March 31, car lots, per barrel, in 98-lb cottons, 65c more in wood, or 15@25c less in bulk: spring first patent $7.65@7.90, standard patent $7.15@7.40; hard winter short patent $7.50@7.75, straight $7@7.25; soft winter short patent $7.75@8, straight (near-by) $7@7.25.

FLOUR CLUB DINNER

The annual dinner and ladies' night of the Baltimore Flour Club, held at the Hotel Rennert on March 24, was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the organization. Of course the disappointment of the evening was the inability to be present of A. F. Cole, president of the National Federated Flour Clubs, who wired his regrets at the last minute. The speeches, entertainment and banquet were all that could be desired, but one of the most novel was the story telling contest in which prizes were awarded. The wife of Edward Knighton, president of the Philadelphia Flour Club, won the ladies' prize, while William H. Hayward, of Hayward & Co., Baltimore, captured the gentlemen's prize. Mr. Hayward's prize winning story was entitled "Nothing but Efficiency," by Irvin S. Cobb, taken from The Northwestern Miller of Feb. 8.

NOTES

Included in receipts last week were 3,065 bbls flour destined for export.

Receipts of wheat in March were 763,243 bus, last year 1,967,327; exports 1,292,113, last year 2,311,747.

William E. Hudson, president of the Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain commission, Chicago, was in Baltimore last week.

Flour receipts in March were 76,332 bbls, against 101,124 a year ago; exports in March 5,174, against 41,199 last year.

Millfeed receipts in March were 750 tons, against 795 last year. Receipts from Jan. 1 to April 1 2,205 tons, against 2,397 for the same period last year.

Axel Hansen, president Hansen Produce Co., Inc., grain and flour exporter, New York, has applied for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. He was here last week.

H. Quintin Harris, aged 24, of W. E. Harris & Son, grain commission, died following an emergency operation for appendicitis at Garrett, Ind., on March 30, while on his way home from an intended business trip to the Northwest and the Southwest.

C. P. Blackburn, president of C. P.

Blackburn & Co., Inc., grain dealer, sailed March 28 on the George Washington for Europe, and will return in six weeks on the Leviathan.

J. Ross Myers & Son have again been awarded the contract to supply state institutions with flour, the bulk of the contract this time, however, calling for only about 300 bbls standard hard wheat patent at $6.95, cotton, delivered as needed. This is only about one fourth the quantity usually purchased, due, it is said, to the fact that the institutions can now buy satisfactory bread cheaper than they can bake it.

C. H. Dorsey.

BOSTON

Flour quotations, per 196 lbs, mill shipment, March 31: spring patents, special $8.70@8.90 bbl, standard $7.75@8.70, first clears $7@8.10; hard winter patents, $7.40@8.15; soft winter patents $7.70@8.40, straight $7.10@8, clears $6.85@7.70.

RECEIPTS DURING MARCH

	1928	1927
Flour, bbls	139,425	120,825
Wheat, bus	445,700	121,125
Corn, bus	1,200	3,725
Oats, bus	62,000	65,200
Rye, bus	35,350	2,325
Barley, bus	83,975	825
Millfeed, tons	142	80
Corn meal, bbls	2,044	400
Oatmeal, cases	22,414	4,179
Oatmeal, sacks	1,076	500

NOTES

The Cobb Mercantile Co., Portland, Maine, grain and grain products, plans to discontinue the flour end of its business.

Receipts of Pacific Coast flour at Boston via Panama Canal during March totaled 4,700 bbls, compared with 4,075 during February and 5,425 a year ago.

Among visitors at the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange last week was W. C. Boeke, secretary and sales manager for the Cascade (Mont.) Milling & Elevator Co.

Louis W. DePass.

OKLAHOMA

Due to the condition of soft wheat crops, Oklahoma millers report the flour market strong, with prices up 10c. These have resulted in a very quiet business, both in domestic and foreign fields. Another factor has been the easier tone to millfeed. Price quotations, March 29: hard short patent, $7.80 bbl; soft short patent, $8; standard patent, $7.30.

NOTES

Robert Muncy is building a 12,000-bu elevator at Muncy, Texas.

The Seminole (Okla.) Mill & Grain Co. has been granted a charter. Incorporators are J. H. Aven, Frank B. Noe and James O. Seger. The company has a capital of $25,000.

A. Fuentes, of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, and A. J. Zubieta, of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., are members of the recently organized export committee of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce.

A district meeting of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association was held in Frederick, Okla., last week. A. C. Potts, director of the tenth district, presented the wheat grower pool elevator plan, and described the methods employed by this $500,000 corporation.

WORK RESUMED ON NEW MONTREAL ELEVATOR UNIT

Montreal, Que.—The harbor commission of Montreal has resumed building operations in the 3,000,000-bu extension to its elevator No. 3, part of the program of improvements to the harbor of Montreal authorized by the Canadian Parliament, aggregating a total of $12,000,000.

It is expected that this extension will be finished by this year's harvest time. The grain storage capacity of the harbor will then be approximately 15,000,000 bus.

In time elevator No. 3 will be able to store 14,000,000 bus. Its original capacity was 2,000,000, but it is so designed that extensions may be added.

PACIFIC COAST

WALTER C. TIFFANY, MANAGER

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Correspondents at Los Angeles, Portland and San Francisco

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SEATTLE

No large volume of coast flour was sold to any market last week. Sales to eastern and southeastern markets fell off, as a number of mills have already booked as heavily to those territories as they care to. Moreover, the scarcity of and the high premiums demanded for soft wheat have deterred mills from accepting further bids. Demand has continued good, and considerably in excess of acceptances.

Flour prices in Pacific northwestern markets were 10@15c higher last week. Recent advances have been so frequent and heavy as to put an end to buying for the time being. Last week's business was confined to a small lot trade, which would probably have been the case in any event, as the requirements of most of the larger buyers previously were booked for some months to come.

Flour Prices.—Washington flour quotations, carloads, coast, March 30: family short patent $7.80@8.40 bbl, basis 49-lb cottons; pastry flour $6.40@6.70, 98's; standard patent $7.10@7.40, 98's; blends, made from spring and Pacific hard wheats, $7.50@8.55, 98's. Hard wheat top patents, carloads, coast, arrival draft terms: Dakota, $8.35@9.25; Montana, $7.40@8.40.

Export Trade.—Wheat values have caused flour prices to advance above all foreign markets. Shipments of flour to the Orient are substantial, and will be for the next 60 days, but no new business is being worked. The United Kingdom and South America are too far out of line to bridge the differences between offers and bids.

FLOUR OUTPUT

Output of Seattle mills, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	46,800	30,159	64
Previous week	46,800	27,916	60
Year ago	46,800	15,210	33
Two years ago	52,800	23,231	44
Three years ago	52,800	14,600	28
Four years ago	52,800	23,982	45
Five years ago	52,800	34,485	65

Output of Tacoma mills, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Weekly capacity bbls	Flour output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	57,000	45,452	80
Previous week	57,000	38,761	68
Year ago	57,000	29,981	53
Two years ago	57,000	24,231	43
Three years ago	57,000	9,994	18
Four years ago	57,000	26,622	47
Five years ago	57,000	17,583	31

NOTES

On account of the high price of millfeed, manioc meal, made from tapioca, is being imported from Java for use in making poultry feeds, and will sell at about $30 ton here.

J. J. McGowan, Seattle, Pacific Coast manager of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. and the Holland America Line, is on the way to London and Rotterdam to visit the headquarters of his companies.

The hearing on the general grain rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, adjourned from Chicago to Seattle for May 15, has been postponed to May 22, at which time the Portland grain differential rate also will be heard.

The 375,000-bu elevator being erected at Kelso, Wash., on the Columbia River, is approaching completion. It will be operated by the Longview Grain & Elevator Co., with offices at Longview, Wash. S. A. McLean, formerly manager of the Portland office of S. Suzuki & Co., Ltd., Kobe, Japan, is manager.

Major Max C. Fleischmann, New York, first vice president of the Fleischmann Co., and Mrs. Fleischmann, were in Seattle last week, after spending several months in Indo-China big game hunting. Mr. Fleischmann said that he secured a gaur, which is a giant East Indian ox, and two tigers for the Santa Barbara museum. Mrs. Fleischmann also shot a tiger.

Andrew Taylor, until recently a director of D. T. Russell & Baird, Ltd., flour importers, Glasgow, who has been spending some months in southern California, will arrive at Seattle April 6. From here he will go to Portland, Minneapolis, Chicago and Toronto, and sail from New York for London on April 21. Mr. Taylor will go into business on his own account as a flour importer at Glasgow.

PORTLAND

There was no improvement in the local flour market last week. The undertone was firm, and family grades and some of the bakers were advanced 20c, but this did not stimulate buying. List prices on March 30 were $8.25 bbl for family patents, $7.95 for second hard wheat and $7.45 for second blue-stem, in straight cars.

Export trading is practically at a standstill, with inquiries lacking since the market advanced. Most mills, however, are still engaged on old orders.

Output of Portland mills, with a weekly capacity of 62,000 bbls, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
March 25-31	29,156	47
Previous week	26,138	42
Year ago	25,220	40
Two years ago	17,103	27
Three years ago	15,663	25
Four years ago	37,743	60
Five years ago	28,398	49

NOTES

The Fossil (Oregon) Milling Co. has filed articles of dissolution.

Perfield & Young, Sumner, Oregon, with $5,000 capital stock, to deal in flour, feed and hay, has been incorporated by N. J. Perfield and E. J. Young.

Offices of the Longview Grain & Elevator Co., which will operate the wheat elevator on the Kelso docks, were opened at Longview. S. A. McLean, for many years manager of the Portland office of the Suzuki Co., Kobe, Japan, grain dealer and shipowner, is manager.

J. M. Lownsdale.

OGDEN

Strong demand for flour and advancing prices were reported by Ogden millers last week, also increased shipments to California and to the Southeast. Millers noted particularly the heavy demand for soft white wheat flours. Shipping orders were extensive on old-time contracts, and new orders for immediate delivery also were numerous. Mills continued to operate at capacity, one of the larger ones reporting that in one month there had only been a two-hour shutdown, and that the machinery produced about 7 per cent more than rated capacity.

Ogden millers have sufficient reserve wheat supplies to continue operations far into the summer, but some operators of small mills find difficulty in securing adequate grain to enable them to fill orders for flour.

Quotations to southeastern dealers were advanced 20c last week, offers (all in 98-lb bags) being as follows on March 31: high patents $8.65@9.50 bbl, straights $8.50@8.60, car lots, f.o.b., Memphis and other lower Mississippi River points. California buyers were quoted on basis of 40c more, offers being as follows: first patents $8.20@8.25, second patents $8.10@8.35, and straights $7.80@8.25, car lots, f.o.b., San Francisco and other California common points. To Utah and Idaho dealers, prices were advanced 40c, quotations being as follows: family patents $7.60@8.30, second patents $7.90@8.30, and straights $7.35@7.90, car lots, f.o.b., Ogden.

NOTES

M. W. Sherwood, Ogden manager of the Royal Milling Co., attended the company's recent executive conference in Great Falls, Mont.

H. P. Iverson, president, and E. R. Alton, chairman of the traffic committee, of the Ogden Grain Exchange, attended the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing at Twin Falls, Idaho, April 3, regarding freight rates to San Francisco from the Twin Falls district.

W. E. Zuppann.

SAN FRANCISCO

Flour prices advanced last week in line with the sensational wheat market. Flour sales were brisk. The scarcity and high price of good Montana flour have resulted in the trade turning to the lower priced Colorado and Idaho hard wheat patents, and sales of these flours have been heavy. Interest in northern blue-stems is not as keen as heretofore, due to the fact that the trade generally is booked heavier on blue-stem flours than on hard wheat patents. In addition, quotations on blue-stem patents are now about equal to good Idaho hard wheat patents, and are continuing to advance.

Quotations, March 30, basis 98's, carload lots, delivered, San Francisco, draft terms: California family patents, $8.60@8.80 bbl; Idaho family patents, $7.70@7.90; Montana top patents $8.50@8.75, clears $6.70@6.80; Kansas patents, $8.25@8.50; Dakota top patents, $9@9.40; Oregon-Washington blue-stem patents, $7.50@7.60; Idaho hard wheat patents, $7.50@8; northern straight grades, $7@7.25; California pastry, $6.30@6.50.

E. M. Litsinger.

LOS ANGELES

Flour continued firm last week, with the production of local mills on a normal basis. Deliveries on contracts were good, but no new buying along this line was seen, because of the sharp advances in price on the superior grades.

Quotations, March 30, car lots, basis ½'s: hard wheat seconds $8.30 bbl, blended seconds $8.10; California pastry, $7.50; Kansas straight grade, $7.85; Washington-Oregon blue-stem, $7.60; Montana straight grade, $8.20; Dakota straight grade, $8.30; Washington pastry, $6.90.

MEMPHIS

Most of the flour business reported last week was on old contracts, shipping instructions being satisfactory. New buying was limited, but a little improved for better grades of soft winter, prices of which have advanced during the past two weeks. Many in the trade believe bad crop conditions are being exaggerated, and are taking supplies only as needed to keep stocks sufficient for prompt shipments. Some reselling is being done by those who have large profits on purchases made several weeks ago.

Agricultural conditions are encouraging, helped by favorable weather conditions for crop preparations and beginning of seeding.

Flour quotations, basis 98's, f.o.b., car lots, Memphis, March 31: spring wheat short patent $8.50@8.65 bbl, standard patent $8@8.50; hard winter short patent $7.90@8.35, standard patent $7.40@7.75; soft winter short patent $8.75@9.35, standard patent $7.75@8.25; western soft patent $7.75@8.25, semihard patent $7.35, blended 95 per cent patent $7.60@7.75.

NOTES

H. W. Stern, of Ogden, Utah, visited the office of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co. recently.

Harry L. Douty, manager of the local branch of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, recently underwent a slight operation.

George Williamson.

THE MILLFEED MARKET

CENTRAL WEST

Chicago.—Millfeed has eased off. Bran and shorts declined last week around $2. One large northwestern mill, as well as some country ones, offered the lighter grades quite freely. Local handlers say there still is a fair demand for bran and shorts, principally from mixers in the Midwest and the East. The heavier grades are rather quiet, although prices remain steady. On March 31, spring bran was quoted at $37@38 ton, Chicago, hard winter bran $37@38, standard middlings $37@37.50, flour middlings $39 @39.50, and red dog $39@40.

Milwaukee.—High prices for millfeed were broken last week. Spring bran went down $2.50@3, and winter bran was off $3, while standard middlings lost $2. Flour middlings and red dog remained unchanged. Lack of demand contributed to the weakness, and it is reported that discounts under prompt prices are being given on bran for delivery in all of April and into May. Offerings for near-by shipment are limited. Quotations, March 31: spring bran $36@37 ton, winter bran $36.20@36.80, standard middlings $36@36.50, flour middlings $38 @39 and red dog $38.50@39.50, in 100-lb sacks, car lots, f.o.b., Milwaukee.

St. Louis.—Demand for millfeed was quiet last week, although the market held steady. Bran quotations remained firm, but there was a tendency to easier prices in gray shorts. Buying was largely on a hand-to-mouth basis, and more nearly in line with offerings. Quotations, March 31: soft winter bran $37@ 37.25 ton, hard winter bran $37@37.50, and gray shorts $38@38.50.

THE NORTHWEST

Minneapolis.—Bran and standard middlings are down about $2 from recent high levels. While city mills still report fair inquiry from the East at Minneapolis prices, jobbers say buying has ceased and that mill offerings again are plentiful. Mills that a week ago were out of the market are now anxious to sell bran for immediate and April shipment. Some March contracts had to be carried over into April, but in some respects the situation is completely reversed from what it was two weeks ago. The undertone is decidedly weaker, although city mills are holding prices comparatively firm. They quote bran and standard middlings at $34.50@35.50 ton, flour middlings $36.50@37, red dog $38@38.50, wheat mixed feed $36@37 and rye middlings $32, in 100-lb sacks, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Minneapolis car lot prices of millfeed, prompt shipment, per 2,000 lbs, in 100-lb sacks, as reported by brokers:

	April 3	Year ago
Bran	$34.00@34.50	$25.50@26.50
Stand. middlings	34.00@34.50	26.00@26.50
Flour middlings	36.00@36.50	31.00@32.00
R. dog, 140-lb jute	36.50@37.50	34.00@35.50

Duluth.—Any millfeed sold by mills last week was to their regular mixed car flour trade. They are doing their best to keep this trade supplied with necessary immediate or near-by requirements. The present light grinding operations do not permit taking on new business. Demand is holding prices at the strongest level of the year.

THE SOUTHWEST

Kansas City.—Millfeed is very much easier. Shorts especially are dragging. It is reported that a number of mills have loaded cars onto tracks and are calling on brokers to sell them at any price. The bran situation seems to be the key to conditions. Feed mixers, who have furnished the bulk of the orders in the past few months, are temporarily out of the market or are filling their needs at other milling centers, and have been doing so for 10 days. With this demand gone, buying pressure, although still about the same as supplies, is not equal to the task of holding bran up to the unusual levels of the past fortnight. The spread between bran and shorts virtually has disappeared. Most of the trade being done in both bran and shorts is for immediate delivery. Quotations, March 31, basis Kansas City: bran, $34.50 @35 ton; shorts, $35@35.50.

Atchison-Leavenworth.—There is a fair business in feeds for immediate delivery, but deferred shipment bookings are scarce. Decline in prices is due more to topheavy condition of the market and withdrawal of buyers than to any accumulation of stocks. Quotations, March 31: bran, $34 ton; mill-run, $35; shorts, $36.

Hutchinson.—Millfeeds showed a tendency to weaken last week. Supplies, however, are light, and a severe decline in prices is not expected at this time. Quotations, March 31: bran, $34.50@35 ton; shorts, $35.50@36.

Salina.—Millfeed demand is very much lighter. Quotations, Kansas City basis: bran, $34.50@35 ton; mill-run, $35.50@ 36; gray shorts, $36@37.

Wichita.—Lighter demand last week, due principally to withdrawal of feed mixers from the market, made conditions much easier, and prices declined. Quotations, March 31, basis Kansas City: bran, $34.50@35 ton; mill-run, $35@35.50; shorts, $35@36.

Oklahoma City.—Millfeed declined $1 last week, and mills for the first time in months were able to supply the demand without shipping in from other states. Quotations, March 29: bran, $1.80 per 100 lbs; mill-run, $1.90; shorts, $2.

CENTRAL STATES

Toledo.—Feed is not quite so strong, particularly bran, although some millers may not realize it with a light output and little or none to offer. Prices have held at old levels, but the undertone is weaker, and it looks as if they would have to be shaded to sell much. Soft winter wheat bran, mixed feed and middlings were all quoted at the same range, March 30, $41.50@42 ton, in 100's, f.o.b., Toledo or mill.

Evansville.—Millfeed continues strong. Quotations, March 31: bran, $42 ton; mixed feed, $42.50; shorts, $43.

THE SOUTH

Atlanta.—Another sharp advance in millfeed prices last week has further slowed up demand. Stocks are the lowest they have been in months. Hand-to-mouth buying is expected to continue unless prices should recede considerably. Directions are good. Quotations, March 30, f.o.b., Atlanta: pure wheat bran, basis 100-lb bags, $45@46 ton; gray shorts, $49@49.50; brown shorts, $48@ 49; red dog, $49@52.

Memphis.—Mixed feed mills are taking about all the millfeed sold in this market, wheat bran being most in demand. Quotations were slightly lower last week, but offerings were light. Gray shorts are not wanted except at concessions, and then only in small lots. Wheat bran was quoted, March 31, at $38@39 ton; gray shorts were nominally $39.50 @40, but manufactured shorts were taken instead at lower levels. The mixed car trade continues to supply a large part of the demand, but that also is very quiet, as pastures are improving.

Nashville.—Millfeed continued its upward trend last week, wheat bran and middlings being advanced $1. Buying continued brisk, and practically all of the mills were selling output promptly. Quotations, March 31: soft winter wheat bran, 100-lb bags, f.o.b., Ohio River stations, $35@38 ton; standard middlings, $38@41.

Norfolk.—A sharp decline in the price of millfeed featured the market last week. Business has declined, and the market is comparatively dull. Quotations, March 30: red dog, $46@47 ton; flour middlings, $44@46; standard middlings, $42@42.50; standard bran, $42@ 42.50.

THE EAST

Baltimore.—All feeds were on the slump last week, and buyers on the run. Quotations, March 31, basis prompt and lake-and-rail shipment, in 100-lb sacks: spring bran, $42.50@43 ton; soft winter bran, $43.50; standard middlings, $42.50@43.25; flour middlings, $44@ 44.50; red dog, $45.

Buffalo.—Feed prices are easing off gradually, with mills holding fairly firm. Western prices are reported considerably lower. Quotations, March 31: spring bran, sacked, $40 ton; standard middlings, $40; red dog, $43; flour middlings, $42; mixed feeds, $42.50.

Philadelphia.—Demand for millfeed was less active last week, and the market developed an easier tone, with mill operations showing some increase. Quotations, March 31, prompt shipment: spring bran, $46.50@47.50 ton; hard winter bran, $46.50@47.50; soft winter bran, $47@48; standard middlings, $46@47; flour middlings, $45.50@48; red dog, $47 @48.

Pittsburgh.—Millfeed sales were light last week, with prices lower and offerings moderate. Most buying was in small lots, for quick shipment. While stocks in hands of consumers are light, their purchases are limited, due to their disinclination to pay what they term are "too high prices." Quotations, March 31: standard middlings, $41@41.50 ton; flour middlings, $42.50@43.50; spring wheat bran, $41@42.50; red dog, $41@42.50.

PACIFIC COAST

San Francisco.—Demand for millfeed is fair, and offerings are light and scattered. Mills are holding their prices firmly, and expect to get more for feed the latter part of April. Quotations, March 30, basis carload lots, delivered, San Francisco, draft terms, prompt shipment: Kansas bran $44@45 ton; Idaho blended mill-run, $38@38|50; Idaho white mill-run, $39@39.50; northern white bran and mill-run, $36.50@37; northern standard mill-run, $35@36; shorts, $38@39; middlings, $43@44; low grade flour, $43 @44; Montana bran and mill-run, $39 @40.

Ogden.—Numerous orders from the Pacific Coast and from Missouri Valley states were factors in the Ogden millfeed business last week, shipments being reported for distances of 1,000 miles in each direction. San Francisco and Los Angeles continued to absorb the larger proportion of these shipments. On March 31 California buyers were quoted on the following basis: red bran and mill-run $39 ton, blended bran and mill-run $40, white bran and mill-run $41, and middlings $50@52, car lots, f.o.b., San Francisco and other California common points. To Utah and Idaho: red bran and mill-run $34, blended bran and mill-run $35, white bran and mill-run $36, and middlings $49@50, car lots, f.o.b., Ogden. Quotations to Kansas City buyers: red bran and mill-run $38, blended bran and mill-run $39, and white bran and mill-run $40, f.o.b., Kansas City.

Portland.—Millfeed market was firm at unchanged prices on March 31, $33 ton for mill-run and $48 for middlings, in straight cars. With reports that Utah, Colorado and Montana surplus was being shipped to the East instead of the Pacific Coast, holders here take a bullish view of the future, as about the only available supply remains in the Pacific Northwest. Feed dealers have been offered manioc meal, made from Java tapioca, at $30 ton, laid down, and are advised that 20,000 tons have been bought in Java for Pacific Coast delivery.

Los Angeles.—Millfeed prices remained firm last week. Most mills have large stocks on hand, and demand is only fair. Quotations, March 30: Kansas bran, $46 ton; white mill-run, $39; red mill-run, $38; blended mill-run, $38.50; flour middlings, $47.

Seattle.—Millfeed remained about steady last week. Demand was not heavy, but mills have been selling about all they made at $33 ton, coast, for Washington standard mill-run. Montana millers and coast buyers have canceled some sales made previously to this market, on account of the higher prices prevailing in the East.

CANADA

Winnipeg.—Bran and shorts continue to present a problem to western provincial millers. In many cases, mills are considerably oversold. Improved weather conditions indicate that some relief may be looked for shortly, and at many points cattle already have been turned out to graze. Mills are strictly adhering to a mixed car with flour policy, and prices are steady. Quotations, March 31, basis in store, Fort William and Port Arthur: Manitoba points, bran $31 ton, shorts $33; Saskatchewan, bran $31, shorts $33; Alberta, bran $32, shorts $34; British Columbia points, bran $32@34, shorts $34@36; Pacific Coast points, bran $35@37, shorts $37@39.

Toronto.—Millfeed, especially bran and shorts, was in a tight position last week. Production has been low for some weeks and a good deal of the current output is tied up on old contracts at less than today's prices. Where car lots are available, they command premiums. Most of the available feed is going into mixed cars. No change in price was made during the week. Quotations, March 31: bran $40 ton, shorts $42 and middlings $48, bags included, in mixed cars with flour, spot cash terms, delivered, Ontario points.

Montreal.—A very strong demand existed last week for bran, shorts and middlings. There was no change in prices, but buyers of all classes were pressing the mills for heavier deliveries. All reports state that stocks everywhere are low, and that mills are far behind in delivering orders for millfeeds booked when they were expected to be more plentiful. Buyers in the United States still appear to desire good quantities of bran. Quotations, March 30: bran $40.25 ton, shorts $42.25 and middlings $48.25, jutes, f.o.b., cars, Montreal rate points. At Fort William: bran $32, shorts $34 and middlings $40, jutes, ex-track, net cash; $1 less when they contain mill-run screenings.

SUMMARY OF MILLFEED QUOTATIONS

Millfeed quotations reported to The Northwestern Miller by wire Tuesday, April 3, based on carload lots, prompt delivery, per ton, packed in 100-lb sacks:

	Chicago	Minneapolis	Kansas City	St. Louis	Baltimore
Spring bran	$.....@36.00	$34.50@35.50	$.....@.....	$.....@.....	$42.50@43.00
Hard winter bran	.....@36.50	.....@.....	34.50@35.00	36.00@36.50	.....@.....
Soft winter bran	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	36.00@36.25	.....@43.50
Standard middlings*	.....@36.00	34.50@35.50	35.00@35.50	.....@.....	42.00@43.00
Flour middlings†	38.50@39.50	36.50@37.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@44.00
Red dog	39.50@40.00	38.00@38.50	.....@.....	37.00@37.50	.....@45.00

	Buffalo	Philadelphia	Boston	Columbus	Nashville
Spring bran	$.....@40.00	$46.50@47.50	$43.00@44.00	$40.00@41.00	$.....@.....
Hard winter bran	.....@.....	46.50@47.50	43.50@44.00	40.00@41.00	.....@.....
Soft winter bran	.....@.....	47.00@48.00	44.00@44.50	40.50@41.50	35.00@38.00
Standard middlings*	.....@40.00	46.00@47.00	43.00@43.50	40.00@41.00	38.00@41.00
Flour middlings†	.....@42.00	45.50@48.00	44.50@45.00	41.50@42.50	.....@.....
Red dog	.....@43.00	47.00@48.00	.....@45.50	43.50@44.50	.....@.....

	Spring bran	Shorts	Middlings
Toronto	$.....@40.00	$.....@42.00	$.....@48.00
‡Winnipeg	.....@31.00	.....@33.00	.....@.....

*Brown shorts. †Gray shorts. ‡Fort William basis.

Millfeed—Receipts and Shipments

Receipts and shipments of millfeed at the principal distributing centers for the week ending March 31, in tons, with comparisons:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Minneapolis	958	868	19,797	15,334
Kansas City	1,480	1,240	3,000	2,440
Philadelphia	180	340	...	...
Boston	142	20	...	...
Baltimore	134	180	...	...
Milwaukee	1	...	8	2

In 1927, 16 staple commodities and their products constituted approximately 80 per cent of the United States exports to the Orient, compared with 89 per cent in 1926.

MIXED FEEDS

Chicago.—Demand for mixed feeds is holding up fairly well. Current business is mostly for quick shipment and in mixed cars. This is generally the case at this season of the year, and especially so this year, due to the high prices. On March 31, dairy feeds, 24 per cent, were quoted at $48.50@49.50 ton, Chicago, scratch feeds $47@48, and mash feeds $61@64.

Atlanta.—High prices are adversely affecting demand for mixed feeds, buyers placing orders on a hand-to-mouth basis only. As stocks are very low, however, the outlook for April business is promising. Quotations, March 30, f.o.b., Atlanta: beet pulp, $46.75@47 ton; best grade horse feed $47.50@49, lower grades $37@38; best grade chicken feed $58@60, lower grades $51@52.50; 24 per cent dairy feed $56@57, 16 per cent $46 @47.50.

St. Louis.—Mixed feed continued in good demand last week from all territories, and both distributors and consumers were actively in the market. Manufacturers anticipate a possible easing off when pastures become available, but up to the present time, feeding has been quite heavy. High grade horse feed was quoted, March 31, at $47 ton, high grade dairy feed $43, and scratch feed $53.50.

Nashville.—No important change was noted last week in mixed feeds. A fairly active demand prevailed for poultry and dairy goods, but there was little call for horse feeds. The market was steady. Quotations, March 31: dairy feed, 100-lb bags, $41@49 ton; poultry scratch feed, $49@56; poultry mash feed, $60@70; horse feed, $40.50@48.

Memphis.—Local mills last week reported a good demand for mixed feed, particularly from the sections which last season had the floods. As farming operations get active more buying of feed is being done, the high cost of pure grains stimulating it. In districts where fairly good grain crops were raised last season, buying continues quiet, except that dairy and poultry varieties are in normal demand and somewhat better because of the spread of those industries. Quotations are firm, due to high cost of all ingredients.

Montreal.—A fair demand continues in the country districts for all sorts of mixed feeds, and prices remain firm. On March 29 the following was quoted for car lots, f.o.b., track, Montreal rate points: top grades, $49 ton; intermediates, $45.50; cheaper grades, $38.50.

Toronto.—Mixed feeds were steady last week, and a brisk business was done in all lines. Quotations, March 31: oat chop $56 ton, oat and barley chop $53, crushed oats $54, corn meal $51, feed wheat $56@57, oat feed $35, chick feed $66, mixed car lots, net cash terms, delivered, country points.

COTTONSEED MEAL

Atlanta.—Considering the exceptionally high prices prevailing for cottonseed products, demand is holding up fairly well, though sales are considerably below normal. Mills are not operating actively, and supplies of meal are short. Prices are the highest in years. Quotations, March 30, f.o.b., Atlanta: 7 per cent ammonia, $45.50@46 ton; 8 per cent, $50@51; cottonseed cake, $43@44.50; cottonseed hulls, sacked $17@18, bulk $14@15.

New Orleans.—Cottonseed meal and hull prices made another advance last week. Demand was only fair. Some buyers' reluctance is traced to their doubt as to how the long spell of dry weather will affect the situation. Quotations, March 29: choice cake, 8 per cent ammonia, bulk, $42.50@43 ton; meal, 8 per cent ammonia, sacked, $49.50@50; hulls, sound quality, $15.50@16.

Memphis.—With the small unsold supply in strong hands and but little more seed to be crushed, buyers of cottonseed meal were paying stiff prices. On March 31 trading was on a basis of $52 ton for 41 per cent and $54 for 43, with offerings very light at that level. Mixers are the best buyers, but for several days have been doing little. Only a few mills are still crushing seed, and the cost of high protein feeds causes holders to be bullish, even at the season's top level. Hulls are firm and selling at $11 ton for loose and $14 for sacked.

Milwaukee.—Cottonseed meal market held strong and firm last week. There is a good demand, and the output is not heavy at present. On March 31 it was quoted at $46@52 ton, f.o.b., Milwaukee.

Chicago.—Cottonseed meal is not moving in any volume, but prices are holding firm. On March 31, quotations were $58 ton, Chicago, for 43 per cent, and $56 for 41 per cent.

Kansas City.—Cottonseed meal was firm last week, although demand was light. Quotation, March 31, Kansas City, $56.30 ton.

Pittsburgh.—Cottonseed meal prices took a decided upward trend last week, with the result that sales were curtailed. Offerings were light. Quotations, March 31: 43 per cent protein, $61.20 ton; 41 per cent, $59.

Buffalo.—Cottonseed meal prices are very strong. Demand last week was light. Quotations, March 31: 41 per cent, $58 ton; 43 per cent, $60; 36 per cent, $53.

Los Angeles.—An increase of $1 for cottonseed meal occurred last week, but demand did not seem to be affected thereby to any great extent. Large stocks are being carried. On March 30 it was quoted at $47 ton.

Toronto.—Cottonseed meal business is at a standstill, as prices are completely out of reach. On March 31 a nominal quotation was $62 ton for 43 per cent protein, in car lots, Toronto freights.

DRIED BUTTERMILK

Kansas City.—Large sales of dried buttermilk were made last week. Quotation, March 31, basis Kansas City, was 7@7½c lb.

Chicago.—There has been little change in dried buttermilk and dry skim milk. Demand continues very good. Prices are unchanged, and on March 31, in car lots, were 7½c lb, and l.c.l. 8c.

SCREENINGS

Toronto.—Sales of screenings have practically ceased throughout Ontario. Supplies are scarce, and prices high. Recleaned standard screenings, on March 31, were quoted nominally at $36 ton, delivered, all-rail, Ontario points.

Minneapolis.—Screenings, naturally, are affected somewhat by the weakness in mill offals, but decline has been moderate only, because of strength in grains. Prices are probably $1 lower. Heavy seeds are held at $29@30.50 ton, medium $26@28, and light-weight $21@23. Mill oats are still firm at 46@50c bu.

MIAG DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Muehlenbau & Industrie Aktien Gesellschaft (Mill Building & Industrial Corporation), Frankfurt, Germany, commonly known as the Miag, has declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock of the company for 1927, according to a cable to F. J. Lisman & Co., New York.

FEED PRICE SUMMARY

Prices ruling in the principal millfeed markets on Monday, April 2, and on the corresponding date in 1927, as reported by the Western Feed Market Bureau, Milwaukee, were, per ton:

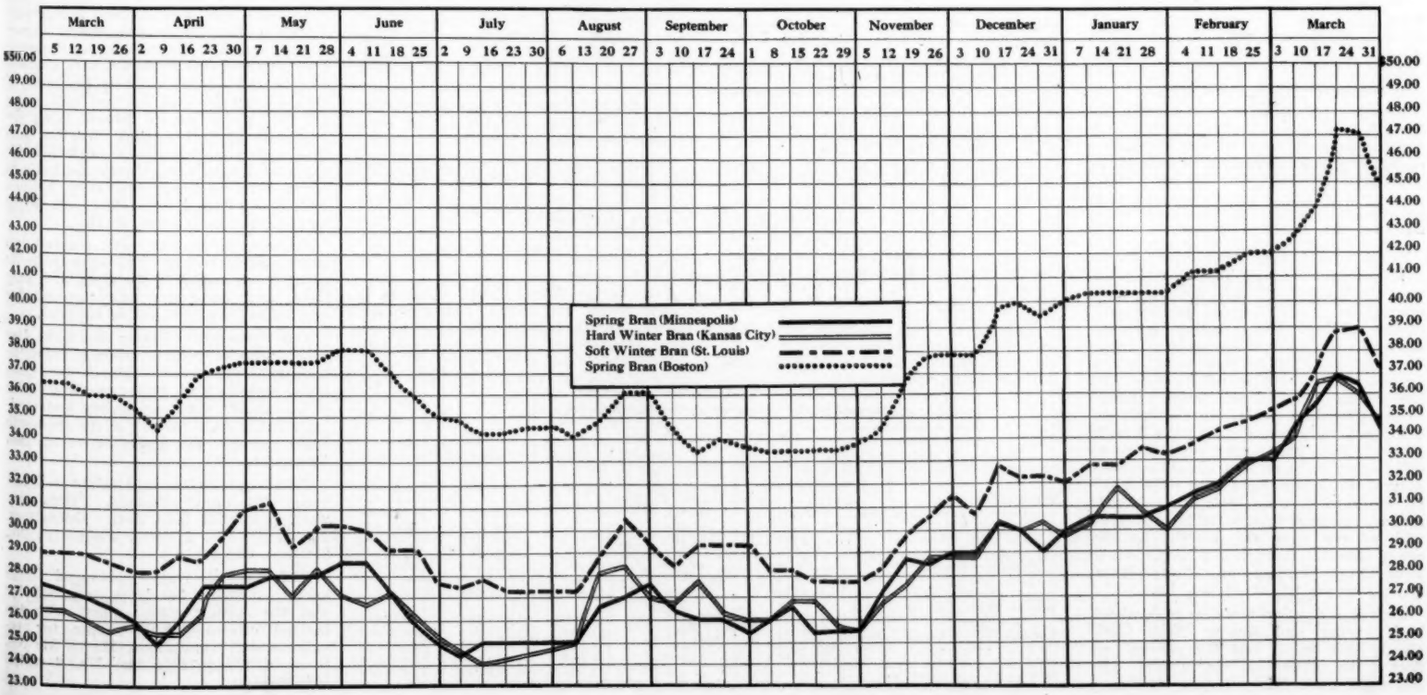
	1927	1928
Minneapolis—		
Bran	$25.00	$32.50@33.50
Pure wheat bran	26.50	33.50@34.00
Middlings	27.00	32.00@33.00
Flour middlings	31.50	35.50@36.00
Red dog	35.00	36.00@37.00
Mixed feed	28.50	34.00@34.50
Old process oil meal	47.00	52.50@53.00
Bran*	35.50	43.00@44.00
Middlings*	37.00	43.00@44.00
Red dog*	44.50	45.50@46.50
Duluth—		
Bran	26.00	34.00@34.50
Middlings	27.50	34.00@34.50
Flour middlings	32.00	36.00@36.50
Country mixed feed	28.00	36.50@37.50
Red dog	34.50	36.50@37.50
St. Louis—		
Bran	28.00	36.00@37.00
Brown shorts	31.00	36.00@37.50
Gray shorts	34.00	38.50@39.50
Oat feed	10.00	16.00@17.00
Hominy feed	27.00	33.00@34.00
Buffalo—		
Pure bran	31.50	39.00@39.50
Bran	30.50	39.00@39.50
Standard middlings	32.50	39.00@40.00
Flour middlings	36.50	42.00@43.00
Red dog	38.00	42.50@43.00
Heavy mixed feed	36.00	40.00@40.50
Oil meal	44.50	56.00@56.50
Kansas City—		
Pure bran	25.50	34.50@35.00
Bran	25.00	34.00@34.50
Brown shorts	28.00	34.00@35.00
Gray shorts	29.50	35.50@36.00
Red dog	37.50	40.00@40.50
Philadelphia—		
Winter bran	35.00	44.00@44.50
Pure bran	34.50	43.50@44.00
Spring bran	34.00	43.00@43.50
Spring middlings	37.00	42.00@43.00
Red dog	42.00	44.50@45.00
Flour middlings	42.00	44.00@46.00
Milwaukee—		
Winter bran	28.75	36.20@36.80
Bran	29.00	35.50@36.00
Middlings	30.00	35.00@36.00
Flour middlings	34.00	38.00@39.00
Red dog	38.00	38.50@39.50
Rye feed	26.00	34.00@34.50
Cottonseed meal	38.00	52.00@58.00
Brewers' dried grains†	23.00	36.50@37.00
Hominy feed*	33.50	43.00@43.50
Gluten feed‡	32.75	....@38.70

Rate to Boston from—	Lake-and-rail	All-rail
Minneapolis	$8.30	$9.10
Duluth	7.00	9.10
St. Louis	....	7.50
Kansas City	8.90	9.70
Milwaukee	5.70	6.50
Buffalo	....	4.70

*Boston. †Chicago. ‡100 lbs. §March-April.

Connecticut bought twice as much candy in 1926 as in the previous year, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

Range of Bran Prices



THE GRAIN MARKET

CASH WHEAT

Chicago.—A good demand prevailed for cash wheat last week, both red and hard winters, and there also was some business in springs. Outside mills continued the best buyers of red winters. Local handlers report sales to mills, principally in the central states, at firm premiums. No. 2 red sold as high as $1.70½ bu, f.o.b., Chicago. Some fair amounts are being received for delivery. Trading basis, March 30: No. 1 red 25 @26c over May, No. 2 red 23@25c over, No. 3 red 21@23c over; No. 1 hard 2½ @3½c over, No. 2 hard 1@2½c over, No. 3 hard ½@1c over, No. 1 dark northern spring 2@2½c over, No. 2 dark northern 1@1½c over, No. 1 northern 1@1½c over. Sales made late in the week: No. 2 red $1.69@1.70½ bu, No. 3 red $1.65; No. 1 hard $1.44½, No. 2 hard $1.43@1.45; No. 1 northern $1.43½, No. 2 northern $1.42¾.

Minneapolis.—Cash premiums are a shade higher for the week on heavy wheat, with buyers still showing a preference for that testing around 12 per cent protein. Local milling demand at best is only fair, while eastern inquiry has not set in as yet for lake-and-rail shipment. Wheat is moving to the Head of the Lakes for shipment at opening of navigation, against old sales. The present trading basis is 50@56c bu over the May option for wheat testing 15 per cent protein; 40@46c over for 14 per cent; 28@30c over for 13 per cent; 16@20c over for 12½ per cent; 9@10c over for 12 per cent; 5@9c over for 11.50 to 11.90 per cent; May price to 5c over for 11 per cent. These prices are based on 58 lbs to the bushel. Heavier wheat will bring relatively more.

Based on the close, April 3, the minimum prices paid to farmers at country points in northern Minnesota for wheat were: for No. 1 dark $1.22 bu, No. 1 northern $1.20; in southern Minnesota, No. 1 dark $1.26, No. 1 northern $1.24; in central North Dakota, No. 1 dark $1.20, No. 1 northern $1.18; in central Montana, No. 1 dark $1.09, No. 1 northern $1.07.

The range of No. 1 dark wheat at Minneapolis for the week ending March 31 was $1.33@1.80⅝, and of No. 1 northern $1.32@1.79⅝. No. 1 dark closed April 3 at $1.37@1.81, and No. 1 northern $1.36@1.81.

The range of No. 1 amber wheat at Minneapolis for the week ending March 31 was $1.24⅝@1.42¾, and of No. 1 durum $1.23⅜@1.32¾. No. 1 amber closed on April 3 at $1.26⅝@1.42⅝, and No. 1 durum at $1.25⅝@1.32⅝.

Receipts of wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth from Sept. 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928, compared with the corresponding period of previous years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
Minneapolis ..	92,058	56,519	79,692	80,416
Duluth	97,453	34,826	56,646	92,298
Totals	189,511	91,345	136,338	172,714

Winnipeg.—Export buying of wheat was not heavy last week, and spreading operations constituted the greater part of the trading. Prices maintained their strength, and showed advances of 1@3c. The October future was very strong. Considerable wheat found its way onto the market, most of this being credited to the Canadian pools. In the cash department, the lower grades have been in request, with the higher ones more or less neglected. Contract grades continue scarce. Offerings have been light, holders of grain showing little inclination to unload. Export sales were unimportant, and millers have not bought to any great extent. Cash No. 1 northern, in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, closed, March 31, at $1.50¾ bu.

Duluth.—Trading basis on cash wheat, both spring and durum, held fairly steady last week, but the market reflected the advance in the futures. Car offerings were fairly large. Ordinary quality of spring met ready elevator absorption. Export grades of durum also were in demand from that source. Demand for winter wheat continues quite good, but there are few offerings. Another sale of spring wheat was reported made to go to Chicago, the second cargo worked to date for delivery there early in May. Close, March 31, for No. 1 dark northern, was $1.38⅝@1.82⅝ bu; No. 2 dark, $1.36⅝@1.82⅝; No. 3 dark, $1.34⅝@1.74⅝; No. 1 northern spring, $1.37⅝@1.76⅝; No. 1 amber and mixed durum maintained their outside premium of 25c; No. 1 durum, 20c over the May future. Daily closing prices of durum wheat, in cents, per bushel:

	Amber durum		Durum	
March	No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
24...	128⅞ @154⅞	128⅞ @154⅞	149⅞	149⅞
26...	129⅝ @155⅝	129⅝ @155⅝	150⅝	150⅝
27...	129⅝ @155⅝	129⅝ @155⅝	150⅝	150⅝
28...	130⅝ @156⅝	130⅝ @156⅝	151⅝	151⅝
29...	131⅝ @157⅝	130⅝ @157⅝	152⅝	152⅝
30...	130⅝ @156⅝	129⅝ @156⅝	151⅝	151⅝
31...	131⅛ @157⅛	130⅛ @157⅛	152⅛	152⅛

Kansas City.—Wheat is 4@9c higher than a week ago. Milling samples made the smallest gain. Local mills have been moderately active, but total purchases have been small, probably because of inadequacy of high grade offerings. Shippers have bought liberally, and elevators have been fair customers for the poorer grades. Quotations, March 31: hard wheat, No. 1 $1.38½@1.83 bu, No. 2 $1.38@1.82, No. 3 $1.34@1.80, No. 4 $1.35 @1.75; soft wheat, No. 1 $1.73@1.77, No. 2 $1.71@1.75, No. 3 $1.68@1.73, No. 4 $1.63@1.70.

St. Louis.—Soft wheat scored another advance last week, No. 2 red selling at the close at $1.80. The scarcity of all grades continued, and there was not enough red on the market to satisfy the demand for milling qualities. Hard wheat prices also were higher. Offerings were light, and milling inquiry fair. Receipts were 255 cars, against 240 in the previous week. Cash prices, March 31: No. 2 red $1.80 bu, No. 3 red $1.75@1.79, No. 4 red $1.73; No. 1 hard $1.45@ 1.45½, No. 2 hard $1.44.

Toledo.—Receipts of wheat were very light last week. The bid at Toledo for No. 2 red, March 30, was $1.66¼ bu, 24c over Chicago May, the highest price of the crop and the highest premium, and 25c over July, which is a new crop month.

Nashville.—The soft winter wheat market continued to show remarkable strength last week, the high premium being well sustained. Offerings were light, and mills in need of grain for current business were finding some difficulty in obtaining supplies. Good red wheat offerings are unusually limited. No. 2 red, with bill, on March 31, was quoted at $1.88@1.90 bu, Nashville.

Atlanta.—No. 2 red wheat reached an unprecedented price of $2.03 bu on March 30 on an Atlanta, f.o.b., basis, the highest price here since the World War. Soft wheat mills are placing comparatively few orders, save for near-by wants. Mills are operating very actively, however, and business for April promises to be fair.

Milwaukee.—Cash markets were firm last week. Cash wheat closed with all varieties up 3c, red winter making a gain of 3@4c. Soft varieties are being wanted by the trade. Speculative interests are reported to be strongly bullish. A good amount of trading is being done locally. Offerings were very light, receipts being only 11 cars, compared with 11 the previous week and 6 last year. Quotations, March 31: No. 1 hard winter, $1.46@1.47 bu; No. 1 red winter, $1.66 @1.68; No. 1 mixed, $1.44@1.46; No. 1 durum, $1.39@1.40.

Seattle.—Coast wheat prices were strong last week, and the cash article advanced about 3c. Little was offered in the interior. Cash quotations, No. 1, sacked, to arrive, coast, March 30: soft and western white, $1.46 bu; western red, $1.38; hard winter, $1.36½; northern spring, $1.40; Big Bend blue-stem, $1.55; Big Bend dark northern spring, 13 per cent protein, $1.56; Big Bend dark hard winter, 13 per cent protein, $1.53.

San Francisco.—Wheat is very strong, in sympathy with eastern markets, and in good demand by both feeders and mills. High protein grades are exceptionally scarce, and premiums are increasing. No. 1 hard white, on March 30, basis 100's, delivered, San Francisco, was quoted at $2.55.

Ogden.—Following the general market trend, wheat advanced 6c last week. Prices on March 31: No. 2 dark hard $1.49@1.61 bu, No. 2 hard winter $1.25@ 1.45, No. 2 soft white $1.36@1.50, and No. 2 northern spring $1.64@1.73, milling-in-transit billing, freight paid to Ogden.

Portland.—Wheat was easier at the close of last week, and exporters showed less disposition to accumulate stocks. Although prices are above the export basis, there has been some selling of parcels afloat for Europe. Trading in the country was more active. A Pendleton, Oregon, dealer purchased three lots aggregating 170,000 bus at approximately $1.25. Selling by farmers was light. Closing bids for April delivery at the Merchants' Exchange March 31: Big Bend blue-stem, $1.51 bu; hard white, soft white, western white and Federation, $1.42; northern spring and western red, $1.36; hard winter, $1.35.

Buffalo.—Most of the high premium spring wheat that was carried in Buffalo during the winter has been cleaned up. There are a few small lots of 12 per cent protein No. 1 dark northern for sale, with premiums firm and unchanged.

Baltimore.—Cash wheat on March 31 was 2¼@3¾c higher than in the previous week, with export demand meager and stocks, nearly four times more Canadian than domestic, showing a decrease of 138,000 bus. Closing prices, March 31: spot No. 2 red winter, domestic, $1.71; spot No. 2 red winter, garlicky, domestic, $1.71. The local market was strong and upward almost daily, with all cash now on a domestic basis and ranging $1.68½@1.72, closing 1c down from the top, or 2½c up for the week. Southern mills are still eager buyers. Exports were 223,980 bus, all Canadian. Receipts of Canadian wheat last week were 115,762 bus; stock, 1,764,778.

Philadelphia.—There was a fair demand for wheat last week, and the market ruled firm, closing at a net advance of 2½c. Quotations, March 31, car lots, in export elevator: No. 2 red winter, $1.68 bu bid; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.67½.

New York.—Wheat prices advanced to higher levels last week, following unfavorable crop reports. Sessions at the close were active. Export business was greatly improved, with reports of large sales to Europe. Cash grain quotations, March 31: No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic, $1.87¼ bu; No. 1 dark spring, c.i.f., domestic, $1.58½; No. 2 hard winter, f.o.b., export, $1.60¾; No. 1 northern Manitoba (in bond), f.o.b., export, $1.69; No. 2 mixed durum, c.i.f., domestic, nominal.

Toronto.—Reports from seaboard show considerable sales of western spring wheat for export. This and the poor supply of milling grades is stiffening prices. Ontario mills are getting their requirements from eastern lake terminal stocks. The premium on cash No. 1 northern is now 7c over May. Compared with last week, prices are unchanged. On March 31, No. 3 northern was quoted at $1.40 bu, in car lots, c.i.f., bay ports. Ontario winter wheat is scarce and firmly held at $1.40 bu for No. 2 red or white inspected from pool sources at country points. Independent dealers ask $1.38 where they have any to offer. Wagon lots at mill doors are worth $1.30, more or less, according to freights.

COARSE GRAINS

Minneapolis.—Range of coarse grains for the week ending March 31, and the closing prices on April 2, respectively: No. 3 white oats, 54@57½c, 54⅝@56⅝c; No. 2 rye, $1.13⅛@1.17⅜, $1.13½@ 1.15½; barley, 82@93c, 84@92c.

Chicago.—Cash oats were steady, and a good demand prevailed most of last week. On March 30 No. 2 white were quoted at 62c bu, No. 3 white 58@61¾c, and No. 4 white 57¼@61¼c. Cash rye was steady, only following the futures. No. 2 was quoted around $1.21¼@ 1.21¾ bu.

Duluth.—Oats was the only coarse grain in which supply and sale were virtually nil last week. Spot No. 3 white were unchanged, March 31, at Chicago May to 4c under. Barley sold well at 1c reduction, sales ranging 83c for low to 90c on the top malting; closing range, 82@91c bu. Corn to the amount of 75,942 bus arrived last week for storage and later lake shipment. Good demand keeps the cash rye market cleaned up. Nos. 1 and 2 are the best sellers at firm prices. Export inquiry and advancing wheat are responsible for the stronger undertone to futures. Lower grades are moving at full discounts.

Milwaukee.—Oats and rye were strong last week, but barley closed 1c off. Oats were 1@1½c up, and rye 1¾@2¼c. Active demand prevailed for all grains, and the light offerings of rye were not enough for the buyers. Oats offerings were fair, and barley receipts were good. No. 1 Wisconsin rye is bringing a premium over current prices. Quotations, March 31: No. 2 rye, $1.19⅞@1.20⅝ bu; No. 3 white oats, 57½@62c; malting barley, 93c@$1.05.

Winnipeg.—Offerings of coarse grain have been light, and demand featureless. Export demand appears satisfied. Apart from a small trade in oats for domestic consumption, this grain has been neglected. Barley, which recently has enjoyed such a keen demand, has not been wanted, the liquidation of futures being the only activity in this grain. Rye has been dull and almost entirely neglected for export. Quotations, March 31, basis in store, Fort William and Port Arthur: cash No. 2 Canadian western oats, 68⅛c bu; barley, 90⅞c; rye, $1.18⅝.

Buffalo.—Oats last week reached top prices on this crop, and appear to be going even higher. Receipts are very light, and there are no prospects for any immediate increase in supplies.

San Francisco.—Barley was quiet last week, with very little offering from the country. Quotations, March 30, basis 100's, sacked: feed, $2.05; grading, $2.20; choice, $2.40. Oats are scarce and trading light. No. 3 eastern white are worth $2.35 per 100 lbs, bulk, delivered, San Francisco.

Pittsburgh.—Oats sold fairly well last week, with ample offerings. Prices were unchanged, but held firm. Quotations, March 31: No. 2 white, 68@68½c; No. 3 white, 66@66½c.

Philadelphia.—Oats advanced 1½c early last week, but later eased off ¼c and the market closed quiet, with the limited offerings fully ample for requirements. Quotations, March 31: No. 2 white, 69½@72½c bu; No. 3 white, 66½@68½c.

Weekly Grain Exports

Exports of grain from the United States, as reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels in the case of grain and barrels in the case of flour:

	Week ending			July 1 to	
Wheat to—	March 24, '28	March 26, '27	March 17, '28	Mch. 24, '28	Mch. 26, '27
Italy	.....	18,000	34,000	9,449,000	8,163,000
United Kingdom	.....	517,000	.....	34,928,000	33,948,000
Other Europe	37,000	584,000	87,000	39,977,000	51,133,000
Canada	1,000	.....	.....	38,937,000	17,757,000
Other countries	454,000	48,000	505,000	9,333,000	16,698,000
Totals	492,000	1,167,000	626,000	132,624,000	127,699,000
Wheat flour, United States and Canada, in transit..	*197,000	161,000	241,000	11,943,000	12,896,000
Barley	84,000	6,000	231,000	33,020,000	13,010,000
Corn	576,000	350,000	813,000	12,036,000	13,458,000
Oats	117,000	59,000	306,000	5,270,000	3,658,000
Rye	.....	21,000	53,000	20,926,000	7,995,000

*Including via Pacific ports: wheat, 485,000 bus; flour, 25,300 bbls.

GRAIN FUTURES—MOVEMENT AND STOCKS

Grain Futures—Closing Prices

Closing prices of grain futures at leading option markets, in cents per bushel:

WHEAT

	Chicago		Minneapolis	
March	March	May	March	May
27.....	140⅜	139⅝	132¼	133¼
28.....	142⅜	142	133⅜	134⅞
29.....	144¼	143⅝	135⅜	136⅝
30.....	142⅜	142⅝	134⅜	135⅛
31.....	142⅜	142⅝	135⅛	136
April	May	July	May	July
2.....	142½	141⅝	135⅝	137⅛

	Kansas City		St. Louis red	
March	May	July	May	July
27.....	130⅝	129	.....	147
28.....	132⅜	131½	170	150
29.....	134½	133½	170	151
30.....	133⅝	132½	.....	151½
31.....	134⅜	133¼	.....	.....
April				
2.....	134⅛	133⅛	.....	153

	Seattle					
	March	May			March	May
Mch. 27..	136	136⅛	Mch. 31..		136¾	138
Mch. 28..	136	137			May	July
Mch. 29..	136⅛	138	April 2...		137⅝	132⅝
Mch. 30..	136⅛	137½				

	Winnipeg		Duluth durum	
March	May	July	March	May
27.....	141½	142⅞	128⅜	130⅜
28.....	142⅜	144¼	129⅜	131⅜
29.....	143⅜	145¼	130⅜	132⅜
30.....	143	144⅝	129⅜	131⅜
31.....	143⅜	145⅝	130½	132½
April			May	July
2.....	143¼	145	131	132¼

	Liverpool			Buenos Aires	
March	March	May		May	June
27.....	149⅝	151½		133	134⅝
28.....	150	152¼		133½	135⅝
29.....	150⅞	153½		134½	136¼
30.....	150⅝	152⅝		133½	135⅝
31.....	150⅞	153⅝		.....	.....
April	May	July			
2.....	163⅛	155⅝		.....	.....

CORN

	Chicago		Kansas City	
March	March	May	May	July
27.....	97⅝	99⅞	92⅝	95¼
28.....	98⅝	100⅝	93¼	95⅞
29.....	99⅛	101½	94¼	97⅛
30.....	99⅝	101⅝	93⅞	96⅝
31.....	99⅞	101⅝	94	96⅝
April	May	July		
2.....	99⅝	102⅝	92⅝	95¼

OATS

	Chicago		Minneapolis	
March	March	May	March	May
27.....	57½	56⅝	54¼	54
28.....	57⅝	57½	54⅝	54½
29.....	59	58½	55⅝	55½
30.....	58	58⅛	55¼	55
31.....	57	58	55¼	55
April	May	July	May	July
2.....	57⅞	51½	54⅝	51⅞

RYE

	Chicago		Minneapolis	
March	March	May	March	May
27.....	119⅝	119⅝	112⅝	112½
28.....	120¾	120½	113¼	112⅝
29.....	122½	122½	115	114⅝
30.....	123	121¼	114	113⅝
31.....	120½	120⅝	114⅝	112⅝
April	May	July	May	July
2.....	119⅝	114⅝	112½	108⅝

FLAXSEED

	Minneapolis			Duluth	
March	May	July		May	July
27.....	219½	220⅝		223¼	223⅝
28.....	220½	221		225	225
29.....	222½	223¼		226⅝	226¼
30.....	222	223½		226½	226
31.....	222½	224		226½	226¾
April					
2.....	222¼	224		226⅛	226⅝

United States—Grain Stocks

Commercial stocks of grain in store and afloat at the principal markets of the United States at the close of the week ending March 31, as reported to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in bushels:

	American	Canadian in bond
Wheat	71,177,000	11,848,000
Rye	5,090,000	89,000
Corn	46,730,000	.....
Barley	4,588,000	558,000
Oats	16,806,000	117,000
Flaxseed	2,177,000	.....

Stocks of United States grain in store in Canadian markets on March 31: wheat, 1,048,000 bus; rye, 275,000; corn, 977,000; barley, 23,000; oats, 216,000.

Flaxseed—Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of flaxseed at the principal distributing centers for the week ending March 31, in bushels (000's omitted), with comparisons:

	Receipts		Shipments		Stocks	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Minneapolis ..	100	45	112	34	1,544	786
Chicago	38	28	..	..	..	..
New York	..	270	..	..	..	..
Duluth-Sup. ..	*13	47	57	68	543	1,237

*March mill receipts, 76,447 bus.

Fort William and Port Arthur Stocks

Stocks of grain in store at above points on March 30, in bushels (000's omitted):

Elevator—	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
Ogilvies	1,355	30	135	...
G. T. P.	4,565	181	317	220
Can. Gov't	1,964	105	190	793
Sask. Pool				
No. 4	5,483	77	118	347
No. 6	6,567	94	176	124
Private elevators.	38,663	1,361	2,149	641
Afloat for winter storage	7,261	...	...	...
Totals	65,858	1,848	3,084	2,125
Year ago	49,951	2,846	5,643	2,533
Receipts	537	191	69	7
Rail shipments..	237	119	13	31

STOCKS BY GRADE (000'S OMITTED)

Wheat—	Bus	Wheat—	Bus
No. 1 northern..	113	Durum	442
No. 2 northern..	817	Kota	18
Dk. 1 and 2 nor	22	White spring...	70
No. 3 northern..	6,240	Winter	2
No. 4	2,237	Others	8,951
No. 5	628	Private	38,663
No. 6	314	Afloat	7,260
Feed	79	Total	65,858

Oats—	Bus	Oats—	Bus
No. 2 C. W.....	78	Others	175
No. 3 C. W.....	102	Private	1,361
1 feed	115		
2 feed	16	Total	1,848

Toronto.—Ontario oats are not coming out, and rye is said to be unobtainable. Barley is in good demand, and has advanced 3c. A fair business is being done in western oats at slightly lower levels, and an occasional car of sample wheat is offering at bay ports, being quickly snapped up at an advance of $1.50 over last week's price. Quotations, March 31: Ontario oats 65@69c bu, No. 3 barley 92@93c, f.o.b., shipping points; No. 3 Canadian western oats 80½c, No. 1 feed oats 79½c, all-rail, delivered, Ontario points; sample wheat $37.50 ton, c.i.f., bay ports.

Baltimore.—Oats prices, March 31: No. 2 white, domestic, 68@69c bu, as to weight; No. 3 white, domestic, 67@68c.

Wheat—Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat at the principal distributing centers, as reported for the week ending March 31, in bushels (000's omitted), with comparisons:

	Receipts		Shipments		Stocks	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Mpls.	1,554	1,069	782	531	20,451	10,149
Kan. City..	520	712	760	983	7,444	8,997
Chicago ...	1,032	306	230	170	...	...
New York..	798	652	1,184	1,001	2,066	2,548
Philadelphia	43	155	579	180	1,056	930
Boston	449	2	181	40	777	400
Baltimore ..	116	283	224	692	2,216	1,958
Milwaukee..	13	9	9	11	...	...
Dul.-Sup. ..	1,056	485	139	174	21,173	9,965
Toledo	48	153	28	102	...	...
Buffalo	..	..	..	..	8,710	2,943

Oats—Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of oats at the principal distributing centers for the week ending March 31, in bushels (000's omitted), with comparisons:

	Receipts		Shipments		Stocks	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Minneapolis	497	126	737	700	6,017	10,735
Kan. City...	82	45	58	51	179	603
Chicago	810	726	679	539	...	...
New York..	154	136	240	120	323	872
Philadelphia	18	43	19	26	87	240
Boston	62	15	..	..	10	22
Baltimore ..	6	14	..	..	66	57
Milwaukee..	69	107	103	78	...	...
Duluth-Sup.	23	10	5	60	415	7,882
Toledo	33	101	168	70	...	...
Buffalo	..	..	..	..	664	4,136

Corn—Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of corn at the principal distributing centers as reported for the week ending March 31, in bushels (000's omitted), with comparisons:

	Receipts		Shipments		Stocks	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Minneapolis	146	120	290	306	2,064	1,278
Kan. City...	892	123	780	152	9,236	4,722
Chicago ...	2,268	830	1,098	433	...	...
New York..	150	29	16	13	1	115
Philadelphia	145	15	108	8	199	213
Boston	1	..	..	..	...	4
Baltimore...	203	58	51	22	281	418
Milwaukee..	460	105	232	169	...	...
Dul.-Superior	76	..	..	..	76	15
Toledo	18	63	30	58	...	...
Buffalo	..	..	..	..	686	4,491

Barley—Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of barley at the principal distributing centers for the week ending March 31, in bushels (000's omitted), with comparisons:

	Receipts		Shipments		Stocks	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Minneapolis ..	275	152	321	271	895	1,852
Kansas City...	11	1	12	..	128	5
Chicago	141	117	103	43	..	..
New York	65	128	171	629	364	741
Philadelphia..	..	..	..	..	3	25
Boston	84	..	20	..	67	..
Baltimore	35	..	20	20	317	52
Milwaukee ...	163	120	59	26	..	..
Duluth-Sup. ..	194	39	..	..	720	537
Buffalo	..	..	..	..	336	89

Rye—Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of rye at the principal distributing centers for the week ending March 31, in bushels (000's omitted), with comparisons:

	Receipts		Shipments		Stocks	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Minneapolis ..	66	26	54	45	338	3,525
Kansas City...	1	1	..	9	106	155
Chicago	103	16	10	8	..	..
New York	26	489	18	251	83	565
Philadelphia	6	1	..	19	36	14
Boston	35	..	2	..	3	6
Baltimore	3	40	..	..	7	270
Milwaukee ...	11	11	12	3	..	..
Duluth-Sup. .	335	149	..	..	3,537	7,565
Buffalo	..	..	..	..	267	103

Bradstreet's Weekly Visible Grain Supply

Following are Bradstreet's returns of stocks of wheat held on March 24, in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, and the supply on passage for Europe; also the stocks of corn and of oats held in the United States and Canada, with comparisons, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Week ending March 24	Changes from previous week	Totals pre- Mch. 26, 1927
Wheat—			
United States*...	71,378	—718	53,241
United States†...	3,304	—338	2,707
Canada	147,156	—2,786	112,241
Totals	221,838	—3,842	168,189
United Kingdom port stocks and floating supply (Broomhall)—			
Totals	£76,100	+1,400	£0,100
American and United Kingdom supply—			
Totals	297,938	—2,442	248,289
CORN—United States and Canada—			
Totals	47,173	—1,398	51,213
OATS—United States and Canada—			
Totals	30,659	—770	54,219

*East of Rocky Mountains. †West of Rocky Mountains. ‡Continent excluded.

Combined aggregate wheat visible supplies, as shown by Bradstreet, follow, in bushels:

	United States		
1927—	East of Rockies	Pacific Coast	Totals
July 1	23,544,000	1,972,000	25,516,000
Aug. 1	36,104,000	1,429,000	37,533,000
Sept. 1	67,273,000	4,635,000	71,908,000
Oct. 1	84,630,000	4,125,000	88,755,000
Nov. 1	95,061,000	3,928,000	98,989,000
Dec. 1	96,468,000	3,545,000	100,013,000
1928—			
Jan. 1	90,506,000	3,830,000	94,336,000
Feb. 1	82,368,000	2,803,000	85,171,000
Week ending—			
March 3 ...	74,260,000	3,689,000	77,949,000
March 10 ..	72,809,000	3,766,000	76,575,000
March 17 ..	72,096,000	3,642,000	75,738,000
March 24 ..	71,378,000	3,304,000	74,682,000

1927—	Canada	Totals, U. S. and Canada both coasts	U. Kingdom and afloat*
July 1	49,247,000	74,763,000	60,800,000
Aug. 1	44,237,000	81,770,000	54,300,000
Sept. 1	28,264,000	100,172,000	54,000,000
Oct. 1	22,958,000	111,713,000	59,600,000
Nov. 1	86,436,000	185,425,000	65,000,000
Dec. 1	121,009,000	221,022,000	65,900,000
1928—			
Jan. 1.....	147,506,000	241,842,000	53,200,000
Feb. 1.....	152,560,000	237,731,000	66,300,000
Week ending—			
March 3...	152,760,000	230,709,000	77,600,000
March 10..	151,581,000	228,156,000	76,400,000
March 17..	149,942,000	225,680,000	74,700,000
March 24..	147,156,000	221,838,000	76,100,000

*Broomhall.

Total American, Canadian and British visible supply:

1927—	1928—	
July 1	135,563,000	Jan. 1 295,042,000
Aug. 1	128,647,000	Feb. 1 303,031,000
Sept. 1	154,172,000	Week ending—
Oct. 1	171,313,000	March 3... 308,309,000
Nov. 1	250,426,000	March 10.. 304,556,000
Dec. 1	286,922,000	March 17.. 300,380,000
		March 24.. 297,938,000

Imports of Canadian Wheat

The United States Department of Commerce reports imports of Canadian wheat at the principal northern border ports as follows:

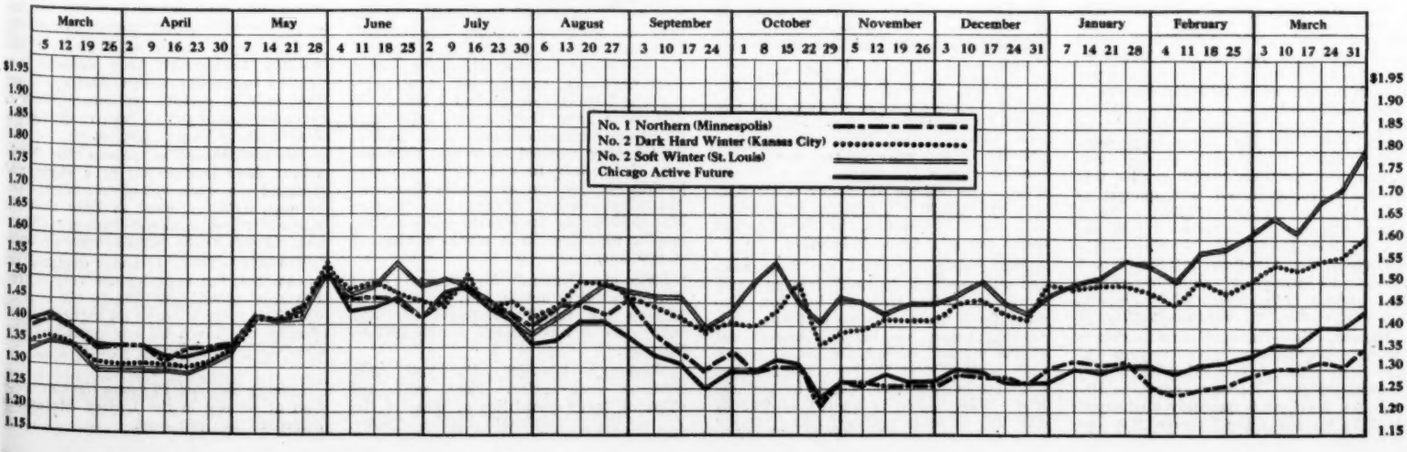
Imports for consumption, duty paid, bus:

Week ending March 24	Week ending March 17	July 1, 1927, to March 24, 1928
.....	.....	8,000

Imports into bonded mills for grinding into flour for export, bus:

Week ending March 24	Week ending March 17	July 1, 1927, to March 24, 1928
941,000	58,000	12,131,000

Movement of Wheat Prices



CORN AND ITS PRODUCTS

New Orleans.—Local and foreign demand for corn has improved considerably, domestic sales being largely in small lots. Exports increased, showing a total of 193,499 bus. Quotations, March 29: No. 2 yellow $1.23 bu, No. 3 $1.21; No. 2 white $1.23, No. 3 $1.21 (for export, 6c bu less, sacked); yellow chops, $2.31 per 100 lbs; hominy feed, $2.20; standard meal, $2.40.

St. Louis.—Corn was firm last week. Offerings were very moderate, and the cash situation drew added strength from the action of futures. Shippers were the principal buyers of yellow and white, and there was a good scattered buying by elevators, industries, mills and local trade. Receipts were 387 cars, against 409 in the previous week. Cash prices, March 31: No. 3 corn, 98c bu; No. 2 yellow $1.03@1.03½, No. 3 yellow 99½c, No. 4 yellow 98c, No. 6 yellow 93c.

Atlanta.—Though mill and mixed feed demand is quiet, with orders being booked for immediate and near future wants only, mills are operating on a fairly good basis. Georgia corn is reported scarce, but prices have not shown any marked tendency upward. White western corn has advanced 1@2c bu and yellow about 3@4c. Quotations, March 30, f.o.b., Atlanta: No. 2 white Georgia corn, without bill, $1.02@1.03 bu, No. 3 white $1@1.01; No. 2 yellow $1@1.01, No. 3 yellow $1. For shelled and sacked Georgia corn the price is about 20c more. No. 2 white western corn, with bill, $1.22 @1.24, No. 3 white $1.21@1.23; No. 2 yellow $1.24@1.25, No. 3 yellow $1.23@ 1.24.

Nashville.—Shipments of corn to the South continued moderate last week. March demand has been disappointing to shippers. Small sales of corn meal are being made on the high market. Shipments are moving on contracts. All prices were in narrow range and firm. Quotations, March 31: No. 2 white corn $1.10 bu, No. 3 white $1.08; No. 2 yellow $1.12, No. 3 yellow $1.10. Degerminated cream meal, 96-lb bags, was quoted at $2.45@2.50 per 100 lbs. Hominy feed was held at $39.50@41.50 ton, with moderate sales.

Memphis.—Corn meal was sold by jobbers last week at less than replacement cost, but demand was light. Reselling of some small lots also helped to hold quotations down, compared with prevailing corn quotations. Cream was offered at $4.50@5 bbl, basis 24's, while a little was sold slightly lower early in the week. Interior buying is expected to improve, as farming operations get larger. Corn is firm, but buyers are taking only immediate requirements. On March 31 cash No. 3 white sold at $1.05½ bu and No. 3 yellow at $1.07½. Corn bran was quiet at $38.50@39 ton.

Kansas City.—Corn prices advanced 2@3c last week. Demand was fair but lacked urgency, and movement was spasmodic. Quotations, March 31: white, No. 2 93@94½c bu, No. 3 91@93½c, No. 4 90@92½c; yellow, No. 2 95½@96½c, No. 3 93@96c, No. 4 91½@95c; mixed, No. 2 93@93½c, No. 3 91@93c, No. 4 90@92c.

Chicago.—New business in corn goods is very unsatisfactory, current business being confined to widely scattered single cars. Directions are fair. On March 31, corn flour was quoted at $2.15@2.25 per 100 lbs, corn meal $2.25@2.35, cream meal $2.25@2.35, and hominy $2.25@ 2.35. The better grades of corn moved fairly well, but the lower ones were rather quiet. The cash market was steady, and basis on better grades was up ½c. No. 3 mixed was quoted at 98½c bu, No. 4 mixed 95@96½c, No. 5 mixed 93@96c, No. 6 mixed 91@95½c; No. 2 yellow $1.04¼, No. 3 yellow 99¼c @$1.00½, No. 4 yellow 95@98c, No. 5 yellow 93@94c, No. 6 yellow 89½@92c; No. 3 white $1.01, No. 4 white 94@97c, No. 5 white 92c, No. 6 white 89@91c.

Minneapolis.—The cash corn market is dull and featureless. Local buyers display little interest, and shipping inquiry is unimportant. Receipts continue liberal. No. 3 yellow is quotably unchanged at 5@7c bu under the Chicago May option, No. 4 yellow 8@11c under, No. 5 yellow 13@15c under, and No. 6 yellow 17@18c under.

The range of No. 3 yellow corn at Minneapolis for the week ending March 31 was 92½@96½c; the closing price on April 2 was 93@95c. White corn meal was quoted at Minneapolis on April 3 at $5.70@5.80 per 100 lbs, and yellow at $5.60@5.70.

Milwaukee.—Corn last week closed 4¾ @5c bu higher. There was an active demand from shippers and industries, and offerings increased considerably over the previous week. Quotations, March 31: No. 4 yellow, 97¾@99¾c bu; No. 4 white, 97@99c; No. 4 mixed, 96@98c.

Pittsburgh.—Corn prices were unchanged last week, with sales somewhat improved, although practically all the buying was in small lots. Offerings were plentiful. Quotations, March 31: No. 3 yellow, shelled, $1.11½@1.12 bu. Kiln-dried granulated yellow and white meal, fancy, was held at $2.75@2.80 per 100 lbs.

Baltimore.—Corn ruled firm and more active last week, with some export business in evidence. No. 2 spot opened the week at $1.09½ and closed it at $1.11¾. Arrivals were 179,270 bus by rail and 27,469 by boat. All export trading was kept under cover. Sales reported referred mostly to waterborne grain, and included No. 2 white at $1.08½, No. 3 white at $1.06½, No. 2 yellow at $1.08½, No. 3 yellow at $1.07¼@1.08¼, No. 3 mixed at $1.07¾, and a car of No. 2 yellow, track, at $1.13½. Closing prices, March 31: No. 2 spot or contract grade, $1.11¾ (2¼c up); domestic No. 2 yellow, track, $1.13@1.14 (2c up). Cob corn was firmer at $5.50@5.75 bbl for prime yellow. Corn meal and hominy were easier and in poor demand at $2.35 @2.51 per 100 lbs.

Buffalo.—Spot prices for corn showed a steady advance all last week. Receipts continue light, and largely from the West. Lake navigation will not open for another month, and with elevator receipts decreasing daily, all-rail receipts will strike a good demand on spot for at least several more weeks.

Philadelphia.—Demand for corn was only moderate last week, but supplies were small and the market ruled firm and 2½c higher. Quotations, March 31, car lots, for export: No. 2, $1.11¾ bid; No. 3, $1.09¼ bid. There was a fair inquiry for corn products, and the market ruled firm and higher, in sympathy with the strength of raw material. Quotations, March 31, in 100-lb sacks: kiln-dried yellow and white meal, fancy, $2.85; pearl hominy and grits, $2.85.

San Francisco.—Corn is steady, and trading is light. No California yellow is offering. Quotations, March 30, basis 100 lbs, delivered, San Francisco: eastern No. 2 yellow, $2.15, bulk; Egyptian, $2.40, sacked; California milo, $2.30, sacked; eastern No. 2 milo, $2.15, bulk; Kafir, $2.05, bulk.

Toronto.—Corn held firm last week. Dealers are looking for higher prices, as they say the visible supply is decreasing rapidly. Quotations, March 31: No. 3 American yellow, old crop $1.14 bu, old and new crop mixed $1.13½; Argentine corn $1.15, Toronto freights.

RYE PRODUCTS

Milwaukee.—Rye flour advanced 10@ 20c on the various grades last week, due to the bullish cash rye market, but this failed to stimulate buying. Millers feel sure, however, that there will be some activity in the near future, due to the limited stocks the trade has on hand. Quotations, March 31: fancy white patents $6.75@6.90 bbl, medium $6.20@6.35, and dark $4.50@4.75, in 98-lb cotton sacks, car lots, f.o.b., Milwaukee.

Minneapolis.—Current rye flour sales are still confined to small lots ex-warehouse, or to less than car lots for shipment from mills with wheat flour. Advancing prices are keeping buyers out of the market, except for actual immediate needs. Even the big consumers are not anticipating their needs to any extent. Pure white is quoted at $6.50@ 6.60 bbl, in 98-lb cottons, f.o.b., Minneapolis, pure medium $5.90@6 and pure dark $4.20@4.30.

Four northwestern rye mills last week made 7,900 bbls flour, compared with 8,995, made by five mills, in the previous week.

Chicago.—Scattered cars of patent rye flour were sold last week, and there was some increased business in dark grades. Directions are fair. The local output totaled 2,550 bbls, against 4,515 the previous week. White was quoted, March 31, at $6.60@6.90 bbl, jute, medium $6.10 @6.55, and dark $4.25@4.60.

Duluth.—The rye mill reported a slow and spotted inquiry for flour supplies last week. The strong undertone of rye and advanced prices evidently scared out buyers, who have been hoping for lower price levels. Quotations, f.o.b., mill, March 31, in 98-lb cottons: pure white, $6.70 bbl; No. 2 straight, $6.15; No. 3 dark, $4; No. 5 blend, $6.30; No. 8 rye, $5.70.

New York.—Purchases of rye flour were small and almost entirely for immediate shipment last week. Buyers could not be induced to follow the higher prices at the close.

Pittsburgh.—Rye flour sold slowly and in limited quantities last week. Bakers purchased only for their immediate requirements. Shipping instructions continue fair. Quotations, March 31: pure white $7@7.25 bbl, medium $6@6.25 and dark $4.25@4.50, cotton 98's, Pittsburgh.

Baltimore.—Rye flour is not very active. Quotations, March 31, in 98-lb cottons: pure top white patent $7@7.25 bbl, straight $6.10@6.35 and dark $4.60@ 4.85.

Philadelphia.—There was a fair inquiry for rye flour last week, and the market ruled firm, with supplies well under control. Quotations, March 31, in 140-lb jute sacks: $7.25@7.50 bbl for white, $6.50@6.75 for medium, and $5.25 @5.50 for dark.

FLAXSEED AND ITS PRODUCTS

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal situation is about unchanged from a week ago, crushers reporting a continued quiet market. Demand is mainly from Iowa and Nebraska. Shipping directions continue abundant. Meal is priced at $52 ton for April shipment. The export market also continues featureless. Cake for April shipment is quoted at $46 ton, f.a.s., New York.

Daily closing prices per bushel of No. 1 flaxseed in Minneapolis and Duluth:

	Minneapolis		Duluth		
	Track	To arr.	Track	May	July
March 27.	$2.25½	2.19½	2.29¼	2.23¼	2.23¾
March 28.	2.26½	2.20½	2.31	2.25	2.25
March 29.	2.28½	2.22½	2.32¾	2.26¾	2.26¼
March 30.	2.28	2.22	2.30½	2.26½	2.26
March 31.	2.27½	2.22½	2.30½	2.26½	2.26¾
April 2...	2.28¼	2.22¾	2.30¼	2.26¼	2.26½

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth, Sept. 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27
Minneapolis ..	11,433	7,364	7,382	1,781
Duluth	7,298	7,236	7,832	5,366
Totals	18,731	14,600	15,214	7,147

Duluth.—Selling of flaxseed futures was less pronounced last week, and the previous declining tendency was checked. Demand at times found slack offerings. To bring out sellers, attractive prices were necessary, and any lull in supporting the buying side caused holdings to disappear from the market. At times the two contracts were at a parity. Again May worked to a ½c premium over July, only to end with the latter having ¼c the best of it. On March 31 No. 1 spot closed 2c under to 6c over May. Shipping operations exceeded receipts, resulting in a stock decline of 45,000 bus.

Chicago.—Demand for linseed meal continues fairly active, and the light offerings are readily disposed of. On March 31 it was quoted at $54.50 ton, Chicago.

Winnipeg.—Linseed cake and meal continue very active. Local mills are shipping large quantities of meal to the United States, and could dispose of more were supplies available. Domestic demand is excellent. Prices are steady. Quotations, March 31: linseed oil cake, in bags, $46 ton, and meal $48. Apart from a little inquiry on the part of United States crushing interests, flaxseed has been neglected, closing on March 31 at $1.92 bu, basis in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Milwaukee.—Linseed meal went up 50c @$1 last week on the reports that the output of the mills is sold up to the middle of April. No concessions are being made by resellers under the mill prices, and this is having a favorable effect on the market. Quotations, March 31, f.o.b., Milwaukee, $54.50@55.50 ton.

Buffalo.—Linseed meal, tight for immediate shipment, advanced a trifle last week, with offerings for the first half of April. On March 31, 34 per cent was quoted at $56.50 ton, and 31 per cent, prompt, at $55.

Pittsburgh.—Linseed meal sales were light, with offerings fair last week. Prices were unchanged. Quotation, March 31, $59.20 ton.

Kansas City.—Linseed meal is much easier. Quotation, March 31, basis Kansas City, $57.30 ton.

Toronto.—Linseed meal advanced $1 last week, and demand was good. On March 31 it was quoted at $53.50 ton, in secondhand bags, f.o.b., mill points.

OATMEAL

Toronto.—Cereal mills report business in package oatmeal goods brisk. Oats are extremely scarce, and prices of the manufactured product are firm. No change in price was made during the week. Quotations, March 31: rolled oats $8.10 bbl, in 90-lb jute bags, mixed cars, less 10c for cash, and $7.60 in straight cars, on track; oatmeal, in 98-lb jute bags, 10 per cent over rolled oats.

Montreal.—The price of rolled oats has been advanced to $3.90 per 90-lb jute bag, with oatmeal at the usual differential, and business is reported to be unusually quiet in all lines and packages of both these commodities.

Winnipeg.—A small, steady business is being maintained in the prairie provinces for rolled oats and oatmeal, but Canadian oatmeal remains too much out of line with that in other markets to compete for export business. Prices are steady. Quotations, March 31: rolled oats, in 80-lb bags, $3.50, and oatmeal, in 98-lb bags, 25 per cent over rolled oats.

Philadelphia.—There was a fair demand for oatmeal last week, and values were well sustained. Quotations, March 31: $4 per 100-lb sack for ground and $3.55 for rolled oats, in 90-lb sacks.

Minneapolis.—Rolled oats were quoted on April 3 at $3.20 per 90 lbs.

THE BUCKWHEAT MARKET

Milwaukee.—Buckwheat took a sudden spurt last week, and at the close was 25c higher than in the previous one. There is a good business being done, and receipts are fair. Quotations, March 31: silver hull $2.20@2.25 per 100 lbs and Japanese $2.30@2.40, subject to dockage.

Pittsburgh.—With mild weather prevailing, buckwheat flour demand was limited to small quantities last week, and that only in certain sections. Offerings were light, and prices lower. Quotation, March 31, $3.75 per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia.—The season for buckwheat flour is drawing to a close, and demand last week was quite limited. Offerings, however, were so light that the market ruled a shade firmer. Quotation, March 31, $4 per 98-lb cotton sack.

Toronto.—There is some demand for buckwheat, but supplies are very scarce. Farmers' stocks are nearly all cleaned up. The price is 7@9c bu higher. Good quality, on March 31, was quoted at 93@ 95c bu, f.o.b., shipping points.

During the past 10 years the consumption of lettuce in the United States has increased 440 per cent.

TRANSPORTATION

DEMAND FOR VESSEL SPACE IS LISTLESS AT DULUTH

Advance in Marine Insurance Is Announced —Ship Owners Hold to May 1 as Opening Date

DULUTH, MINN.—Rumors of action by Washington authorities against vessel owners on the ground of combining to delay the opening of navigation have been current during the past week, but nothing definite has been done. In the meantime there is little demand for vessel space, and no charters are reported. Boat owners still make the same condition as to sailing—boats not to leave before May 1. The rate also remains at 3c bu, Duluth to Buffalo, on wheat.

The predicted advance in rates of marine insurance has been announced. Those in effect for several years have been 7.5c per $100 to Buffalo from April 15 to Nov. 30, and 17.5c to Montreal. The new rates are to be: from April 15 to Oct. 31, 10c to Buffalo and 22.5c to Montreal; during November, 12.5c to Buffalo and 27.5c to Montreal.

Chilly weather prevailed last week, and the outlook for an unusually early opening of navigation received a setback. Not much headway was made in the softening of ice in the harbor, and it will take some real springlike weather to make a substantial impression on it. In the lake outside the harbor there is no ice to obstruct boats, there being only a floating field of limited extent.

Stocks of grain in Duluth-Superior elevators aggregate 26,000,000 bus, and not much of this is reported to be sold. The eastern mills own considerable wheat accumulated during the winter.

BURLAP BAG RULING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has acted favorably on a petition for reparation brought by S. Rothman & Sons, bags, St. Louis, against the Pennsylvania Railroad and other involved lines on account of rates charged for shipments of burlap bags from Cleveland and Detroit to St. Louis. The rates charged were 52c per 100 lbs from Cleveland and 50.5c from Detroit. The Commission holds that the charge should not have exceeded 39c. The Commission has held in the case of the International Vegetable Oil Co. vs. The Eastern Steamship Lines and affected railroads that a charge of 51.5c per 100 lbs for carrying burlap bags in carload lots via water and rail from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Raleigh, N. C., was excessive, and should not have been more than 44c.

AMERICAN BRAZIL LINE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The United States Shipping Board's recently announced combined passenger and freight service between Philadelphia and the smaller ports of Brazil will be established with the sailing from here of the steamship Ophia, April 18, for Pernambuco, Bahia and Victoria, according to Charles A. Devlin, Inc., which has been appointed Philadelphia representative for the line. The new service will be known as the American Brazil Line.

GALVESTON HARBOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—There is every prospect for a grain export movement of great proportions through Galveston during the coming season, is the opinion of Leo Potishman, head of the Transit Grain & Commission Co., Fort Worth. Several million dollars will be spent there in deepening the harbor and channel, according to Colonel Julian L. Schley, engineer in charge of the Galveston district.

WHEAT BUYER TO IMBS MILLING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—On April 15 William C. McCoy, who has been secretary of the W. D. Orthwein Grain Co. for many years, will become associated with the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., and will have charge of buying all wheat for that company. Mr. McCoy has had exceedingly valuable experience eminently fitting him for his new undertaking. In addition to his connection with the Orthwein company, he was connected with the Victoria Mills a number of years ago in St. Louis, and was also with the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., Salina, Kansas, at one time.

NORTHWESTERN BANK BUILDING

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Announcement was made early this week that the Northwestern National Bank, in conjunction with the L. S. Donaldson Co., department store, will build a 16-story building on the west side of Marquette Avenue, extending from Sixth Street to Seventh Street. The bank and the Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. will occupy the lower floors. The land, building and bank equipment will represent an investment of $6,000,000. Work will be begun at once.

SPRING PLANTING DELAYED BY BACKWARD SEASON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delay in spring planting, owing to the backward season throughout much of the country, is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture in the April 1 issue of "The Agricultural Situation." Some changes from the planting intentions of farmers indicated by intentions-to-plant reports are suggested by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the department, which says any great reduction of hard spring wheat acreage in favor of durum might not be profitable, in view of recent improvement in market prospects.

"If potato growers carry out their reported plans to increase acreage 12 per cent over last year, and crop yields are up to average," the bureau adds, "it very likely will mean an unfavorable market situation next fall. The largest increase seems to be planned in the East, but the West and the South are also talking more potatoes. Potatoes have been a profitable crop for many growers for three years, but profits will be jeopardized this year if production is overdone, especially for those distant from market.

"Recent reports indicate plans to increase slightly the corn acreage, materially increase barley, and slightly decrease oats. The country's feed requirements are relatively heavy this year, because of the large number of hogs and the fact that improved prices for beef and dairy products have stimulated the use of grain, but a 24 per cent increase in barley acreage, as contemplated, would raise some question as to the market situation for that crop next fall.

"In general, it appears that the major crops have been profitable enough to maintain their acreages and even induce some expansion this season. This applies to most crops, except horse feeds, like timothy hay and oats, where demand has permanently dwindled. However, in most important lines of farm production profits are still scaled very close to the line, and any marked increase in output usually brings down the price. This fact should be borne in mind this spring, particularly by growers of potatoes, barley, durum wheat, and certain types of tobacco, particularly flue-cured and burley."

CHICAGO BOARD ASKS FOR CHANGES IN OATS STANDARDS

CHICAGO, ILL.—A change upward in the oats standards of the federal Department of Agriculture, to prevent deliveries with a predominating mixture of so-called cereal oats, is being asked by the Chicago Board of Trade. Under present government standards, cereal oats are delivered on contract.

Delivery of small berried oats of the pinny variety, known as cereal oats, the board maintains, is detrimental to the farmer, the eastern user and the grain trade. Hence it is recommended that the federal standards be changed "so that oats containing over 40 per cent of the variety described, when determined by screen or sieve test of an adopted standard type, shall not be graded higher than No. 4 white oats." A more strict interpretation of the grading rules on weathered or ground oats also is recommended.

It is further recommended that the recent rule increasing the delivery discount on No. 3 white oats to 3c be rescinded, and the 1½c discount be reinstated. Unless this is done, it is stated, "the oats raiser will be unduly penalized and the market seriously injured by diversion of northwestern hedges and shipment of cash oats to other markets."

ANNUAL MEETING IS BEING HELD BY OKLAHOMA BAKERS

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., April 3.—(Special Telegram)—The twenty-second annual convention of the Oklahoma Bakers' Association opened here this afternoon. The meeting will continue three days.

Trade conditions, insurance features, merchandising (either wholesale or retail), disadvantages of premiums and price cutting, are subjects to be discussed. Election of officers and reports of committees will close the business of the convention on the morning of April 5. There is a program of entertainment features for each of the three days.

The first registration period indicated that a representative portion of the membership of the association is attending.

FRED RISELING.

GERMAN LABELING DECREE WILL APPLY AFTER JULY 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Application of the new foodstuffs labeling decree for foreign goods has been postponed until July 1 by the German foodstuffs ministry, Fayette W. Allport, commercial attache, Berlin, has cabled the Department of Commerce.

BARLEY PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Total barley production for the 45 countries reporting in 1927 now stands at 1,277,441,000 bus, which is 6 per cent more than for the same countries in 1926, and 1 per cent more than in 1925. During the past week the earlier estimate of the 1927 Danish barley crop was increased nearly 300,000 bus, while there was an upward revision of the 1926 crop of Sweden amounting to about 100,000. The first estimate of the 1928 area planted to winter barley in Russia is about 876,000 acres, compared to 958,000 last year.

WINTER WHEAT AREA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The total winter wheat area reported by 16 countries, not including Russia, is 137,464,000 acres, against but 132,039,000 sown in those countries for the 1927 harvest. The first estimate of the winter wheat area in Russia is 27,794,000 acres, against some 27,057,000 sown for the 1927 harvest, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome to the United States Department of Agriculture.

TENNESSEE FEED MILL BURNS

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Shawnee Mill & Grain Co.'s plant at Murfreesboro, Tenn., was almost completely destroyed by fire on the night of March 30, with a loss of nearly $40,000. The boiler room and grain warehouse were saved. The company manufactured feeds, and was operated by Earl Roberts and James M. Butler. It had been organized only a few months ago. The loss was partly insured.

BAKER LEAVES BIG ESTATE

The estate of the late Thomas O'Connor, of Minneapolis, president of the Purity Bakeries Corporation, Chicago, is valued at close to $2,000,000, according to his will filed in the probate court. The bulk of the estate is left to his widow and two children.

GULF-U. K. RATE EXTENDED

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The United States Shipping Board has announced that the 25c rate on flour shipped from gulf ports to the United Kingdom has been extended through May.

TRADEMARKS

The following list of trademarks, published in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office on March 27, prior to registration, is reported to The Northwestern Miller by Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, patent and trademark lawyers, Washington, D. C. Millers, bakers and flour dealers who feel that they would be damaged by the registration of any of these marks are permitted by law to file, within 30 days after publication of the marks, a formal notice of opposition.

Flour

TRIBUNE; Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn; wheat flour. Use claimed since about Sept. 23, 1922.

TRIPLE BOND and link design; Beaver Valley Milling Co., Des Moines, Iowa; wheat flour. Use claimed since April, 1926.

CRAFT'S BEST; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo; wheat flour. Use claimed since Sept. 18, 1926.

ELAM'S; Elam Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill; whole wheat flour, whole wheat meal, corn meal, oatmeal, macaroni, spaghetti and egg noodles. Use claimed since about 1920.

FAIRWAY, and boy and girl design; Twin City Wholesale Grocer Co., St. Paul, Minn; wheat flour. Use claimed since Jan. 6, 1928.

QUALITY SPECIAL; Adolph D. Rosenberg, trading as the Quality Flour House, Chicago, Ill; wheat flour. Use claimed since Feb. 14, 1927.

BROWNIE PRODUCTS, and representation of a brownie; Consolidated Bakers Service, Greenville, S. C; cakes. Use claimed since June 1, 1927.

CHOP STICKS; American Cone & Pretzel Co., Philadelphia, Pa; pretzels. Use claimed since Jan. 17, 1928.

READING MAID BUTTER PRETZEL, and girl holding tray of pretzels; Becker Baking Co., Baltimore, Md; pretzels. Use claimed since Nov. 1, 1927.

SARATOGA; Simpson-Ashby Co., Los Angeles, Cal; bread, cake, prepared cereal foods, alimentary pastes and other foods. Use claimed since January, 1890.

CHIXSAVER and shield; Elmore Milling Co., Oneonta, N. Y; chicken feed. Use claimed since Jan. 3, 1928.

LANCASTER; John W. Eshelman & Sons, Lancaster, Pa; live stock feeds. Use claimed since January, 1917.

NUTRENA and hexagon design; Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., Kansas City, Kansas; stock and poultry feeds. Use claimed since June 10, 1926.

REDPOLL; Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn., and New York, N. Y; wheat mixed and other stock feed. Use claimed since Nov. 9, 1927.

Ocean Rates

Ocean rates on flour, all subject to confirmation, as quoted by the Minneapolis office of the International Mercantile Marine Lines, by the F. C. Thompson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., and by Irving H. Heller, St. Louis, in cents per 100 lbs:

	From—		
		Montreal	
		March-	
To—	†New York	June	‡New Orleans
Aberdeen	*27.00	31.00	††27.00
Amsterdam	23.00	22.00	**23.00
Antwerp	23.00	....	**23.00
Avonmouth	24.00	22.00	††27.00
Belfast	24.00	24.00	††27.00
Bergen	30.00	30.00	37.00
Bordeaux	40.00	....	30.00
Bremen	*25.00	....	**23.00
Bristol	24.00	22.00	††27.00
Cardiff	24.00	22.00	††27.00
Copenhagen	30.00	31.00	35.00
Cork	24.00	34.00	††27.00
Danzig	*30.00	32.00	45.00
Dublin	24.00	24.00	††27.00
Dundee	24.00	¶24.00	††27.00
Genoa, Naples	42.00	....	45.00
Gibraltar	*45.00	....	....
Glasgow	22.00	22.00	††25.00
Gothenburg	30.00	31.00	37.00
Hamburg	*25.00	22.00	**23.00
Havre	40.00	....	30.00
Helsingfors	*33.00	32.00	45.00
Hull	23.00	23.00	††27.00
Leith	23.00	23.00	††27.00
Liverpool	20.00	20.00	††25.00
London	20.00	20.00	††25.00
Londonderry	24.00	29.00	††27.00
Malmo	*33.00	34.00	42.00
Manchester	20.00	20.00	††25.00
Marseilles	40.00	....	35.00
Newcastle	23.00	23.00	††27.00
Oslo	*30.00	30.00	37.00
Piræus	30.00	....	40.00
Rotterdam	23.00	22.00	**23.00
Southampton	31.00	25.00	††27.00
Stavanger	30.00	30.00	37.00
Stettin	*35.00	36.00	46.00
Stockholm	*33.00	34.00	42.00

*Barr Shipping Corporation rate to Aberdeen 24c, Bergen 29@30c, Bremen 22c, Copenhagen 28@30c, Danzig 28@30c, Gibraltar 35c, Hamburg 18@22c, Helsingfors 30c, Malmo 30@33c, Oslo 29@30c, Stettin 28c, Stockholm 30@33c.

†Rates also apply from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Hampton Roads. Effective through June, 1928.

**Effective through June, 1928.

††Through April, 1928.

‡Conference rates, applying also to Mobile, Galveston and other Gulf ports.

¶After May 1, 25c.

Current Statistics Concerning Flour and Grain

United States—February Exports of Wheat Flour by Ports and Countries of Destination

The Department of Commerce has compiled the following table showing exports of wheat flour by ports and countries of destination for February, 1928, in barrels (000's omitted):

Exported to—	New York	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Virginia	Mobile	New Orleans	Galveston	San Francisco	Oregon	Washington	All other	Totals
Austria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Azores	*.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Belgium	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Denmark	16	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	26
Finland	17	..	..	..	..	*.	*.	..	..	..	..	18
Germany	16	..	3	*.	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	31
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Irish Free State	2	..	..	..	..	*.	..	..	..	..	..	2
Italy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malta	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Netherlands	8	..	..	*.	11	39	44	..	5	..	..	108
Norway	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	14
Sweden	9	..	..	..	..	*.	*.	..	..	..	..	9
United Kingdom	50	*.	6	10	..	3	..	..	2	12	..	83
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
British Honduras	..	..	..	..	1	*.	..	..	..	..	..	1
Costa Rica	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	12
Guatemala	2	..	..	..	*.	8	..	14	..	..	..	24
Honduras	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	7
Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	2	..	11
Panama	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5
Salvador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	14
Mexico	*.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4
Newfoundland	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bermuda	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jamaica	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other B. W. Ind.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cuba	71	..	*.	..	1	34	1	1	..	..	4	112
Dominican Rep.	9	..	..	..	..	*.	..	1	..	..	..	10
Dutch W. Indies	3	..	..	..	*.	*.	..	..	*.	..	..	3
French W. Indies	2	..	*.	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
Haiti	11	..	..	..	1	6	15	..	..	..	..	32
Virgin Islands	*.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Bolivia	*.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Brazil	58	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	69
Colombia	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	*.	..	2	..	9
Ecuador	*.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Dutch Guiana	2	..	..	..	1	*.	..	..	..	..	..	3
Peru	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	*.	7	..	10
Venezuela	12	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	*.	17
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	7
China, including Hongkong and Kwantung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	88	78	..	169
Dutch W. Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Palestine	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Philippines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	26	..	34
Syria	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
French Oceania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Brit. W. Africa	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Egypt	19	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	23
Morocco	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Africa	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
Totals	379	11	8	12	16	145	76	52	103	142	10	947

*Less than 500 bbls.

United States—February Exports of Wheat by Ports and Countries of Destination

The Department of Commerce has compiled the following table showing exports of wheat by ports and countries of destination for February, 1928, in bushels (000's omitted):

Exported to—	New York	Philadelphia	Baltimore	New Orleans	Galveston	San Francisco	Oregon	Washington	All other	Totals
Belgium	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	42
France	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Germany	59	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	12	111
Greece	49	..	55	339	..	..	..	..	52	495
Irish Free State	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	..	..	131
Italy	114	44	..	..	44	..	177	..	..	380
Netherlands	12	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
United Kingdom	26	..	..	89	..	..	286	..	..	392
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*.	2	2
Honduras	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mexico	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	85	133
Cuba	*.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dominican Republic	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Colombia	8	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	23
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	316	..	464
Mozambique	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	294	52	135	470	84	15	742	335	151	2,276

*Less than 500 bus.

Exports by Customs Districts

Exports of wheat (bus) and wheat flour (bbls) from the United States by customs districts in November and December, 1927, as reported by the Department of Commerce (000's omitted):

	November		December	
	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour
Massachusetts	65	10	..	2
New York	2,527	500	1,107	530
Philadelphia	254	22	91	12
Maryland	327	49	58	33
Virginia	48	13	..	13
Florida	..	3	..	3
Mobile	35	7	..	7
New Orleans	1,131	160	466	173
Sabine	..	7	..	2
Galveston	471	171	411	144
San Antonio	46	1	72	1
El Paso	..	1	..	1
Arizona	2	1	1	..
San Francisco	12	26	22	24
Oregon	6,535	101	2,715	66
Washington	945	249	1,175	109
Duluth-Superior	7,933	..	656	..
Michigan	..	1	..	..
Porto Rico	..	2	..	2
Buffalo	399	..	143	..
St. Lawrence	..	..	..	2
Montana and Idaho	..	2	..	1
Los Angeles	1	1	..	1
Totals	20,731	1,325	6,917	1,126

Exports by Customs Districts

Exports of wheat (bus) and wheat flour (bbls) from the United States by customs districts in December, 1927, and January, 1928, as reported by the Department of Commerce (000's omitted):

	December		January	
	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour
Massachusetts	..	2	..	11
New York	1,107	530	690	424
Philadelphia	91	12	42	13
Maryland	58	33	120	32
Virginia	..	13	..	8
Florida	..	3	..	4
Mobile	..	7	..	6
New Orleans	466	173	1,118	200
Sabine	..	2	..	3
Galveston	411	144	249	132
San Antonio	72	1	43	2
El Paso	..	1	..	1
Arizona	1	..	..	1
San Francisco	22	24	14	22
Oregon	2,715	66	2,446	138
Washington	1,175	109	1,230	243
Duluth-Superior	656	..	..	..
Michigan	..	..	3	..
Porto Rico	..	2	..	2
Buffalo	143	..	..	..
St. Lawrence	..	2	..	1
Montana and Idaho	..	1	1	1
Los Angeles	..	1	..	1
Totals	6,917	1,126	5,956	1,245

Census Report on Flour Output

The Department of Commerce announces statistics on wheat ground and wheat milling products by months. The figures for January are revised to include reports received since the preliminary bulletin for that month was issued. These returns include only mills which are now manufacturing at the rate of 5,000 or more barrels of flour annually.

The 1,041 mills reporting in February (37 of which were idle) produced 91.5 per cent of the total wheat flour reported at the biennial census of manufactures, 1925. The 1,057 mills reporting in January produced 92.3 per cent of the flour reported in 1925.

The wheat ground averaged 278.2 lbs per barrel of flour in February, 278.7 in January, 276.3 in December, 276.6 in November, 276.3 in October, 275.8 in September, 275.1 in August, 276.1 in July, 275.9 in June, 274.8 in May, 275.7 in April, 274.2 in March, and 273.5 in February.

The offal reported amounted to 17.7 lbs per bushel of wheat in February, 17.5 in January and December, 17.4 in November and October, 17.3 in September, August, July, June, May and April, and 17.1 in March and February.

WHEAT GROUND AND WHEAT MILLING PRODUCTS

		Production				
1928—	Mills reporting	Wheat ground, bus	Wheat flour, bbls	Wheat offal, lbs	Daily wheat flour capacity, bbls	Per ct. of capacity operated
February	1,041	40,908,004	8,823,455	723,056,112	664,261	55.3
January	1,057	42,415,030	9,132,096	744,227,234	663,968	55.9
1927—						
December	1,064	42,604,485	9,234,613	745,241,574	665,582	53.4
November	1,062	44,881,703	9,735,104	782,841,443	665,897	58.5
October	1,064	49,791,762	10,817,268	866,409,731	683,760	66.1
September	1,058	48,130,934	10,470,353	833,108,318	659,525	63.5
August	1,059	44,098,843	9,616,873	761,468,072	660,836	52.9
July	1,050	38,596,369	8,387,824	668,231,687	657,177	51.1
June	1,052	39,085,289	8,499,033	675,003,136	661,382	49.4
May	1,052	38,924,329	8,497,017	672,824,366	656,097	51.8
April	1,058	38,184,179	8,308,525	659,198,499	658,794	48.5
March	1,050	40,908,203	8,952,639	701,789,424	658,974	58.3
February	1,051	36,568,551	8,022,799	624,024,681	654,278	53.3
January	1,041	39,354,388	8,624,354	676,292,407	647,761	53.3

STATEMENT FOR 968 MILLS WHICH REPORTED EACH MONTH*

		Production		Average	Average	Daily	Per cent
1928—	Wheat ground, bus	Wheat flour, bbls	Wheat offal, lbs	lbs wheat per bbl	lbs offal per bu wheat	wheat flour capacity, bbls	of capacity operated
January	41,051,878	8,843,641	719,039,729	278.5	17.5	637,223	55.5
1927—							
December	41,269,419	8,946,642	721,874,361	276.8	17.5	638,815	53.9
November	43,500,362	9,435,139	758,850,130	276.6	17.4	638,458	59.1
October	48,418,663	10,519,009	842,822,287	276.2	17.4	658,410	63.9
September	46,712,996	10,165,619	808,796,499	275.7	17.3	634,320	64.1
August	43,013,835	9,382,655	742,650,814	275.1	17.3	638,268	54.4
July	37,604,711	8,171,639	651,110,481	276.1	17.3	627,099	52.1
June	38,108,933	8,286,885	657,846,639	276.9	17.3	636,640	50.1
May	37,890,640	8,273,257	655,284,131	274.8	17.3	630,815	52.5
April	37,179,452	8,088,249	641,731,870	275.8	17.3	633,696	49.1
March	39,927,893	8,738,516	684,838,623	274.2	17.2	636,289	56.9
February	35,784,626	7,852,965	610,198,808	273.4	17.1	633,957	53.9
January	38,675,738	8,477,779	665,216,097	273.7	17.2	633,270	53.5

*These mills produced approximately 90.3 per cent of the total wheat flour (114,689,930 bbls) reported at the biennial census of manufactures in 1925.

Monthly Flour and Wheat Exports

Exports of wheat flour from the United States, by months and fiscal years ending June 30 of the years indicated, as officially reported, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
July	788	793	775	789	884	921	1,238	2,404	1,731	2,429
August	1,052	1,362	874	949	1,273	1,169	1,873	1,107	1,638	972
September	1,280	1,560	800	1,462	1,568	1,301	1,802	938	1,764	893
October	1,513	1,385	1,013	1,852	2,092	1,510	1,557	1,607	1,620	714
November	1,326	1,344	872	1,616	1,778	1,556	1,246	1,101	1,340	1,312
December	1,126	1,208	1,009	1,452	1,789	1,500	1,014	953	1,314	1,879
January	1,245	1,009	676	988	1,716	1,161	1,099	1,280	843	2,702
February	947	874	648	936	1,539	1,379	1,355	1,019	2,254	2,189
March	...	867	695	1,387	1,426	1,430	1,495	1,370	2,209	2,246
April	...	1,016	834	955	1,038	1,167	1,198	1,591	2,121	3,064
May	...	1,099	679	690	976	983	1,089	1,265	3,338	2,723
June	...	863	667	820	1,174	806	932	1,546	1,979	3,614
Totals	*9,277	13,331	9,542	13,896	17,253	14,883	15,798	16,181	21,651	24,182

Totals, by calendar years, in barrels (000's omitted):

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
12,826	11,850	11,119	15,990	16,310	15,025	16,801	19,854	26,450	21,707	13,926

Exports of wheat from the United States, by months and fiscal years ending June 30 of the years indicated, as officially reported, in bushels of 60 lbs (000's omitted):

	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
July	8,397	16,091	5,288	4,048	8,852	14,980	24,842	22,838	5,824	221
August	23,402	29,075	7,901	16,335	14,198	23,702	58,527	27,694	12,941	15,122
September	33,748	23,700	9,395	32,662	15,409	25,987	30,842	30,771	16,876	26,848
October	29,236	17,589	4,355	45,128	9,239	18,282	18,206	35,803	13,901	21,319
November	20,731	14,340	4,696	27,830	4,148	10,577	13,956	26,035	15,116	16,067
December	6,917	9,622	3,695	17,791	4,941	9,676	10,451	25,903	9,520	25,084
January	5,956	8,078	2,412	8,484	4,421	7,296	10,033	21,345	8,480	9,943
February	2,276	4,889	1,700	7,387	3,103	5,991	5,676	18,469	4,938	5,992
March	....	5,084	3,770	9,961	2,949	4,291	7,645	14,601	6,939	10,207
April	....	11,363	2,533	8,424	3,747	4,943	4,856	17,641	4,176	17,338
May	....	8,960	9,368	9,870	2,811	9,973	9,366	25,933	10,864	14,023
June	....	7,459	8,074	7,070	4,975	9,252	14,006	25,235	12,846	16,390
Totals	*130,663	156,250	63,189	195,490	78,793	154,951	208,321	293,268	122,431	178,583

Totals, by caledar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
168,307	138,164	86,526	166,302	98,533	164,692	280,058	218,287	148,086	111,177	106,196

*Eight months.

Wheat Held by Country Mills and Elevators

Department of Agriculture estimates of wheat held by interior mills and elevators, as distinguished from primary markets of large accumulation, on March 1 of the past eight years, in bushels (000's omitted):

State—	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
New York	629	977	900	612	816	897	923	1,122
Pennsylvania	2,030	4,236	2,700	2,437	2,434	2,472	2,337	2,270
Maryland	....	....	....	....	....	1,202	710	1,220
Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	1,037	905	1,226
Ohio	1,453	3,635	2,187	3,345	4,705	3,891	3,018	2,130
Indiana	1,665	3,064	2,570	2,318	3,425	2,604	2,298	1,997
Illinois	1,742	2,052	2,950	2,659	3,750	2,993	3,746	2,730
Michigan	1,542	2,160	1,747	2,215	2,321	1,547	1,261	1,334
Wisconsin	628	390	408	334	236	460	231	464
Minnesota	2,782	3,474	3,935	3,786	3,274	3,546	2,041	2,535
Iowa	523	565	441	549	949	1,310	796	429
Missouri	1,099	2,577	2,702	1,711	3,311	3,145	2,901	33,012
North Dakota	13,747	12,333	15,733	13,345	9,283	17,727	8,075	9,629
South Dakota	4,157	1,974	3,184	2,813	2,201	5,402	2,000	1,884
Nebraska	2,953	2,806	1,708	2,511	2,197	4,308	2,634	2,419
Kansas	3,340	9,005	6,191	7,998	5,028	7,372	6,692	7,154
Kentucky	....	....	....	....	....	1,076	805	540
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	565	378	282
Texas	538	984	328	1,010	982	540	1,124	1,029
Oklahoma	1,001	4,425	2,175	2,358	2,277	1,411	2,224	2,764
Montana	7,970	7,159	4,903	4,144	7,156	7,380	5,115	4,877
Washington	8,535	6,544	6,038	2,902	15,916	4,816	9,086	14,999
All other	17,752	17,547	15,533	9,626	28,022	....	....	....
Total United States	74,086	85,907	76,333	67,673	98,283	92,538	75,071	87,075

A Criticism of the McNary-Haugen Bill

IN Farm Relief, published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., James E. Boyle, professor of rural economy at New York State College of Agriculture, sets forth a concise statement of the McNary-Haugen bill, together with a criticism of its practicability. While admitting, as will most students of agricultural economics, that the farmer needs some sort of relief, Professor Boyle is emphatic in his condemnation of the McNary-Haugen plan as the means of providing such relief.

The factors that brought about the present situation in agriculture are well known, but the author rehearses them as an introduction to his work. Following the greatly inflated prices that farmers received for their products during the war period, there came a wave of speculation in farm lands, shared in, to a great extent, by the farmers themselves, which increased the capital investment of farmers out of all proportion to the amount of income that they could hope to obtain from their land when, as has happened, the prices of farm products were deflated to a level nearer normal. The war also provided an artificial stimulus to production through the government aided program of reclamation and irrigation whereby large areas of marginal lands were brought under cultivation. Not only has the war been responsible for greater production, but it also has lessened demand from foreign countries, owing to the fact that the United States is now a creditor nation and its debtors must reduce their imports as much as possible, or at any rate buy in a market where they are in a creditor position.

Assuming, therefore, that there is need for farm aid, Professor Boyle proceeds to outline, in skeleton form, what he terms the main plan of farm relief before the country during the past six years or more—the McNary-Haugen bill. So much has been written in explanation of this famous bill that it would seem almost self-condemned; the mere fact that its meaning, according to Professor Boyle, is a matter of almost universal uncertainty, should be evidence of its undesirability. The author states that three forms of relief are offered by the bill, each of which he terms an unwise governmental commercial activity. They are:

1. Dealing with a surplus.
2. Loaning money.
3. Insuring prices.

Taking a concrete case, Professor Boyle shows how the plan would work in the case of wheat. He assumes that the world price of wheat is $1 bu and that those responsible for the operation of the bill—the Farm Board—decide to make the price in the United States $1.50. Supposing that the United States wheat crop had been 850,000,000 bus, of which 200,000,000 were not required for domestic consumption, the board's operations would be as follows:

1. Buy all the wheat that was offered to it at $1.50 bu.
2. Sell 200,000,000 bus abroad at the world price of $1 bu, losing $100,000,000 in the transaction.
6. Prorate the $100,000,000 lost in the above export operation among the 650,000,000 bus left for domestic consumption. This would amount to approximately 16c bu.
4. Deduct this 16c, plus 4c for operating costs of the plan, from the farmer, who would then have received $1.30 bu for his wheat.
5. Increase the price paid by the American consumer to $1.50 bu, or, in other words, add 50c×650,000,000 ($325,000,000) to the living expenses of the consumer public.

Surplus Farmer Would Gain Most

FROM the above it is clear that the consumer public, 40 per cent of whom are farmers, are the ones that are out of pocket at the end of the operation. But, Professor Boyle points out, the farmer who produced the surplus would be the one who gained most by the transaction, and he would therefore be encouraged to produce a still greater surplus, thus adding to the burden to be borne by the consumer. Moreover, the 30c price elevation would not bring relief to those who most needed it, namely, those whose crops had failed them. Relief would, in fact, be distributed upon the principle of "unto him that hath shall be given." The better the crop in a state, the more relief would be received there.

The next point that Professor Boyle attacks in the bill is that the so-called basic products that would be controlled by the bill—wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, cotton and swine—are not representative of either the bulk of United States agricultural production or of the country's farmers. Rice, for instance, occupies less than one tenth of 1 per cent of the country's farm land, tobacco less than one fifth of 1 per cent, and cotton only 5 per cent. Eighty-five per cent of the corn crop is consumed on farms, so that the person hardest hit by any elevation in price would be the farmer himself. The value of wheat produced in the United States represents only about 5 per cent of the total agriculturally produced wealth. With the possible exception of tobacco, all farmers would be consuming the basic products, although they would not be producing them. Therefore the bill would benefit a few farmers at the expense of a great many. The author points out that it would entail great hardship, for instance, to two important agricultural industries, dairying and poultry raising, since the raw materials used in those industries—wheat and corn—would have been artificially raised in price while milk and poultry products would have received no aid.

Professor Boyle proceeds to criticize what he terms four false claims upon which the defenders of the bill base their justification of it. He enumerates the many forms of aid that Congress has already given to agriculture to give the lie to the claim that "Congress has done nothing for the farmer." Significant are the figures that he quotes from the budget of 1925, which allotted $192,000,000 among three important government departments as follows:

Department of Labor,	$8,000,000
Department of Commerce,	25,000,000
Department of Agriculture,	159,000,000

The author then shows that the second claim that "All other business occupations are prosperous" is not borne out by the facts of the case. Railroads, banks, textile mills and boot manufacturers are among those that he states suffered severely from the post-war depression.

Prosperity Not a Creation of Congress

DEALING with the claim that "Congress has created artificial prosperity for industry, finance and transportation, leaving the farmer out in the cold," Professor Boyle asserts that any prosperity that industry enjoys at present is due to the immense natural resources of the country and the efficient manner in which they are being exploited, rather than to any laws that Congress might have made. The claim that the federal reserve banking system was set up by the government in order to create prosperity for the banks is dismissed with the remark that no bank's prosperity is increased by this system, which was organized in order that every one in the country, farmers especially, might benefit from a safe, flexible credit system. To those who allege that transportation interests are unduly supported by the government, Professor Boyle explains that the Interstate Commerce Commission was organized, not to increase the earnings of railroads, but to see that they are strictly limited to 6 per cent of the capital outlay.

The last claim of the supporters of the McNary-Haugen bill which the author criticizes is that this country is now being industrialized at the expense of agriculture. Professor Boyle's answer, briefly, is that the country is being industrialized, not at the expense of agriculture, but to its benefit. Incidentally he points out that the so-called industrial East is the home of an exceedingly important number of agriculturists, while the so-called agricultural West has already been largely industrialized.

Professor Boyle now turns his attention to the bill itself and points out seven inherent weaknesses which he finds in it. His first criticism is that of any careful student of the bill, namely, its vagueness. All of us have heard anecdotes that tell of ardent supporters of the bill, who, on being asked to explain its provisions, had finally to admit they could not do so. Elaborate in explaining petty details, the bill neglects to define its major provisions with any degree of clarity.

Secondly, he asserts that the price insurance feature of the bill would encourage speculation by the co-operative marketing associations which would have the "stabilization funds" of $250,000,000 from which they could recoup their losses. This fund, incidentally, he believes would be far too small for its purpose. He grants that it might be sufficient for one crop, but it could never suffice for six.

The compulsory pool feature of the bill next comes under the author's fire. He states that no pool yet has been able to obtain 100 per cent of the producers in its territory as members, and he therefore believes that a compulsory pool, operated blindly, such as would be set up by the bill, could not hope to find favor in the eyes of the farmers.

The fourth weakness of the measure is a point that has already been mentioned in this review—the fact that certain crops are favored at the expense of others.

The weakness with which Professor Boyle deals at greatest length is the fact that the bill adopts a slogan of "orderly marketing" without, incidentally, explaining what is meant by this term. The author assumes that "orderly marketing" must be construed to mean control of the flow of the crop to market, and he goes on to show that the flow to market has little effect upon price, which, he asserts, is almost entirely governed by production. Although statistics may be produced to prove almost anything, Professor Boyle's figures showing that it is control of production, not control of flow, that affects price, are impressive.

The sixth weakness requires no explanation or argument. There are a few who can doubt that the bill would increase production. The mere fact that it would elevate prices is both its weakness and its strength, but the fact that by increasing prices it would stimulate production more than cancels any virtues that might be found in the fact that prices are artificially elevated.

The final and most fatal weakness of the bill, according to Professor Boyle, is the well-established economic principle that government price fixing, such as is legislated for in the McNary-Haugen bill, is thoroughly impracticable. The author gives numerous examples of the failures of governments to aid industry by price fixing, ranging from the considerable experience that the United States had in this connection during the World War to the present somewhat abortive attempts of the British Empire to bring prosperity to the rubber growing industry.

In concluding his book, Professor Boyle sketches what he considers the correct lines upon which farm relief should be directed. He states that the farmer's ills are not due to the surplus upon which virtually all plans of farm relief so far proposed have been based, but rather to a threefold maladjustment. He states that there is a lack of adjustment, a lack of balance (1) in development, (2) in production, and (3) in the marketing of perishable commodities.

He would cure agriculture of its diseased condition by first attacking the anarchy in development that has existed for so long. He would stop all reclamation of lands that are not needed for the growing of crops; he would stop the plowing up of pasturage and the clearing of forests for crops; he would, in fact, formulate a single, unified, national policy for the development of agriculture in accordance with the needs of the nation and its foreign customers.

Gauging Production by Market Needs

THAT there must be orderly production, balanced and diversified, has been realized for some time by most students of agriculture, and steps have been taken, with some degree of success, to bring about this condition. Professor Boyle's second step in giving relief to farmers would be to see that all that was possible should be done to make them gauge their production by the needs of the market.

The third field of agricultural anarchy is that of the distribution of perishable crops—fruit and vegetables. The author points out that present relief schemes pay great attention to the orderly marketing of such raw materials as cotton and wheat, which are not perishable and whose movement into consumption is not nearly such a problem as that of commodities that will spoil if they are not consumed within a short period. He gives numerous instances of enormous sums of money being lost by growers of fruit and vegetables, owing to the fact that they had no information at hand with regard to the markets that wanted their products. The consequence is that, while one market may be flooded with a certain product, another may be in great need of it without the farmer being aware of it. Professor Boyle's suggestion is that there should be a definite program for marketing these perishable commodities, which could be made possible by "industry co-operation," or, in other words, trade association activities.

He concludes by asking for a national agricultural program that will take into account the three abovementioned ills. CAPTAIN A. F. G. RAIKES.

Wheat Fields

THERE is a certain majesty in wheat
Where fields like seas are stretched beneath the sky
Till dim new green has lifted up to meet
The sapphire blue where far horizons lie,
The majesty of space and strength and toil
Where men do work and sweating teams do tread
Long miles in weariness to till the soil
That hungry humankind may have its bread.
And when the golden sheaves stand in the sun
At autumn, I think that every clod
Of earth must know that harvesting is done,
And for a fertile yield breathe thanks to God.

LEXIE DEAN ROBERTSON.

NOTES FROM BAKESHOP, GROCERY AND FEED STORE

Alabama

Mrs. E. E. Russell will open an Elctrik-Maid Bake Shop in Jasper.

B. Otis Williams has purchased the O. K. Bakery, Wetumka, from H. H. Parker.

Arizona

J. W. Roberts has purchased the interest of E. L. Spriggs in the Mother's Home Bakery, Safford.

Arkansas

Roy B. Sossman has sold the Magnolia (Ark.) Bake Shop to Alva Gross.

California

Sebastiano Picchia has purchased a half interest in the Torino Bakery, 111 South Hunter, Stockton, from Battista Quaglia.

E. F. Scruggs has opened the City Bakery Retail Store No. 2 at 143 North Main, Porterville.

P. G. Newhall has opened a bakery in Water Street, Santa Cruz.

W. E. Brown has opened the Taste Rite Bakery, 357 Plumas, Yuba City.

Christ and Anna Trutsch have purchased the Progress Bakery, 521 Clement Street, San Francisco, from August Heber.

The George H. Croley Co., feed and grain dealer, San Francisco, recently opened a plant and store in Hayward, making the fifth branch of the company in central California.

H. W. Henline and A. E. Huff, partners in the City Bakery, Bakersfield, are in disagreement in court over division of profits.

Benedict & Moorman, Huntington Park, have closed their feed and fuel department.

A bakery license has been issued to Johnson & White, 239 Pine Avenue, Long Beach.

M. E. Snavely has opened a feed store at Riverbank.

E. Cassina, Swiss American Bakery, Soledad, will enlarge his plant.

A. Metz and L. Larson have purchased the Placerville (Cal.) Bakery from William Brylka.

The Pacific Feed & Fuel Co., Richmond, has been incorporated for $12,000. John Eklund is president.

Erich Hoerschner has purchased the bakery of Michael V. Mammer, 406 West Santa Clara Street, San Jose.

Mrs. Cecelia Schroeder has opened the Boulder Creek Bakery, Santa Cruz.

A. R. Stout has opened a bakery at 7151 Reseda Avenue, Van Nuys.

The Poultry Producers' Association will erect a large feed warehouse at Van Nuys.

Cooper Bros., operating the American Bakery, San Leandro, have purchased property on East Fourteenth and Peralta streets, and will erect a new bakery.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Jacobs have purchased the bakery of O. M. Young, Atascadero.

Mrs. Cecelia Schroeder has opened the Boulder Creek (Cal.) Bakery.

M. E. Snavely has opened a poultry and grain business in Riverbank.

E. G. Ruce has opened a bakery at 3223 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Beoge & Klein have started a wholesale bakery at 907 Sixteenth Street, Oakland.

Colorado

D. A. Grout, Monte Vista, has opened the Perfect System Bakery.

Connecticut

The Voluntown (Conn.) Farmers Cooperative Association, Inc., has been incorporated, with $2,000 capital, for the sale of flour, grain and feed.

Idaho

Raymond Decker, Kellogg, has opened the Decker Bakery.

Albert Lalande will open a bakery at Nampa.

Illinois

Oberlin Bros. have leased the Herschler (Ill.) Home Bakery from Miss Mabel Witheft.

C. E. Potts and Robert Hicks have opened a grain and feed business at White Hall.

Indiana

Mother's Noodle Co., 916 East Mishawaka Avenue, Mishawaka, has again been put in operation by Mrs. S. E. Schwartz. The company has been in operation for two years, but has just been moved into a new building.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Merlin Cochran, baker, Connersville; liabilities $6,078, assets $2,875.

Floyd Hayden has moved the Summitville (Ind.) Bakery to a new location.

Kern & Kirtley have purchased the grain and feed business of Roger Cook, Whitetown. The feed grinding apparatus and other machinery will be dismantled and the building used for feed storage.

Iowa

Harry Mayo will open a bakery at Calmar.

D. J. Mathews has purchased the Dallas Center (Iowa) Bakery from W. R. Correy.

The Lowenberg Bakery, Ottumwa, plans to build an addition, 35x114.

E. N. McCord has purchased the interest of A. E. Moser in the Electrik-Maid Bake Shop, Spencer. Fred Swanson remains as a partner.

Henry Beckman has been appointed manager in the new feed house of the Farmers' Elevator Co., Walcott.

The Harber Feed & Grain Co. business, Wheatland, has been sold to L. T. Nelson.

Kansas

R. K. Crelin and G. H. Montgomery have purchased the feed business of D. O. Gifford, Burlington, and will operate it as the Burlington Feed & Seed House.

Newt Dilley, Herington, has sold his bakery interests to his brother, Don. The firm style will be the Dilley Bakeries.

H. F. Brown has opened a bakery at Latham.

E. G. Denman has purchased the feed store of C. R. Dawson, Osborne.

Clarence Van Winkle has opened a bakery at Ransom.

Charles Puff and Arthur Trimble have purchased the bakery of Frank Harold, Sabetha.

Kentucky

Junius and Frank Foor have opened the Foor Bros. Bakery, Owensboro, at 1004 Frederica Street.

Louisiana

T. J. Kelly, Inc., and the Albert Mackie Co., New Orleans, have merged under the latter name. They will deal in feed and groceries.

Maryland

The Milford (Md.) Grist Mill, on Gwynns Falls, has been acquired by William Levinsohn from Annie B. Slicer. The power will be changed from water to electricity.

Massachusetts

Minnie J. Roy, Lowell, baker, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,031; no assets.

The Liberty Baking Co., Brockton, has been formed, with $10,000 capital, to do a general bakery business.

Joseph Ganem & Sons, Lawrence, have added a well-equipped bakery to their market at 392 Essex Street.

Michigan

P. A. Trezise, owner of the Piggly Wiggly store at Marquette, has organized a corporation to operate a chain of Piggly Wiggly groceries in the upper peninsula towns, including Hancock, Houghton and Calumet. The firm is capitalized at $100,000.

Minnesota

The Smith Bakery, Tracy, has been moved to Ivanhoe.

Mississippi

J. E. Jenkins and W. B. Edmonds have opened the J. & E. Bakery, Griffith and Farish streets, Jackson.

J. E. Staggers, West Point, plans to build an addition to his bakery that will increase its capacity to 10,000 loaves per day.

The Jackson (Miss.) Baking Co., P. E. Coe, manager, will build a modern plant.

Missouri

C. H. Harr, proprietor of four groceries in Neosho, Wheaton and Seneca, has opened a bakery at Neosho for supplying them with bread.

Guy Ball has opened the Uptown Bakery, Pleasant Hill.

Williams & Ferguson have opened a bakery and restaurant at Stewartsville.

Nebraska

William Jose has purchased the Donaldson Bakery, Gibbon, from Mr. Silvey.

J. W. Lute, formerly connected with the Monogram Bakery, Grand Island, will open a bakery at Kearney.

The Wendelin Baking Co., Lincoln, has opened in its new plant at 1430 S. Street.

Mrs. E. Sommers has opened a cafe and bakery at Naper.

Frank Fay has purchased the building in which his bakery at Pawnee City has been located.

Frank Uhlig, Falls City, will build a new bakery.

Nevada

Felten & Kurtz have purchased the Battle Mountain (Nev.) Bakery.

New Jersey

Howell's Lake Bakery, Mulford Station, Newton, has been purchased by Emil Langner, of the Henrizi Bakery Co., 253 Ferry Street, Newark.

Fred Westfall and Stanley Vickers soon will open Fred's Bake Shop, 59 Market Street, Newark.

The Beach Haven (N. J.) Bakery Co., George Grapeldinger, president, intends to make alterations to its store on Central Avenue.

Canzenese Bros., Camden, bakers, 320 Pine Street, will make alterations and install new equipment at a cost of about $5,000.

The Electric Baking Co., 508 Central Avenue, East Orange, is reported to be in the hands of a receiver. Liabilities are said to be $1,000, and assets $2,000.

The Park Avenue Bakery has been opened at 476 Park Avenue, East Orange.

James Lipani has opened a bakery at 202 Sussex Avenue, Newark. He is also in business at 4 Nesbit Street, Newark.

The Savory Baking Co., Newark, has been incorporated by Clara A. Donnelly and Anna Towers, of Belleville, and William A. Fisher, of Maplewood.

The Capitol Bakery Co., Inc., 109 South Broad Street, Trenton, will move shortly.

New York

Albert Henning, operating a bakery at Hudson, has taken over another at Fifth and Grand avenues, Troy, and will operate it independently.

David Weber, 145 Hasbrouch Avenue, Kingston, has installed flour handling machinery and high-speed mixers in his bakery.

R. E. Davis has opened the Cake Shop, 118 West State Street, Olean, and will feature pastries.

The American Bakery Corporation, 420 West Court Street, Rome, has been organized. Francis J. Foley, of the Foley Bakery Co., is one of the major stockholders. The firm is capitalized at $50,000.

The Glass Bakery, Schuylerville, recently was damaged $15,000 by fire.

Bert Wilson has purchased the New York Bakery, 30 Canisteo Street, Hornell, from Joseph Kries.

T. Gambino has opened the Downy Flake Doughnut Shop, 1367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

W. Trousdale, Webster, has sold the Webster Bakery to Peter Fedum.

Venturino Gattari's Bakery, 118 Second Street, Rome, has been burned.

Consolidation of at least four bakeries in northern New York is said to be under way. The plants included are the A. J. Pooler & Son bakery, Adams, the George J. Maihafer Bakery, Carthage, Dawley's Bakery, Gouverneur, C. F. Livingston Bakery, Philadelphia, and one in Ogdensburg. They will continue under their present names.

The bakery of Leonard J. Coneau, Main Street, Whitehall, burned, with loss of $11,000.

Henry Van Dyke has opened a bakery on Lake Street, Monroe.

C. B. Thane, 104 North Main Street, Port Chester, will move to 167½ North Main.

Recent New York incorporations include the Banner Cake Baking Co., Brooklyn, capital stock $10,000, incorporators Louis Monas and Carrie Satler, 1476 Broadway, New York, and Belle Leon, 348 Maple Avenue, Brooklyn; A. & L. Bakery, Inc., Brooklyn, capital $5,000, incorporators A. Wenz and Louis Achtsint, 847 Quincy Street, and Sylvia Miller, 259 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn; Reliable Pastry Co., Inc., New York, capital stock $10,000, incorporators A. and Anna Waxman, 299 Christopher Avenue, Brooklyn, and Morris Wattenberg, 151 Second Avenue, New York; Dunbar Bakeries, Inc., New York, capital stock $10,000, incorporators G. C. and H. W. Cavalier Francis, 221 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Elsie Irby, 2376 Seventh Avenue, New York; Raymond Cake Co., Inc., New York, capital stock $50,000, incorporators I. L. Rosenzweig and A. Psaki, 147 West Forty-second Street, and S. Daar, 1226 Sherman Avenue, New York; Marigold Bakery, Inc., New York, capital stock $10,000, incorporators A. Miller, L. Mayer and H. Alpert, 347 Fifth Avenue, New York; Dworkin Cake Baking Co., Brooklyn, capital stock $5,000, incorporators K. Dworkin, 30 Blake Avenue, Brooklyn, M. Eisner, 80 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and A. Slatin, 230 East Ninety-ninth Street, New York; Edge Baking Food Products, Inc., Bronx, Joseph Carlo, 207 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York, an incorporator; Opatowski Pastry Shop & Restaurant, Inc., care Leo Opatowski, 179 Essex Street, New York, capital stock $5,000.

Other New York incorporations: Ozone Park Bakery & Lunch Room, Inc., care Mayron Keizerstein, 142 Jerome Avenue, Richmond Hill, capital stock $5,000; Maxwell Baking Corporation, New York, capital stock $10,000, Lillian J. Abeloff, 2415 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn, an incorporator; Paramount Pastry Co., Inc., Bronx, capital stock $20,000, incorporators D. Spero, 1708 Ocean Parkway, Ann Oshever, 221 Barrett Street, Brooklyn, and P. Hilsenrad, 225 Broadway, New York; Glantz's Bakery, Inc., New York, capital stock $5,000, incorporators J. Weiss, Beatrice Brown and S. W. Kroll, 116 Nassau Street, New York; Kingsbridge Baking Co., Inc., New York, capital stock $15,000, Andrew Schlesinger, 94 La Salle Street, New York, a stockholder; Wag Bakery, Inc., Brooklyn, capital stock $500, incorporators W. A. Sands, Jr., John R. Newton and F. R. Bruce, 61 Broadway, New York; Loujack Baking Corporation, Brooklyn, capital stock $5,000, incorporators I. Rabinowitz, F. Brooks and W. W. Kappell, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn; Kimlark Baking Corporation, Bronx, New York, capital stock $10,000, incorporators Joseph Weiss, Beatrice Brown and Solomon W. Kroll, 116 Nassau Street, New York; Kleen-Maid Baking Corporation, Utica, A. A. Rosenblum, 228 Whitesboro Street, Utica, an incorporator.

J. Leo O'Brien will open a bakery at 129 James Street, Rome.

Samuel Rosen, 3914 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, has sold his bakery to Mr. Grodsky.

Fred G. Webb and Ross Davis have opened a bakery on State Street, Olean.

Janower & Dineson, 260 Cypress Avenue, Bronx, sold their bakery to Stempler & Turk.

Mr. Weiss, 1220 Avenue J, Brooklyn, will open a modern bakery at 1431 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Public Baking Co., 175 East Second Street, New York, has acquired the

plants of A. Tanzer, 144 Ludlow Street, and S. Klein, 104 Suffolk Street.

Glen Shaver is erecting a pie bakery at Livingston Manor.

The Pantry is the name of a new bakeshop at 105 Main Street, Hempstead.

Joseph Goldman, 74 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, has opened a branch at Euclid and Belmont avenues.

The Wistar Baking Corporation, 200 Main Street, Buffalo, will open a branch at Hertel and Traymore avenues.

The E. J. M. Colby Co., Inc., will open a bakery at 2339 Broadway, New York.

The Kellgreen Bakery, Inc., has leased a store at 100 East Mount Eden Avenue, New York.

Cushman's Sons, Inc., 1918 Broadway, has opened a branch at 2388 Broadway.

James Longwell has opened a bakery in the Ward Building, Wellsville.

North Carolina

The wholesale grocery warehouse of J. A. Taylor, Wilmington, which recently burned with loss of $100,000, will be rebuilt.

North Dakota

The new bakery of Pfieffer & Fischer, Ashley, has been opened.

Lee Waldron, Stanley (N. D.) Bakery, will move to a building he has recently purchased there.

Jack Ramlo, who has been manager of the Quality Bakery, Hettinger, will assume ownership of the business April 1. B. A. Norton, of Mobridge, has been owner.

Ohio

The White Hall Baking Co., a subsidiary of the Gordon Baking Co., Detroit, Mich., has established a branch at Toledo and is making daily deliveries.

The Green Pantry, Inc., Cleveland, with a capital of 100 shares of stock, no par value, designated to operate bake shops, has been in various parts of Cleveland. Incorporated by H. E. Steele, Charles F. Carr and C. D. Smith.

C. W. Schrimp has purchased the bakery and restaurant of Ray Casteel and Murry Wheeler, Ashley.

M. A. Watts has opened the Bedford (Ohio) Pastry Shoppe.

The Richardson Baking Co., Glouster, has purchased the business of the G. F. Seese Co. Bakery, New Lexington, and will continue it.

Herman and Richard Rogge have purchased the Whitting Bakery, 330 West Main Cross Street, Findlay, and will operate it as the Rogge Bros. Bakery.

F. S. Lynn has purchased the feed store of F. D. Anspach, Thornville.

Otho Campbell and Ray Weaver have opened the C. & W. Pastry Shoppe, Troy.

The retail store of the Zane Baking Co., 321 Main Street, Zanesville, has been discontinued. The company will do a wholesale business, and house-to-house retail.

Oklahoma

L. D. Roan has opened a flour and feed store at Durant.

Oregon

O. Pollary, of Pollary & Gailas, Coquille, has sold his interest to Leroy Rice and S. Gailas, and has opened the New Broadway Bakery at Marshfield.

Herman Schoen has opened the Perfection Bakery, Hillsboro.

The Royal Bakery, Eleventh and Everett streets, Portland, operated by Roger Williams, was burned. The loss was $50,000.

E. J. Boos, Forest Grove, has sold his interest in the Farmers' Feed & Supply Co. to E. J. Maple and W. C. Schultz.

The Perfection Bakery, Hillsboro, has moved to a new location on Main Street.

M. Edenhoffer has closed the Rainier (Oregon) Ideal Bakery and moved the equipment to Portland.

A bakery has been opened at John Day.

Pennsylvania

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. will occupy a warehouse in course of construction at Altoona, to cost $300,000, and will install equipment at a cost of more than $100,000. The structure will serve as a supply house for the 300 branch stores in the district.

The Spaulding Baking Co., Binghamton, N. Y., has acquired the business of the German Baking Co., Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

South Carolina

The Greenwood (S. C.) Piggly Wiggly has been incorporated for $8,000. W. P. Kennedy is president.

H. J. Kite will establish a bakery at Dillon. The name and good-will of the Model Bakery, recently burned there, owned by R. G. Saleeby, will be purchased.

South Dakota

A Barker System Bakery has been opened at 228 South Phillips Avenue, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee

C. C. Arnold, Normandy, has purchased the grain, feed and general store of D. A. Mitchell, Lavergne.

Charles R. Roberts, president of the Roberts Sanitary Bakery, Knoxville, recently stated that the company is installing several additional machinery units that will increase the output. Mr. Roberts is a former president of the Southern Bakers' Association.

The Erskine Bakery, Chattanooga, recently completed the installation of equipment giving the plant a larger capacity. It formerly did a retail business only, but is now wholesaling in Chattanooga and southeastern Tennessee.

The new plant of the Grocers' Baking Co., Johnson City, is nearly ready for operation.

Texas

O. A. Prather has purchased the interest of Mr. Archer in their feed and grain business at Donna, and will continue it as the Prather Feed and Seed Store.

G. A. Tiemann, Tiemann's Sanitary Bakery, Houston, will build a new plant.

Frank Schober has purchased the Karnes City (Texas) Bakery from W. A. Jauer.

L. J. Voelkel has opened a feed business at Orange Grove.

Joseph Tullos, baker, Ranger, will build a new plant.

Fred Wilke has leased the Lone Star Bakery, Seguin, from Edward Lindemann.

Samuel Sparks will soon build a two-story plant for the Spur (Texas) Bakery.

J. I. Maloy has purchased the equipment of the City Bakery, Wheeler, from Shelby Pettit, and consolidated it with Maloy's Market and Cafe.

The Boren-Stewart Co., owner of six wholesale grocery houses, and distributors of large quantities of flour, meal and feeds, is retiring from business. The Denton and McKinney houses have been purchased by the Pearlstone-Bolton Co. The Tyler, Terrell and Gainsville houses have been sold to business men in those cities, and the Waxachie house to Hyman Pearlstone, Lee Lasswell and R. W. Higginbotham.

The Sherman (Texas) Bread Co. formally opened its new home at 203 South Crockett Street recently. August Kubala is manager of the plant.

The A. B. Freeman Co. has sold the Park Bakery, Seguin, to E. A. Krohn, who has ordered new equipment.

H. J. Lawrie has purchased the Electric Bakery, Brackettville, from F. G. Williams.

Utah

Gordon Christensen has opened the Electrik-Maid Bake Shop, 43 East Center Street, Provo.

Washington

Manson Conard, baker, Seattle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, listing liabilities at $1,336 and assets at $510.

A. Young has purchased the Jackson Street Bakery, 2617 Jackson, Seattle, from Captain Hanson.

M. Rantell has succeeded A. G. Runden in the grocery and bakery at 518 West Sixty-second, Seattle.

Otto Zahler has purchased the Central Fruit and Feed Store, Snohomish, from A. Heck.

In the voluntary bankruptcy of Carl G. Dahlin, baker, Vancouver, liabilities are placed at $9,980; assets, $275.

All Horn, operating the Peter Pan Bakery at Seattle, has given a bill of sale to G. Tseakilos and others.

The Olympic Feed Co., Inc., consisting of Fred Holms and Walter Mercer, has purchased Pickering's Olympic Feed Co. at Heron and Harbor Street, East Aberdeen.

Pickering's Olympic Feed Co., Aberdeen, has been sold to the Olympic Feed Co., Inc.

FEED MILLING NOTES

Fire recently destroyed the Miles feed mill at Eau Galle, Wis.

Jess Hutson has opened a grist mill and feed store at Groveton, Texas.

J. R. Davidson will install a hammer mill for grinding feed at Maxwell, Iowa.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., South Whitley, Ind., has installed a feed mill.

The Elgin (Oregon) Grain & Storage Co. has equipped its plant with a feed mill.

A feed grinder has been installed at Coldwater, Mich., by the Davis Coal & Feed Co.

Edwartz & Wentz have put a Diamond Hutton attrition mill into their plant at Emery, S. D.

The Northwestern Elevator Co., Frederick, Okla., has purchased a feed mill for its plant.

The Farmers' Mill & Elevator Co., Columbia City, Ind., recently installed a hammer mill.

John Drury and Llewellyn Clark have leased a building at Cobb, Wis., and will install feed grinding equipment.

The Central Grain Co., Roann, Ind., has been incorporated for $30,000, and will operate mills at Roann and Urbana.

Plans to double the size of its warehouse are being considered by the Griggsville (Ill.) Co-operative Elevator Association.

The feed mill of the Camden (N. Y.) Grange burned recently, fire being caused by spontaneous combustion of a car of grain.

The Associated Storage & Warehouse Co., Susanville, Cal., has installed machinery for grinding and mixing poultry and dairy feed.

The Sunrise Milling Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, has been incorporated for $50,000 by Charles H. Falls, A. Aeschbach and O. F. Burgdorf.

Pay-Day Mills, Inc., is a new firm to operate the Newbern (Tenn.) Flour Mill. Mixed feeds will be the only products of the plant.

Bruce Anderson and Lewis Wright have purchased the feed and mill business of A. G. Isiminger & Co., Waynesburg Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

The Farmers' Mutual Co-operative Association, Orange City, Iowa, has purchased an elevator, from which it will conduct its grain and feed business.

Two 15 h-p electric motors have been installed by the Okawville (Ill.) Farmers' Elevator Co. This firm has also enlarged its warehouse floor space.

Pritchard & Rafert, Inc., Pendleton, Ind., has been incorporated for $30,000 to do a general grain and feed business, and to manufacture flour, feed, etc.

The South Georgia Milling Co., Valdosta, Ga., feed manufacturer, is installing additional equipment in the mill and also an automatic sprinkler system.

The Well Worth Milling & Grain Co. has leased the mill of the Sioux Milling Co., North Riverside, Iowa, and will operate it in the grinding of alfalfa.

O. H. Beard, Petersburg, Texas, and Arthur R. Clubb, Floydada, Texas, contemplate building a grain elevator and feed mill at Petersburg next spring.

The Farmers' Grain, Seed and Feed Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, Tenn., has been incorporated for $25,000 by V. C. and H. H. Yearwood, B. E. Arney, R. W. Gaunt and T. G. Cunningham.

The Alfmo Milling Co., Inc., Buena Park, Cal., has been incorporated for $100,000 by N. E. Cole, Earl D. Hill, and J. V. Taylor, and will erect a plant for the manufacture of alfalfa feed.

The Chase Grain Mill, Boston, Mass., and Plymouth, N. H., has been incorporated for $60,000 by Herbert L. Hammond and Monroe J. Lorimer, of Boston, and Harry N. Vaughn, of Melrose, Mass.

J-B feed mills have been installed by the Patent Cereals Co., Geneva, N. Y., the Goldsboro (N. Y.) Milling Co., the Basil (Ohio) Elevator Co. and the Alexandria (Ohio) Farmers' Co-operative Co.

The St. John's (Ohio) Elevators, Inc., with an authorized capital of $30,000, to buy, sell and deal in grain, seed, hay and farm products of all kinds, has been incorporated by W. A. Fisher, Ira L. Price and Joseph Mosler.

The Fairchild Feed Co., Kinsley, Kansas, has been organized to succeed to the mixed feed manufacturing business of S. J. Fairchild. A. L. Moffat is president, H. F. Thompson vice president, and S. J. Fairchild secretary and manager.

The H. C. Roberts Co., Sioux City, Iowa, has been incorporated for $25,000, to manufacture cereals and mineral foods. The officers are Homer C. Roberts president and treasurer, C. E. Jones vice president, and L. O. Roberts secretary.

Orville Lee, manager of the Inland Empire Milling Co., St. John, Wash., has leased the Pullman (Wash.) Chop Mill, operated for 16 years by George A. McDonald. He will operate the mill, and distribute the Inland Empire Milling Co. products from it.

L. B. Shamblen and Frank Helm have organized a partnership, to be known as the Shamblen-Helm Milling Co., to operate an alfalfa mill. They have leased a two-story building at Thirtieth and Y streets, South Side, Omaha, Neb. They formerly were with the M. C. Peters Mill Co. The product of the mill, a finely ground alfalfa meal, will be sold to feed manufacturers and stock feeders.

THIS WEEK'S COVER

A BIBLICAL scene, "The Disciples at Emmaus," furnished the theme for the cover illustration of this week's issue of The Northwestern Miller, reproduced from a painting by the celebrated Dutch artist, Jan Steen.

It is related that, after Christ's resurrection, two of His disciples stopped at an inn in the village of Emmaus, near Jerusalem, and discussed the report that Jesus had arisen, as they had heard it from Mary Magdalene. They were doubtful of the story. While they were conversing, Jesus appeared to them. The disciples failed to recognize Him when He said: "What manner of communications are these, that ye have one to another, as ye walk, and are sad?" One of them, Cleopas, replied: "Art thou only a stranger in Jerusalem, and hast not known the things which are come to pass there in these days?"

And in answer to His further query, they said to Him: "Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, which was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people: And how the chief priests and our rulers delivered Him to be condemned to death, and have crucified Him. But we trusted that it had been He which should have redeeemed Israel: and beside all this, today is the third day since these things were done." And they told Him of the reported resurrection.

Then Jesus said: "O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into His glory?"

Not yet recognizing Him, His disciples begged Him to remain with them. And Jesus, dining with them, took bread, blessed it, and gave it to them. Suddenly their eyes were opened, and they knew Him. Then Jesus vanished.

An old farmer was driving a mare that interfered very badly. A passing friend, observing the mares' antics, cried out:

"Say, Si, that mare of yours interferes pretty bad, don't she?"

Si paused, spat voluminously, and shrilled, "Yeh, she interferes, all right; but she don't interfere with nobody but herself!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

* *

WELL CHOSEN

"Rastus, I understand that you have become the father of twins. Have you named them yet?"

"Yessuh, Ah done call the fust one Adagio Allegro, and Ah'm go'n' t' call the second one Encore."

"Musical names, all right. But why do you call the second one Encore?"

"Well, suh, you see, he wasn't on the program at all."—*Wall Street Journal.*

* *

"McDonall, will ye not have a cigarette?"

"Thank ye, no. I never smoke wi' gloves on. I canna stand the smell of burning leather."—*Farmstead, Stock & Home.*

* *

The small boy's head bobbed up over the garden wall, and a meek little voice asked: "Please, Miss Brown, may I have my arrow?"

"Yes, dear, certainly," the next door neighbor answered. "Where did it fall?"

"I think," was the reply, "it's stuck in your cat."—*Farmstead, Stock & Home.*

* *

"And how have you been getting on, Mrs. Mumble?"

"Ah, miss, not too well. My poor 'usband 'ad a parallel stroke, and we've 'ad a 'ard time to make both ends meet."—*Farmstead, Stock & Home.*

* *

A STRIKING NAME

The vicar was paying a visit to the homes of his poorer parishioners, and in the house of a certain costermonger he asked many questions about the family.

A very grubby but very cheerful little lad attracted the kindly cleric's attention, and he asked him his name.

"Reginald D'Arcy Smif, sir," replied the lad, with a grin.

The vicar turned to the boy's father.

"Whatever did you give him a name like that for?"

"'Cos I want 'im ter be a professional boxer," returned the parent, "and wiv a name like that he'll get a bit o' practice at school."—*Wall Street Journal.*

* *

Clubman: "I've struck a perfectly priceless idea. I've arranged to give a man $10,000 on condition that he relieves me of all my worries."

Friend: "That's fine, but where are you going to get the $10,000?"

Clubman: "Ah, that will be his first worry."—*Boston Transcript.*

* *

"Dealing with 'London Street Traffic' in his presidential address at a meeting of the City of London Tradesmen's Club, Mr. Charles Crossingham said . . ."—Daily Paper.

No one should speak on the subject of London streets with more authority than one who is always Crossingham.—*Punch.*

* *

PERFECTLY HAPPY!

Mr. and Mrs. Jones were starting on a vacation trip, and after comfortably seating themselves in the train they began to wonder if, in their haste, they had left anything unattended to in their bungalow home. Mrs. Jones suddenly gave a shriek. "Oh, Henry," she gasped, "I forgot to turn off the gas heater in the bathroom." "Don't worry, my dear," Henry replied, calmly, "it will soon be out. I forgot to turn off the water in the shower bath."—*Wall Street Journal.*

* *

NOT IN THE UPBRINGING

Major J. B. Martin told a census story at a luncheon in Jacksonville.

"A census taker," he said, "was working in the black belt. A young colored woman, seated before her cabin door, answered his questions while she trotted a baby on her knee, but between the baby's bawling and the young woman's efforts to quiet it, small progress could be made.

"Finally the census taker laughed and said:

"'The little chap is spoiled, isn't he?'"

"'No, sah; oh, no, sah,' said the young woman, earnestly. 'Dat's de way all little cullud chillun smell.'"—*Wall Street Journal.*

* *

"What are you breaking that ice for?"

"To have cocktails."

"And what are you having cocktails for?"

"To break the ice."—*Life.*

* *

Governor Christianson of Minnesota one day appeared before the assembled convicts of Stillwater prison to make a speech. Forgetting his audience, he began in the usual manner: "Fellow-citizens——." A murmur of laughter sounded through the large room. The governor became confused. "Fellow-convicts ——," he stammered in his embarrassment. The laughter became louder and louder. "Oh, you know what I mean," he exclaimed. "I am glad to see so many of you here." With that the laughter grew into an uproar, and the warden led the wilting governor out into the open air.—*Wall Street Journal.*

* *

WILLING

Recently arrested and brought to court was an Irishman, to whom the thing was a new experience. He was, however, unabashed, and wore an air of a man determined not to get the worst of it. "Prisoner at the bar," sang out the clerk, "do you wish to challenge any of the jury?"

Pat looked the men in the jury box over very carefully.

"Well, I'll tell ye," he finally said, "Oi'm not exactly in trainin', but oi think oi could step a round or two wid that fat old boy in th' corner."—*Exchange.*

* *

SPOILING THE IMPRESSION

"The great men are all dead," she said with evident regret.

"But the beautiful women are not," he replied, looking earnestly at her.

"Of course," she added, after a moment's reflection, "I always except present company."

"So do I," he said.

Then she asked him if he would be good enough to conduct her to her husband.—*Weekly Scotsman.*

Credit Extension and Some of Its Pitfalls

(Continued from page 31.)

The usual type of incumbrance against personal property that comes under this head is the chattel mortgage. This requires in every state some form of acknowledgment and record. When recorded, it is indexed by the recorder in order to furnish ready and convenient access to those who are interested in the recorded incumbrances relating to residents of that county.

The chattel mortgage is the safest form of incumbrance to a creditor taking security for his debt. When executed and recorded in conformity with the laws of the state where the mortgagor resides, it is unassailable if the property mortgaged is such as a chattel mortgage can properly cover.

There is, of course, property of a character that a chattel mortgage cannot effectually control—principally moving stock. A changing stock is as a rule not effectually covered by a chattel mortgage unless the chattel mortgagee takes possession of the stock. Aside from such property, valid incumbrances are created by chattel mortgages which, until maturity, effectually safeguard the interest of the creditor holding such mortgages, and also give fair notice to all the world of the existence of the incumbrance.

It is to avoid the need for acknowledgment and recording chattel mortgages that many ingenious devices under the guise of conditional sales and conditional leases come into vogue. Much caution should be exercised in extending credit to a business man having his property incumbered by chattel mortgages. Particularly is this true where the largest part of the assets of the business consists of immovable fixtures that are easily made the subject of mortgage liens.

That which is true of incumbrances on personal property is even more true of those on real estate. The mere ownership of a large piece of real estate is no necessary indication of wealth, but with real estate the danger of secret incumbrances is much less than in the case of personal property. In every case a mortgage or other incumbrance on real estate, in order to be effective as against creditors, must be recorded and, in that way, notice given to third persons, but the question of exemptions and dower rights plays an important part in determining whether or not the real estate can be looked to as a basis for credit.

The dower right is the right the wife has in the husband's real estate upon his death. In a number of states the husband has a similar right in the wife's property. This right is generally the income of one third of the real estate during the lifetime of the surviving spouse. As a practical matter, the outstanding dower right before the death of either husband or wife makes the property unsalable because of the unwillingness of a purchaser in the open market to take real estate on which there is no merchantable title. But of greater importance even than the dower right is the question of exemption as applied to both real and personal property.

A man by the name of Gross some years ago operated a small general store in one of the western states that allows as exempt 160 acres of farming land and substantial amounts of personal property. He made a statement to the mercantile agencies which must have been verified, for he thereafter enjoyed a fair rating. A report drawn on him indicated a satisfactory condition as to his assets and liabilities. With that as a basis, he placed unsolicited orders with dealers all over the country, who extended him an amount of credit which in the course of time amounted to a substantial sum.

The local bank reported that Mr. Gross owned 160 acres of very fine land with valuable improvements, and was presumably thoroughly responsible for his needs. When the bills matured, Mr. Gross indicated very clearly that he did not intend to pay anybody. The accounts drifted into the hands of various lawyers in the section where Gross lived, but the claims were returned with the explanation that he was execution proof because, while his holdings represented a value of a good many thousands of dollars, they were all exempt.

In every state the law sets aside a certain amount of real estate as a homestead exemption. The amount is determined either by value, being in some cases as high as $5,000; by a fixed sum without reference to improvements, by the size of the holding, or sometimes by both the extent of the holding and its value. It is important for the business man granting credit to be familiar with the exemption laws of the state he deals in, as there is no uniformity.

So, in considering the question of what reliance to place on the appearance of wealth and mere physical possession of property, the question of liens or reservations of title must be considered from the standpoint of incumbrances that are made matters of record and those that are not. The incumbrances or reservations of titles not made matters of record are, in some states, the rights of the landlord to an incumbrance on the property for his rent, or the right to have the property turned over to him as part of the real estate upon the termination of the lease. Conditional sales contracts and leases intended to be merely forms of security for the payment of a purchase price, and very generally used by firms selling equipment, are also important, although in most states they are not valid unless recorded.

With reference to recorded liens on personal property, we find the commonest forms are chattel mortgages, which must be acknowledged and recorded to be valid as to third persons; conditional sales contracts in those states where recording or registering of such contracts is necessary to make them valid; also leases where the recording of leases is necessary to make them valid.

Coming, then, to the question of real estate, it must be borne in mind that real estate can be looked to for the repayment of a debt only to the extent of the equity after deducting incumbrances against it, the dower right, and, finally, exemptions. The question of exemptions is the most important with the business man dealing with individuals, because it is the great haven of refuge for people who have an aversion to the payment of debts.

Cruising in the Caribbean

(Continued from page 32.)

to be found anywhere in the world is to be found there, in consequence of which the place is crowded with Americans—sometimes to the benefit of Havana and sometimes not.

Since prohibition, the travel to Cuba has greatly increased and with it the rates. Hotels charge three times what they did 10 years ago; nevertheless, a trip to Havana is well worth while. After two days in this Monte Carlo of the western world I am off for Haiti.

This island is divided by two republics, the Haitian and the Dominican. Port-au-Prince, the capital of the former, has a population of about 70,000, and while it has every opportunity in location, climate and other natural resources to become prominent in West Indian centers it seems never to have overcome the setback of an earthquake which occurred in 1770.

The only really good buildings are the national palaces, occupied by the colored gentleman who is lucky enough to retain his power long enough to move in and get his house in order. The school buildings and churches and some commercial buildings are also good, but the hotels are not altogether satisfactory.

The most interesting town is Cape Haitien—once a center of wealth and luxury, but now gone to decay. Close by is Sans Souci, or what is left of it. Here, in what is known as the Black Kings Castle, once lived and reigned one Christophe, a Negro "general." When the French attacked Cape Haitien Christophe set fire to the town and retired with his army to the near-by hills. Later, in 1811, he set himself up as king, and formed a native nobility with a full set of princes, dukes, counts, barons and chevaliers.

Under the title of "King Henry," Christophe ruled in great state, with several royal palaces and chateaux, coaches and horses, and a tremendous bodyguard the principal decoration of which was gold lace.

One of his most extraordinary enterprises was the erection of the celebrated fortress, "La Ferriere," probably the most unique fortification in the world. Upon the level summit of a pyramid shaped mountain of the same name the

The Northwestern Miller

In Two Sections—Section Two MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A., APRIL 4, 1928 Volume 154 Number 1

FOR twenty years The Miller's Almanack and Year Book, published by The Northwestern Miller as a service to its advertisers and for limited outside sale, has been the standard statistical record of the breadstuffs industries. In keeping with the established policy of this publication in giving constantly increased service and value to its readers, the Almanack is this year being sent without extra charge to all subscribers to The Northwestern Miller, as Section 2 of its regular issue of April 4.

Since the first edition in 1909, the Almanack and Year Book has grown steadily in size and completeness of statistical and other trade data. It is the aim of its publishers to include in it absolutely accurate answers to as many as possible of the questions of fact which constantly arise in the conduct of every line of business connected with grains and their food and feed products. To the end that this purpose may be fully accomplished, users of the Almanack and Year Book are invited to direct the attention of its publishers to the absence of any data the inclusion of which would, in their opinion, add to the usefulness and value of the book.

Statistics in the Almanack and Year Book may be depended upon. In every instance they have been compiled from the most authoritative sources, and their accuracy is testified to by constant use of the Almanack by various branches of the United States government, by the governments of many states, by banking houses, universities, statistical organizations, newspapers, and by hundreds of concerns and individuals engaged in milling and baking and in the flour, feed and grain trades.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Completeness and accuracy in the Miller's Almanack and Year Book have been made possible only through the cordial co-operation of the many who have been of invaluable aid in assembling and checking included data. The Northwestern Miller especially is indebted to the United States Department of Commerce for its unfailing courtesy and intelligent assistance. It is further under obligation to officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to the secretaries of many boards of trade, chambers of commerce and trade associations, and to numerous individuals who never failed to respond promptly and courteously to requests for information.

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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE MILLING AND FLOUR TRADE

A Section Devoted to Trade Laws, Definitions and Regulations, Data Regarding Domestic and Foreign Markets and Other Miscellaneous Information of Particular Interest to the Manufacturer or Distributor of Flour.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL GRADES FOR WHEAT

On Aug. 11, 1916, the President approved the United States grain standards act, whereby the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to establish standards of quality and condition for wheat and other grain. After extensive hearings, the first federal wheat grades were promulgated on March 31, 1917, in Service and Regulatory Announcement (S. R. A.) No. 22. The effect of these new standards was on the whole satisfactory, but experience showed that certain changes were desirable, and accordingly an amended schedule of wheat standards was issued April 15, 1918 (S. R. A. No. 33.) Further extensive changes were made by an order of the Secretary of Agriculture issued in May, 1924. The standards now in effect are given in Handbook U. S. G. S. A. form 90 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

DEFINITIONS

Under the revised standards, the term "wheat" includes "any grain which, before the removal of dockage, contains 50 per cent or more of wheat, and when free from dockage contains not more than 10 per cent of grain of a kind or kinds other than wheat, and shall not include emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish and poulard wheat."

Each determination of dockage, moisture, temperature, odor, onions, garlic, and live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain shall be upon the basis of the grain including dockage. All other determinations shall be upon the basis of the grain when free from dockage.

Dockage includes sand, dirt, weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than wheat, and any other foreign material which can be removed readily from the wheat by the use of appropriate sieves, cleaning devices, or other practical means suited to separate the foreign material present; also undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of wheat kernels removed in properly separating the foreign material, and which cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or recleaning. The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain including the dockage. The percentage of dockage so calculated, when equal to 1 per cent or more, shall be stated in terms of whole per centum; and when less than 1 per cent shall not be stated. A fraction of a per centum shall be disregarded. The percentage of dockage, so determined and stated, shall be added to the grade designation. Foreign material other than dockage shall include all matter other than wheat which is not separated from the wheat in the proper determination of dockage, except as provided in the case of smutty wheat.

Treated wheat shall be wheat which has been scoured, limed, washed, sulphured or treated in such a manner that its true quality is not reflected by the numerical grade designation, including sample grade, alone.

Weevily wheat shall be all wheat which is infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain. Weevily wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not weevily, and there shall be added to and made a part of, the grade designation the word "Weevily."

Garlicky wheat shall be all wheat which has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions, or which contains garlic or wild onion bulblets in a quantity equal to one or more bulblets in 1,000 grams of wheat.

Smutty wheat shall be all wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains spores, balls, or portions of balls, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to two balls of average size in 50 grams of wheat.

Cereal grains shall include rye, barley, emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish wheat, poulard wheat, corn, grain sorghums, oats and rice, and shall not include buckwheat, flaxseed and wild oats.

Heat damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of wheat which have been distinctly discolored by external heat or as a result of heating caused by fermentation.

CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES

Class I: Hard red spring; including all varieties of hard red spring wheat, with not more than 10 per cent of other wheat or wheats permissible. Subclasses:

Dark northern spring: Wheat of Class I with 75 per cent or more of dark, hard and vitreous kernels, and not more than 10 per cent of humpback.

Northern spring: Wheat of Class I with less than 75 and more than 25 per cent of dark, hard and vitreous kernels, and not more than 10 per cent of humpback.

Red spring: Wheat of Class I with not more than 25 per cent of dark, hard and vitreous kernels, or with more than 10 per cent of humpback.

Class II: Durum; including all varieties of durum, with not more than 10 per cent of other wheat or wheats permissible. Subclasses:

Amber durum: Wheat of Class II with 75 per cent or more of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color, and not more than 10 per cent of red durum.

Durum: Wheat of Class II with less than 75 per cent of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color, and not more than 10 per cent of red durum.

Red durum: Wheat of Class II with more than 10 per cent of red durum.

Class III: Hard red winter; including all varieties of hard red winter wheat, with not more than 10 per cent of other wheat or wheats permissible. Subclasses:

Dark hard winter: Wheat of Class III with 80 per cent or more of dark, hard and vitreous kernels.

Hard winter: Wheat of Class III with less than 80 and more than 25 per cent of dark, hard and vitreous kernels.

Yellow hard winter: Wheat of Class III with not more than 25 per cent of dark, hard and vitreous kernels.

Class IV: Soft red winter; including all varieties of soft red winter wheat, with not more than 10 per cent of other wheat or wheats permissible. Subclasses:

Red winter: Wheat of Class IV with both light and dark colored kernels, and not including more than 10 per cent of soft red winter wheats possessing the characteristics of wheat of this class as grown west of the great plains area.

Western red: Wheat of Class IV with more than 10 per cent of wheat of this class grown west of the great plains area of the United States, or any wheat of this class possessing the characteristics of soft red winter wheat, as grown west of the great plains area of the United States.

Class V: White; including all varieties of white wheat, winter or spring, with not more than 10 per cent of other wheat or wheats permissible. Subclasses:

Hard white: Wheat of Class V with 75 per cent or more of hard (not soft and chalky) kernels, and not more than 10 per cent of Sonora and/or white club.

Soft white: Wheat of Class V with less than 75 per cent of hard (not soft and chalky) kernels, and not more than 10 per cent of Sonora and/or white club.

Western white: Wheat of Class V, consisting of more than 10 per cent of white club or Sonora, either singly or in combination.

Class VI: Mixed wheat; including any mixture of wheat not provided for in classes I to V.

GRADE REQUIREMENTS

NOTE.—In all classes, wheat of grades Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall be cool and sweet, and of grade No. 5 shall be cool, but may be musty or slightly sour.

Sample grade, in all classes, includes wheat which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except of smut, garlic, or wild onions, or is very sour, or is heating, hot, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

Hard red spring (dark northern spring, northern spring and red spring):

	*1	2	3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs	58	57	55	53	50
Maximum per cent of—					
Moisture	14	14.5	15	16	16
Foreign material other than dockage†..	1	2	3	5	7
Matter other than cereal grains	0.5	1	2	3	5
Damaged kernels†..	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged kernels	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0
Wheat other than hard red spring†..	5	10	10	10	10
Common white, white club and/or durum	2	5	10	10	10

*The grade established in May, 1924, No. 1 hard spring, must consist of 85 per cent or more of dark, hard and vitreous kernels, and must have a minimum test weight per bushel of 60 lbs; otherwise the requirements are the same as for No. 1 dark northern spring. †Totals.

Durum (amber durum, durum and red durum):

	1	2	3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum per cent of—					
Moisture	14	14.5	15	16	16
Foreign material other than dockage*..	1	2	3	5	7
Matter other than cereal grains	0.5	1	2	3	5
Damaged kernels*..	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged kernels	0.1	0.2	0.5	1	3
Wheat other than durum*	5	10	10	10	10
Common white, white club and/or soft red winter	2	5	10	10	10

*Totals.

NOTE.—No. 1 amber durum and No. 1 durum may not contain more than 5 per cent of red durum.

Hard red winter (dark hard winter, hard winter and yellow hard winter):

	1	2	3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum per cent of—					
Moisture	13.5	14	14.5	15.5	15.5
Foreign material other than dockage*..	1	2	3	5	7
Matter other than cereal grains	0.5	1	2	3	5
Damaged kernels*..	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged kernels	0.1	0.2	0.5	1	3
Wheat other than hard red winter*..	5	10	10	10	10
Durum	2	5	10	10	10

*Totals.

Soft red winter (red winter and western red):

	1	2	3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum per cent of—					
Moisture	13.5	14	14.5	15.5	15.5
Foreign material other than dockage*..	1	2	3	5	7
Matter other than cereal grains	0.5	1	2	3	5
Damaged kernels*..	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged kernels	0.1	0.2	0.5	1	3
Wheat other than common white*....	5	10	10	10	10
Durum	2	3	10	10	10

*Totals.

White wheat (hard white, soft white and western white):

	1	2	3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum per cent of—					
Moisture	13.5	14	14.5	15.5	15.5
Foreign material other than dockage*..	1	2	3	5	7
Matter other than cereal grains	0.5	1	2	3	5
Damaged kernels*..	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged kernels	0.1	0.2	0.5	1	3
Wheat other than soft red winter*...	5	10	10	10	10
Durum	2	3	10	10	10

*Totals.

Mixed wheat shall be graded according to each of the grade requirements common to all of the subclasses of the class of the wheat which predominates over each other class in the mixture, except that all of the grade requirements in any subclass as to the maximum percentage of other wheat or other varieties of wheat shall be disregarded. The grade designation of mixed wheat shall, except in the case of mixed durum, include, successively, in the order named, the number of the grade or the words "sample grade," as the case may be, the words "mixed wheat," and, in the order of its predominance, the name and approximate percentage of each class of wheat which constitutes 10 per cent or more of the mixture, but if only one class exceeds 10 per cent of the mixture, the name and approximate percentage of that class shall be added to the grade designation followed by the name and approximate percentage of at least one other class.

Mixed durum shall be mixed wheat consisting of 70 per centum or more of durum wheat other than the variety red durum, and may contain not more than 5 per centum of soft red winter and white wheat, singly or combined. Mixed durum shall be graded according to the requirements of the grades for mixed wheat. The grade designation of mixed durum wheat shall be mixed durum, preceded by the number of the grade, or the words "sample grade," as the case may be.

Treated wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standard applicable to such wheat if it were not treated, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, its grade designation a statement indicating the kind of treatment.

Garlicky wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standard applicable to such wheat if it were not garlicky, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, its grade designation the word "garlicky."

The regulations provide that "unless issued for an export shipment, in the case of wheat graded 'garlicky' on account of the presence of garlic or wild onion bulblets, there shall be stated in the space for 'remarks' the approximate quantity of garlic or wild onion bulblets present, using the following terms: 'light garlicky,' 'medium garlicky,' or 'heavy garlicky'; 'light garlicky' is defined to mean garlic or wild onion bulblets in an amount equal to one to three bulblets, inclusive, in 1,000 grams; 'medium garlicky' to mean bulblets in an amount equal to 4 to 15 bulblets, inclusive, and 'heavy garlicky' to mean bulblets in an amount equal to more than 15 bulblets in 1,000 grams.

Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the method described either in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).

(a) Before the determination of smut dockage, as provided in this paragraph, the wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standard applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty, except that smut balls shall not be considered as foreign material other than dockage. The loss in weight caused by the removal of smut from the wheat shall be ascertained by scouring, washing, or otherwise, and shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain free from dockage. The percentage so calculated shall be stated in terms of whole per cent and half per cent. A fraction of a per cent when equal to, or greater than, a half shall be treated as a half, and when less than a half shall be disregarded. The percentage of the smut dockage, so calculated and stated, shall be added to the grade designation preceding the statement of dockage, if any.

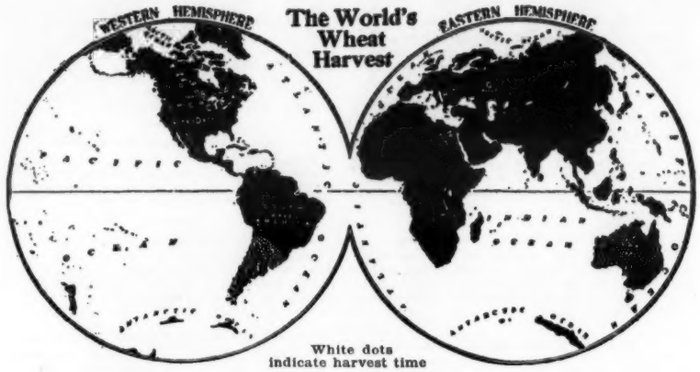
(b) Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standard applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty, except that smut balls shall not be considered as foreign material other than dockage, and when the amount of smut present is so great that any one or more of the grade requirements of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, cannot be applied accurately, the wheat shall be classified as sample grade. For all grades there shall be added to and made a part of the grade designation, preceding the statement of dockage, if any, the word "smutty."

CHICAGO—CONTRACT GRADES

On contracts for grain or flaxseed for future delivery the tender of a higher grade of the same kind of grain or flaxseed than the one contracted for shall be deemed sufficient. For delivery on and after Oct. 1, 1925, all contracts made for wheat, unless otherwise specified, shall be understood as for contract wheat, and on such contracts a tender of the following described grades of wheat in such proportions as may be convenient to the seller, but in no case an amount less than 1,000 bus of any one grade in one elevator, shall be deemed a valid tender at the price differences mentioned in the following schedule: No. 1 hard spring, at 2c per bu over contract price; No. 1 dark hard winter, at 1½c per bu over contract price; No. 1 dark northern spring, at 1c per bu over contract price; No. 2 dark hard winter, at ½c per bu over contract price; No. 1 hard winter, No. 2 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 2 yellow hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 2 red winter, No. 1 northern spring, at contract price; No. 2 dark northern spring, at 2c per bu under contract price; No. 2 northern spring, at 3c per bu under contract price; No. 3 dark hard winter, No. 3 hard winter, No. 3 yellow hard winter, No. 3 red winter, at 5c per bu under contract price.

All contracts for corn, unless otherwise specified, shall be understood as for contract corn, and on such contracts a tender of the following described grades of corn in such proportions as may be convenient to the seller, but in no case an amount less than 1,000 bus of any one grade in one elevator, shall be deemed a valid tender at the price differences mentioned in the following schedule: No. 1 white, No. 2 white, No. 1 yellow, No. 2 yellow, at ½c per bu over contract price; No. 1 mixed, No. 2 mixed, at contract price; No. 3 white, No. 3 yellow, at 2c per bu under contract price; No. 3 mixed, at 2½c per bu under contract price; No. 4 white, No. 4 yellow, at 4½c per bu under contract price; No. 4 mixed, at 5c per bu under contract price; provided, that No. 4

January



1928

NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

ROLLER mill invented by Jacob Sulzberger of Switzerland. 1833.

United States bakers ask for the use of the word "clear" for second grades. 1895.

Fraternity of Operative Millers organized. 1896.

Drawback regulations covering the milling of imported wheat first issued. 1905.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals decides bleached flour case in favor of process. 1913.

German government seizes all stocks of grain and its products within the empire. 1915.

Flour mills of Canada placed under license system. 1918.

United States standards for bread became effective. 1923.

Dust explosion in the plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. at Pekin, Ill., causing the death of 42 employees and property loss of $1,000,000. 1924.

Boston Grain and Flour Exchange organized. 1926.

Agricultural experts inaugurate campaign to check the ravages of smut in the Northwest. 1926.

Articles filed for the incorporation of the Ward Food Products Corporation. 1926.

H. L. Beecher, president of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn., was appointed chairman of the board of the Millers' National Federation. 1927.

Francois Robyns, Belgian flour importer, died. 1927.

Day of the Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Day of the Week		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
Minneapolis	Sun Rises H.M.	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 29	7 29	7 29	7 29	7 28	7 28	7 28	7 27	7 27	7 26	7 26	7 25	7 24	7 24	7 23	7 22	7 22	7 21	7 21	7 20	7 18	7 17	7 16	7 15
Mean Time	Sun Sets H.M.	4 38	4 39	4 40	4 41	4 42	4 43	4 44	4 45	4 46	4 47	4 48	4 49	4 50	4 51	4 53	4 54	4 55	4 56	4 57	4 59	5 0	5 1	5 2	5 4	5 5	5 6	5 7	5 9	5 10	5 11	5 13

corn can be delivered only during the months of November, December, January and February.

All contracts for oats, unless otherwise specified, shall be understood as for contract oats, and on such contracts a tender of the following described grades of oats, in such proportions as may be convenient to the seller, but in no case an amount less than 1,000 bus of any one grade in one elevator, shall be deemed a valid tender: No. 2 white, at contract price; No. 1 white, at ½c per bu premium; No. 3 white, at 1½c per bu discount.

All contracts for rye, unless otherwise specified, shall be understood as for contract rye, and on such contracts a tender of the following described grades of rye, in such proportions as may be convenient to the seller, but in no case an amount less than 1,000 bus of any one grade in one elevator, shall be deemed a valid tender: No. 1 rye, No. 2 rye, at contract price; No. 3 rye, at 5c per bu under contract price.

All contracts for barley, unless otherwise specified, shall be understood as for contract barley, and on such contracts a tender of the following described grades of barley, in such proportions as may be convenient to the seller, but in no case an amount less than 1,000 bus of any one grade in one elevator, shall be deemed a valid tender; special No. 2 barley, at contract price; No. 1 barley, at 2c bu over contract price.

WHEAT GRADES APPLICABLE IN WESTERN CANADA

The grades of wheat described hereunder are those provided in the revised Canada grain act of 1925 for the western inspection division of Canada, that is, from Port Arthur and Fort William westward:

SPRING WHEAT

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat equal in value to Marquis wheat; shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 62 lbs to the bu; shall contain 75 per cent of hard red vitreous kernels.

No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat equal in value to Marquis wheat; shall be well matured and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 lbs to the bu and practically free of damaged kernels and foreign grains; shall contain 60 per cent of hard red vitreous kernels.

No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall consist of hard red spring wheat, equal in value to Marquis wheat; shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 lbs to the bu, and shall contain 45 per cent of hard red vitreous kernels; or may be composed of soft varieties of red spring wheat, which shall be sound, reasonably clean, weighing not less than 60 lbs to the bu, and contain 60 per cent of red kernels; may contain amber or red durum wheat, singly or in combination, up to 1 per cent.

No. 3 Manitoba northern wheat shall consist of red spring wheat varieties which are excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage; shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, of fair milling quality, weighing not less than 57 lbs to the bu, and may contain amber or red durum, singly or in combination up to 3 per cent.

No. 1 wheat rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs.

No. 2 wheat rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs.

No. 3 wheat and lower grades rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs: Provided, that wheat which is inspected No. 3 northern scoured, or lower, may be graded in such regular grade, not higher than No. 3, as the inspector determines.

Grain inspected as "no grade" for moisture and dried may be graded as dried of the grade to which it belongs or as straight grade, in the discretion of the inspector.

No. 3 wheat and lower grades inspected as "no grade" for moisture and dried shall be graded as dried of the grade to which it belongs: Provided, that wheat which is inspected No. 3 northern dried, or lower, may be graded in such regular grade, not higher than No. 3 northern, as the inspector determines.

WINTER WHEAT

No. 1 Alberta red winter wheat shall be hard pure red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 lbs to the bu.

No. 2 Alberta red winter wheat shall be hard red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 lbs to the bu.

No. 3 Alberta red winter wheat shall include hard red winter wheat not clean enough nor sound enough to be graded No. 2, weighing not less than 57 lbs to the bu.

No. 1 Alberta white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 lbs to the bu.

No. 2 Alberta white winter wheat shall be white winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 58 lbs to the bu.

No. 3 Alberta white winter wheat shall include white winter wheat not clean enough or sound enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 56 lbs to the bu.

No. 1 Alberta mixed winter wheat shall be red and white winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 61 lbs to the bu, and containing not less than 50 per cent red winter wheat.

No. 2 Alberta mixed winter wheat shall be red and white winter wheat mixed, sound, plump, clean, weighing not less than 59 lbs to the bu.

AMBER DURUM WHEAT

No. 1 Canada western amber durum wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 lbs to the bu and shall be composed of 75 per cent of hard amber colored kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 5 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat, nor more than 5 per cent of the variety of red durum.

No. 2 Canada western amber durum wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 60 lbs to the bu and shall be composed of 60 per cent of hard amber colored kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 10 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of red durum.

No. 3 Canada western amber durum wheat shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 lbs to the bu, and shall be composed of 45 per cent of hard amber colored kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 15 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of red durum.

No. 4 Canada western amber durum shall be reasonably clean, weighing not less than 55 lbs to the bu. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 20 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of red durum.

No. 5 Canada western amber durum wheat shall be reasonably clean, weighing not less than 53 lbs to the bu. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 25 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of red durum.

All amber durum wheat which, from any cause, is unfit for the grade of No. 5, shall be graded No. 6 in the discretion of the inspector.

RED DURUM WHEAT

No. 1 Canada western red durum wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 61 lbs to the bu. It shall be composed of red durum or common durum which contains over 10 per cent of red durum, and may contain up to 5 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

No. 2 Canada western red durum wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 59 lbs to the bu. It shall be composed of red durum or common durum which contains over 10 per cent of red durum, and may contain up to 10 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

No. 3 Canada western red durum wheat shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 57 lbs to the bu. It shall be composed of red durum or common durum which contains over 10 per cent of red durum, and may contain up to 15 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

CANADA WESTERN KOTA WHEAT

No. 1 Canada western kota wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 61 lbs to the bu. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 3 per cent of amber durum or red durum.

No. 2 Canada western kota wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 59 lbs to the bu. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 4 per cent of amber durum or red durum.

No. 3 Canada western kota wheat shall be composed of kota wheat which is excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage from frost or other causes. It shall be reasonably sound and clean, weighing not less than 57 lbs to the bu. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 5 per cent of amber durum or red durum.

GARNET WHEAT

In November, 1927, the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada decided that Garnet wheat should not be graded higher than No. 2 northern on account of its color; this ruling to hold, pending the investigations of L. H. Newman, chief cerealist for the Dominion government.

Kansas City—Contract Grades

All contracts made for wheat shall be understood as for contract wheat, and on such contracts a tender of No. 1 dark hard winter wheat, No. 1 hard winter wheat, No. 1 yellow hard winter wheat, No. 2 dark hard winter wheat, No. 2 hard winter wheat or No. 2 yellow hard winter wheat shall be deemed a valid tender; provided, however, that No. 3 dark hard winter wheat, No. 3 hard winter wheat, or No. 3 hard yellow winter wheat may be tendered on contract at a reduction of 3c bu from the contract price.

All contracts for corn shall be understood as for contract corn, and on such contracts a tender of No. 1 mixed corn, No. 1 white corn, No. 1 yellow corn, No. 2 mixed corn, No. 2 white corn or No. 2 yellow corn shall be deemed a valid tender; provided, however, that No. 3 mixed corn, No. 3 white corn or No. 3 yellow corn may be tendered on contract at a reduction of 2½c bu from the contract price.

All contracts made for oats shall be understood as for contract oats, and on such contracts a tender of No. 3 white oats, testing 36 lbs or better per bu, shall be deemed a valid tender; provided, however, that No. 1 white oats or No. 2 white oats may be tendered on contract at a premium of 1½c bu over the contract price.

Minneapolis—Waterpower

The waterpower at Minneapolis, furnished by the Mississippi River, represents a total of 57,000 h-p.

Of this, 35,000 h-p is developed at the upper and original dam. At the Hennepin Island power house, 12,000 h-p is obtained, and at the lower dam, the power from which is sold to the street railway, the power is 10,000 h-p. Each millpower equals 75 theoretical h-p.

The average head of water available to the flour mills is 48 feet. The current rental per millpower for water is $1,000 per year.

A millpower (75 h-p) is supposed to furnish sufficient power to produce 160 to 180 bbls of flour in 24 hours.

The maximum head at the falls is 50 feet.

ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS OF MILLERS AND FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS

American Association of Cereal Chemists

President, Leslie R. Olsen, Minneapolis, Minn; vice president, C. E. Mangels, Fargo, N. D; secretary-treasurer, R. K. Durham, Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo; editor of Cereal Chemistry, Dr. C. H. Bailey, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

American Corn Millers' Federation

President, Carroll Thibault, Little Rock, Ark; vice presidents, T. R. Hillard, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and W. N. Adams, Arkadelphia, Ark; secretary-treasurer, Reynier Van Evera, 709 Victor Building, Kansas City, Mo.

American Feed Manufacturers' Association

President, W. E. Suits, Chicago, Ill; first vice president, E. B. Savage, Minneapolis, Minn; second vice president, W. R. Smith-Vanis, Memphis, Tenn; third vice president, C. A. Coddington, Cayuga, N. Y; treasurer, W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis; traffic manager, R. M. Field, Chicago, Ill; secretary, L. F. Brown, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Association of Feed Control Officials

President, P. H. Smith, Amherst, Mass; vice president, G. S. Fraps, College Station, Texas; secretary-treasurer, L. E. Bopst, College Park, Md.

Association of Operative Millers

President, Major S. Howe, Buffalo, N. Y; vice president, Charles E. Robinson, Ogden, Utah; treasurer, W. C. Dunn, Independence, Mo; secretary, M. P. Dillon, 203 Postal Telegraph Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Baltimore Flour Club

President, Charles M. Trueheart; vice president, Wilbur Behymer; treasurer, S. G. Erdman; secretary, Charles Minnigerode, 416 Professional Building, Baltimore.

Blue Ridge Millers' Association

President, Stanley Kline, Boonesboro, Md; vice president, S. H. Rogers, Washington, D. C; treasurer, John Nicodemus, Walkersville, Md; secretary, W. L. Spurrier, Mount Airy Milling Co., Mount Airy, Md.

Canadian National Millers Association

President, R. R. Dobell, Montreal, Que; first vice president, C. H. G. Short, Montreal, Que; second vice president, W. H. McCarthy, Toronto, Ont; secretary, J. L. V. Mallette, 510 Coristine Building, Montreal, Que; directors, W. A. Black, Montreal; W. W. Hutchison, Montreal; G. A. Macdonald, Peterborough; Thomas Williamson, Montreal; R. A. Thompson, Lynden; A. R. Macdonald, Toronto; J. J. Page, Toronto; R. J. Pinchin, Midland; Charles Ritz, Montreal; D. Eric Treharne, Calgary, Alta; A. P. Walker, New York, N. Y; A. C. McLeod, Stratford; J. A. McDonald, Valleyfield.

Central Missouri Millers' Club

President, J. H. Dulle, Jefferson City; vice president, A. C. Harter, Sedalia; secretary-treasurer, Carl E. Bolte, Slater.

Central States Millers' Association

Executive committee: M. N. Mennel, Toledo, Ohio, chairman; J. W. Enright, Toledo, Ohio, chairman of the transportation committee; W. W. Suckow, Franklin, Ind., treasurer; David E. Stott, Detroit, Mich; Frank Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Chicago Flour Club

President, C. C. Anthon; vice president, Harry Korzeniewski; secretary-treasurer, S. O. Werner, 166 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Cincinnati Flour Club

President, C. B. Nieman; vice president, Theobald Felss; treasurer, Ralph Groff; secretary, H. H. Wurtz, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Cincinnati.

Detroit Flour Club

President, E. D. Paddack; secretary-treasurer, George E. Watson, 148 East Woodbridge Street, Detroit.

The Dominion Millers' Association

President, T. L. Wood, Brantford; first vice president, J. G. Wolverton, St. Marys; second vice president, W. E. Treleaven, Lucknow; secretary-treasurer, C. B. Watts, 1801 Royal Bank Building, Toronto.

Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants

President, W. S. Van Dersee, Albany, N. Y; vice president, A. J. Thompson, Wycombe, Pa; treasurer, Frank T. Benjamin, box 752, Canastota, N. Y; secretary, Wilbur A. Stannard, 48 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Farmers Grain Dealers Association of North Dakota

President, A. M. Thompson, Cogswell; vice president, J. R. Maddock; secretary, P. A. Lee, 517-18 National Bank Building, Grand Forks.

Flour Club of Philadelphia

President, Edward Knighton; vice president, C. R. Troutner; treasurer, S. B. Millenson; secretary, M. O. Oliver, 2410 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Grain Dealers' National Association

President, C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb; first vice president, A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass; second vice president, John S. Green, Louisville, Ky; secretary-treasurer, Charles Quinn, Gardner Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Indiana Grain Dealers' Association

President, W. M. Moore, Covington; vice president, E. E. Elliott, Muncie; treasurer, Bert A. Boyd, Indianapolis; secretary, Charles B. Riley, 600 Board of Trade, Indianapolis.

Indiana Millers' Association

President, F. Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg; vice president, W. L. Sparks, Terre Haute; secretary-treasurer, Charles B. Riley, 600 Board of Trade, Indianapolis.

Kansas City Flour and Feed Club

President, Frank M. Cole; vice president, C. M. Hardenbergh; treasurer, R. Van Evera; secretary, Harvey E. Yantis, 614 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Grain Dealers' Association

President, H. R. Rhodes, Colony; vice president, H. B. Wheaton, Hugoton; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Smiley, 315 Mulvane Building, Topeka.

Kentucky Millers' Club

President, John Moore, Lancaster; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Morrison, Lexington Roller Mills Co., Inc., Lexington.

Michigan State Millers' Association

President, Charles Doyle, Lowell; vice president, E. E. Harris, Mount Pleasant; secretary, W. B. Thoman, Thoman Milling Co., Lansing.

Mill and Elevator Fieldmen's Association

President, A. O. Hodges, Kansas City, Mo; treasurer, F. S. Rexford, Wichita, Kansas; secretary, H. C. Lee, 230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Minneapolis Millers' Club

President, Bernhard Gerlach, Red Wing; vice president, C. C. Bovey, Minneapolis; secretary-treasurer, R. T. Beatty, 118 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis.

Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Illinois

President, H. B. Sparks, Alton; first vice president, George S. Milnor, Alton; second vice president, Julius Postel, Mascoutah; secretary-treasurer, G. A. McKinney, 320 Easton Street, Alton.

Milwaukee Flour Club

President, Philip Orth, Jr; vice president, Max E. Marquardt; secretary-treasurer, L. E. Meyer, 405 Broadway, Milwaukee.

Minnesota Millers' Club

President, H. C. Ervin, St. Cloud; vice president, J. J. Padden, Crookston; treasurer, W. M. Parker, Sauk Center; secretary, L. H. Pinney, 308 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis.

Missouri Grain Dealers' Association

President, A. C. Harter, Sedalia; vice president, H. H. Green, Pattonsburg; treasurer, W. W. Pollock, Mexico; secretary, D. L. Boyer, 508 Planters' Building, St. Louis.

National Federated Flour Clubs

President, A. P. Cole, Pittsburgh, Pa; vice president, Edward Knighton, Philadelphia, Pa; treasurer, Walter Quackenbush, New York; secretary, F. W. Colquhoun, 45 West Forty-fifth Street, New York.

National Macaroni Manufacturers Association

President, Henry Mueller, Jersey City, N. J; first vice president, John Ravarino, St. Louis, Mo; treasurer, L. E. Cuneo, Connellsville, Pa; secretary, M. J. Donna, P. O. Drawer No. 1, Braidwood, Ill.

Nebraska Millers' Association

President, F. J. Zwonechek, Wilber; vice president, Guy L. Cooper, Humboldt; secretary-treasurer, J. N. Campbell, 824-36 First National Bank Building, Omaha.

New York Flour Club, Inc.

President, Edward F. Siney; vice president, H. G. Spear; treasurer, James Haffenberg; secretary, Walter Quackenbush, 33 Beaver Street, New York.

New York State Millers' Association

President, W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia; vice president, C. H. Cochran, Buffalo; treasurer, M. L. Walldorff, Olean; secretary, Fred E. Pond, 823 Chamber of Commerce Building, Buffalo.

North Pacific Millers' Association

President, H. V. Jackson, Tacoma, Wash; vice president, E. H. Leonard, Waitsburg, Wash; secretary-treasurer and traffic manager, R. D. Lytle, Box 1504, Tacoma, Wash.

Northwest Spring Wheat Millers' Club

President, Frank J. Allen, Winona; vice president, D. D. Davis, Minneapolis; treasurer, H. H. King, Minneapolis; secretary, C. T. Vandenover, Security Building, Minneapolis.

Northwestern Grain Dealers' Association

President, George Paulson, Cascade, Mont; vice president, Otto Paulson, Havre, Mont; treasurer, A. J. Maly, Great Falls, Mont; secretary, S. Swearingen, 434 Ford Building, Great Falls, Mont.

Ohio Millers' State Association

President, C. E. Studer, Apple Creek; vice president, W. W. Wickersham, Blanchester; secretary-treasurer, Frank H. Tanner, 205 Wilson Avenue, Columbus.

Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association

President, A. R. Hacker, Enid; vice president, Harry Hunter, Okarche; secretary-treasurer, C. F. Prouty, Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma Millers' Association

President, Karl E. Humphrey, El Reno; treasurer, L. E. Davy, Oklahoma City; secretary, Frank Foltz, 505 Grain Exchange Building, Oklahoma City.

Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Association

President, Richard J. Stephens, Spokane; vice presidents, F. S. Roberts, Portland, Oregon, and Phil Benedict, Seattle, Wash; secretary, R. H. Stephens, 608 Peyton Building, Spokane, Wash.

Pennsylvania Millers' State Association

President, H. C. W. Patterson, Saltsburg; first vice president, Robert Miner, Wilkes-Barre; second vice president, C. M. Stickell, Hagerstown, Md; treasurer, E. J. Esheiman, Lancaster; secretary, B. F. Isenberg, 206 Sixth Street, Huntingdon.

Piedmont Millers' Association

President, Clarence M. Stickell, Hagerstown, Md; first vice president, A. O. Bray, North Wilkesboro, N. C; second vice president, S. H. Rogers, Washington, D. C; secretary-treasurer, S. F. Poindexter, P. O. Box 179, Richmond, Va.

Rice Millers' Association

President, L. M. Simon, Crowley, La; vice presidents, E. B. Roy, Stuttgart, Ark., R. H. Hancock, El Campo, Texas, and D. R. Bertaut, Crowley, La; secretary-treasurer, F. B. Wise, P. O. Box 1289, New Orleans, La.

St. Louis Flour Club

President, Joseph Leipman; vice president, P. J. McKenney; secretary-treasurer, Wayne G. Martin, Jr., 215 Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis.

St. Louis Grain Club

President, William T. Brooking; vice president, Fred C. Orthwein, Jr; secretary-treasurer, W. B. Christian, 216 Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis.

St. Louis Millers' Club

President, A. T. Leonhardt; vice president, A. L. Bernet; secretary-treasurer, Frank E. Eichler, 1033 Pierce Building, St. Louis.

Soft Wheat Millers' Association

President, C. T. Johnson, Mount Vernon, Ind; vice presidents, Robert R. Clark, St. Joseph, Mo., and Fred Borries, Louisville, Ky; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Strowd, Nashville, Tenn.

Southeastern Millers' Association

President, E. E. Laurent, Clarksville, Tenn; vice presidents, C. Powell Smith, Knoxville, Tenn., and Fred Borries, Louisville, Ky; treasurer, Miss Ruby Green, Nashville, Tenn; secretary, T. M. Chivington, 1527 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

Southern Illinois Millers' Association

President, A. D. Brubaker, Murphysboro; first vice president, A. L. Gilster, Chester; second vice president, C. G. Randall, Chester; secretary-treasurer, J. L. Grigg, Sparta, Ill.

Southern Minnesota Mills

President, G. M. Palmer, Mankato; vice president, W. B. Webb, Wabasha; treasurer, H. L. Beecher, New Ulm; secretary, C. T. Vandenover, Security Building, Minneapolis.

Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers' Association

President, G. G. Keith, Nashville, Tenn; vice president, A. T. Pennington, Memphis, Tenn; treasurer, W. A. Hall, Memphis, Tenn; secretary, E. P. MacNicol, 1828 Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Southwestern Millers' League

President, R. C. Sowden, Arkansas City, Kansas; first vice president, A. R. Kinney, Omaha, Neb; second vice president, T. L. Hoffman, Kansas City, Mo; third vice president, J. L. Ford, Shawnee, Okla; treasurer, H. G. Randall, Kansas City, Mo; chairman of traffic committee, C. M. Hardenbergh, Kansas City, Mo; commerce counsel, E. H. Hogueland, Topeka, Kansas; secretary, C. V. Topping, 712 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

United States Feed Distributors' Association

President, M. C. Burns, Buffalo, N. Y; vice presidents, D. G. Lowell and O. A. McCrea, Minneapolis, Minn; secretary-treasurer, D. J. Schuh, Cincinnati Board of Trade, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Washington Flour Club

President, R. H. Campbell; secretary-treasurer, H. L. Lord, Pier 11 A, Seattle, Wash.

Wisconsin Millers' Association

President, Fred Fisher, Waupaca; vice president, K. L. Burns, Watertown; secretary-treasurer, S. C. Northrop, Globe Milling Co., Watertown, Wis.

DULUTH—CONTRACT GRADES

On all contracts for grain for future delivery the grades are, unless otherwise specified:

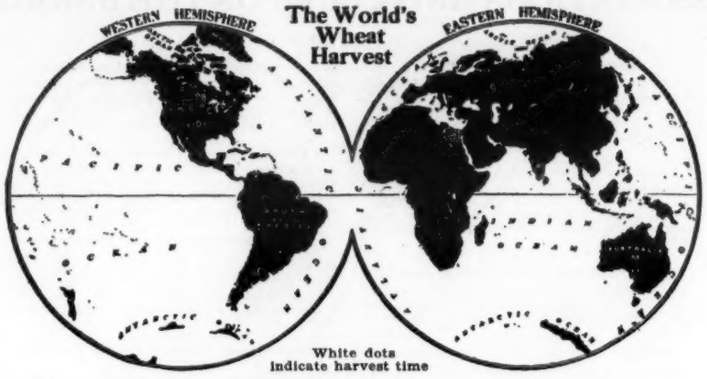
Spring wheat: No. 1 northern spring, contract grade, with No. 1 hard spring deliverable at 2c over contract price; No. 1 dark northern spring at 1c over; No. 2 dark northern spring at 2c under; No. 2 northern spring at 3c under.

Durum wheat: No. 2 amber durum, contract grade, with No. 1 durum deliverable at contract price; No. 1 amber durum, 2c over; No. 2 durum, 2c under; No. 3 amber durum, 4c under, and No. 3 durum, 6c under.

Mixed wheat is deliverable upon contracts for the future delivery of durum wheat as follows: No. 1 mixed, 4c under the contract price; No. 2 mixed, 6c under.

Winter wheat: The following grades are deliverable at the contract price: No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 2 dark hard winter, No. 1 hard winter, No. 2 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 2 yellow hard winter, No. 1 red winter and No. 2 red winter. The following grades are deliverable at 5c under the contract price: No. 3 dark hard winter, No. 3 hard winter, No. 3 yellow hard winter, No. 3 red winter, No. 1 hard white and No. 2 hard white. On contracts for future delivery of winter wheat the following grades of spring wheat are deliverable at the contract price: No. 1 dark northern, No. 2 dark northern, No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, No. 1 red spring and No. 2 red spring. The following grades are deliverable at 8c under the contract price:

February



1928

NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

WILLIAM C. EDGAR became connected with The Northwestern Miller. 1882.

Millers' National Federation organized. 1902.

W. H. Knox, first Kansas miller, died, Cottonwood Falls. 1905.

William H. Dunwoody, the first miller to export flour from Minneapolis, died, leaving estate valued at nearly $9,000,000. 1914.

Millers' Belgian Relief Movement; steamship South Point, carrying a cargo of flour contributed by American millers to relief of Belgian civil population, sailed from Philadelphia. 1915.

Julius Fleischmann, president of The Fleischmann Co., died suddenly while playing polo at Miami Beach, Fla. 1925.

Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin, introduced a resolution into the Senate, providing that the Federal Trade Commission be directed to investigate the production, distribution, transportation and sale of flour and bread, and report its findings. 1925.

Federal Trade Commission orders the Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago, to cease issuing publicity disparaging the wholesomeness of self-rising flour. 1926.

First recorded sale of flour by transatlantic radiophone made by the Mennel Milling Co., Toledo, Ohio, to Farquhar Bros., Glasgow, Scotland. Cost of call, $78. 1927.

The Northwestern Miller instituted its campaign to have the carrying charge enforced by the issue of a pamphlet entitled "The Expense of Delay," of which over 30,000 were distributed. 1927.

President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill after it had passed the House of Representatives and the Senate. 1927.

British bakers voted to spend $50,000 on a publicity campaign for bread. 1927.

Day of the Month		1	2	3	4	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Day of the Week		W	T	F	S	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W
Minneapolis Mean Time	Sun Rises H.M.	7 14	7 13	7 12	7 11	7 10	7 9	7 8	7 7	7 5	7 4	7 3	7 1	7 0	6 58	6 57	6 56	6 55	6 53	6 52	6 50	6 49	6 47	6 46	6 44	6 42	6 41	6 40	6 38	6 37
	Sun Sets H.M.	5 14	5 15	5 17	5 18	5 19	5 20	5 22	5 23	5 24	5 26	5 27	5 28	5 30	5 31	5 32	5 33	5 35	5 36	6 52	6 50	6 49	6 47	6 46	6 44	6 43	5 46	5 47	5 48	5 49

No. 3 dark northern, No. 3 northern and No. 3 red spring.

Flaxseed: No. 1 flaxseed, contract grade. Any flaxseed, wherever grown, that shall be graded No. 1 shall be deliverable at the contract price. No. 2 flaxseed, wherever grown, shall be deliverable at a penalty equal to 2 per cent of the contract price.

Barley: Special No. 2 barley, with No. 1 barley deliverable at 2c above the contract price; No. 2 5c and No. 3 8c under the contract price.

The grades of spring wheat, durum wheat, barley and flaxseed shall be as established by the State Board of Grain Appeals of the state of Minnesota.

Rye: No. 2, contract grade. No. 3 deliverable at 3c penalty.

All of the grades referred to in this section shall be as established by the State Board of Grain Appeals of the state of Minnesota or the Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission of Superior, Wis.

Upon all contracts for grain for future delivery, the tender of a higher grade of the same grain as the one contracted for shall be deemed sufficient.

MILLERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION

Officers, directors and committee members of the Millers' National Federation for the year ending with the annual meeting in 1928:

OFFICERS

President, Sydney Anderson, Washington, D. C.

Chairman of the Board, H. L. Beecher, New Ulm, Minn.

Vice chairmen, C. M. Jackman, Wichita, Kansas; G. M. Palmer, Mankato, Minn.

Secretary-treasurer, A. P. Husband, Chicago.

Traffic director, E. S. Wagner, Chicago.

Official counsel, Reed & Rogers, Chicago.

Commerce counsel, Herbert J. Campbell, Chicago.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H. L. Beecher, Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn; James F. Bell, Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn; F. E. Browder, Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn; Robert R. Clark, Aunt Jemima Mills Branch, The Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo; O. D. Fisher, Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash; J. L. Grigg, Eagle Milling Co., Sparta, Ill; W. L. Harvey, International Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn; H. S. Helm, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn; Robert Henkel, Commercial Milling Co., Detroit, Mich; Karl E. Humphrey, El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla; Frank Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind; C. T. Johnson, Home Mill & Grain Co., Mount Vernon, Ind; A. R. Kinney, Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Neb; Joseph LeCompte, Lexington Roller Mill Co., Lexington, Ky; B. W. Marr, the Gwinn Milling Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. R. McClave, Montana Flour Mills Co., Lewistown, Mont; J. B. McLemore, Model Mill Co., Inc., Johnson City, Tenn; Mark N. Mennel, the Mennel Milling Co., Toledo; L. B. Miller, the Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio; George S. Milnor, Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill; Thomas L. Moore, the Dunlop Mills, Richmond, Va; H. C. W. Patterson, Patterson Milling Co., Saltsburg, Pa; John S. Pillsbury, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn; Charles G. Randall, H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill; H. G. Randall, the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo; B. B. Sheffield, Big Diamond Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn; Carl W. Sims, Sims Milling Co., Frankfort, Ind; Ralph C. Sowden, the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kansas; George P. Urban, George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y; E. O. Wright, Wisconsin Milling Co., Menomonie, Wis; H. D. Yoder, Kansas City.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

H. L. Beecher, chairman, Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn; D. D. Davis, Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis; C. M. Hardenbergh, Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, Ind; Roy N. Bishop, Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco; Fred J. Lingham, Federal Mill & Elevator Co., Inc., Lockport, N. Y; Frank Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Roller Mills Co; Thomas L. Moore, Dunlop Mills, Richmond, Va; T. C. Thatcher, Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, Okla; L. A. Valier, Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis; B. W. Marr, Gwinn Milling Co., Columbus, Ohio.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Membership and Finance: Ralph C. Sowden, chairman, New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kansas; F. J. Allen, Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn; H. S. Helm, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis; J. B. McLemore, Model Mill Co., Inc., Johnson City, Tenn; H. L. Perrigo, Victor Flour Mills, Inc., Pittsford, N. Y; Carl W. Sims, Sims Milling Co., Frankfort, Ind; Jesse B. Smith, Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kansas; Carl B. Warkentin, Midland Flour Milling Co., Kansas City.

Package Differentials: Charles T. Olson, chairman, Commander Mill Co., Minneapolis; George A. Amendt, Amendt Milling Co., Monroe, Mich; A. E. Bernet, Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis; Edgar H. Evans, Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind; J. L. Grigg, Eagle Milling Co., Sparta, Ill; M. E. Humphrey, Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Okla; D. A. Pattullo, Crown Mills, Portland, Oregon; John S. Pillsbury, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis; C. Powell Smith, J. Allen Smith & Co., Knoxville, Tenn; J. B. M. Wilcox, Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City.

Export Trade: R. F. Bausman, chairman, Washburn Crosby Co., New York; C. S. Coup, Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., Toledo; O. D. Fisher, Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle; Karl E. Humphrey, El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla; J. C. Koster, Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; A. E. Mallon, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis; B. J. Rothwell, Bay State Milling Co. and Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., Boston; H. D. Yoder, Kansas City.

Arbitration: Benjamin J. Stockman, chairman, Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn; A. Alexander, Columbia River Milling Co., Wilbur, Wash; Charles Doyle, King Milling Co., Lowell, Mich; Lee F. Graybill, the Warwick Co., Massillon, Ohio; C. C. Kelly, William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kansas; Orrin O. Lake, Ewart & Lake, Inc., Groveland, N. Y.

Insurance: C. B. Jenkins, chairman, Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, Ind; L. H. Hale, Jonathan Hale & Sons, Ionia, Mich; W. C. Helm, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis; Julius Postel, Ph. H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill; B. B. Sheffield, Commander-Larabee Corporation, Minneapolis; E. T. Stanard, Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis; T. C. Thatcher, Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Feedstuffs: A. R. Kinney, chairman, Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Neb; W. V. Hamilton, William Hamilton & Son, Inc., Caledonia, N. Y; Martin Huber, Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill; C. M. Jackman, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas; D. G. Lowell, Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis; O. A. McCrea, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis.

Flour Definitions and Standards: James F. Bell, chairman, Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis; C. S. Heiston, Gwinn Milling Co., Columbus, Ohio; Ralph S. Herman, Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; Fred J. Lingham, Federal Mill & Elevator Co., Inc., Lockport, N. Y; A. C. Loring, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis.

Transportation: Mark N. Mennel, chairman, Mennel Milling Co., Toledo; Frank Kell, Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Texas; C. A. Lahey, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; M. H. Strothman, Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis; C. V. Topping, Southwestern Millers' League, Kansas City; L. A. Valier, Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis; C. T. Vandenover, Southern Minnesota Mills, Minneapolis; E. S. Wagner, ex officio, Millers' National Federation, Chicago.

Grain Standardization and Inspection: C. M. Hardenbergh, chairman, Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City; William Chreste, Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky; A. V. Imbs, J. F. Imbs Milling Co., St. Louis; Fred J. Lingham, Federal Mill & Elevator Co., Inc., Lockport, N. Y; Walter H. Mills, Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis; J. C. Murray, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; Richard Swartz, New Ulm Roller Mills Co., New Ulm, Minn.

Legislation: Thomas L. Moore, chairman, Dunlop Mills, Richmond, Va; John Crosby, Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis; Roger S. Hurd, Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas; L. B. Miller, Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio; H. C. W. Patterson, Patterson Milling Co., Saltsburg, Pa; John A. Sim, Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., New York; W. L. Sparks, Sparks Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind; E. C. Stott, David Stott Flour Mills, Detroit, Mich; George P. Urban, George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo.

Sales Contract: F. J. Allen, chairman, Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn; E. C. Andrews, Hall Milling Co., St. Louis; J. W. Cain, Midland Flour Milling Co., Kansas City; L. C. Chase, United Mills Corporation, Grafton, Ohio; H. W. Files, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis; E. H. Leonard, Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., Waitsburg, Wash; R. Ward Magill, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas; W. B. Webb, Wabasha Roller Mill Co., Wabasha, Minn.

Crop Improvements: R. W. Goodell, chairman, King Midas Mill Co., Minneapolis; Rudolph A. Goerz, Goerz Flour Mills Co., Newton, Kansas; C. H. Koenigsmark, Monroe Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill; Ferd. P. Meyer, Meyer Milling Co., St. Louis; J. K. Smith, Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco.

Future Trading: H. G. Randall, chairman, Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; P. D. McMillan, Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis; C. M. Hardenbergh, Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City; B. J. Rothwell, Bay State Milling Co. and Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., Boston; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, Ind; Sydney Anderson, ex officio, 616 Mills Building, Washington, D. C; George S. Milnor, Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill.

Cost Accounting: D. S. Jackman, chairman, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas; H. A. Berkemeyer, Hall Milling Co., St. Louis; W. R. Bow, Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash; L. O. Bracy, Amendt Milling Co., Monroe, Mich; H. A. Bullis, Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis; Richard P. Johnson, J. Allen Smith & Co., Knoxville, Tenn; R. R. McCreight, Midland Flour Milling Co., Kansas City; H. L. Perrigo, Victor Flour Mills, Inc., Pittsford, N. Y.; J. G. Schmitz, Plant Flour Mills Co., St. Louis; G. H. Spaeth, Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn; J. D. Walberg, Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco.

Sales: Harold R. Ward, chairman, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis; A. B. Anderson, Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas; John W. Burns, Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis; F. P. Cooke, Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky; Stewart P. Elliott, Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco; Howard W. Files, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis; Richard A. Hoyt, Tennant & Hoyt Co., Lake City, Minn; Harry F. Marsh, International Milling Co., Minneapolis; J. B. McLemore, Model Mill Co., Inc., Johnson City, Tenn; John A. Reis, Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind; John A. Sim, Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., New York; E. A. Weaver, B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Chicago; J. B. M. Wilcox, Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City.

LEADING ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS OF THE BAKING INDUSTRY

Allied Trades of the Baking Industry

President, J. A. Lee, New York; vice president, J. G. Parry, Cincinnati; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Van Cleef, 419 Plum Street, Cincinnati.

Allied Trades of the Baking Industry of Canada

President, R. H. D. Sim, Toronto, Ont; first vice president, W. R. Finkle, Toronto, Ont; second vice president, T. E. Loudon, Toronto, Ont; treasurer, H. W. Patrick, Toronto, Ont; secretary, W. E. Floody, 73 Richmond Street, Toronto, Ont.

American Bakers Association

President, Henry Stude, Chicago; first vice president, L. A. Schillinger, Baltimore; second vice president, Glenn O. Garber, Frederick, Md; treasurer, M. Lee Marshall, Chicago; secretary, Dr. L. A. Rumsey, 1135 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago.

American Institute of Baking

President, Henry Stude; treasurer, M. Lee Marshall; secretary, George E. Dean, Union Steel Products Co., Albion, Mich. (Headquarters of Institute at 1135 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago.)

American Society of Bakery Engineers

President, E. B. Price, Louisville, Ky; first vice president, E. B. Nicolait, New York; second vice president, Frank M. Grout, Atlanta; secretary-treasurer, V. E. Marx, 1135 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Associated Bakers of America, Retail and Wholesale

President, Charles F. Pfeffer, Louisville, Ky; first vice president, Gustave A. Wilde, Pittsburgh; second vice president, Joseph T. Fischer, Milwaukee; third vice president, William Glaser, St. Paul; treasurer, George Geissler, Joliet, Ill; financial secretary, B. E. Nehls, Chicago; secretary, John M. Hartley, room 1122, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Associated Bakers of Illinois

President, George E. Wuller, Belleville; vice president, Rome Boekenhoff, Quincy; treasurer, George Geissler, Joliet; secretary, George Chussler, Jr., 360 N. Michigan Avenue, room 1122, Chicago.

Associated Bakers of Minnesota

President, William Glaser, St. Paul; vice president, Joe Hofer, Minneapolis; financial secretary, E. H. Braunig, St. Paul; treasurer, Al Tweelings, Minneapolis; secretary, J. A. Janovec, 3724 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis.

Bakers' Association of Oregon, Inc.

President and general manager, A. Y. Hemming, 610 Henry Building, Portland, Oregon; vice president, T. M. Finch; secretary, Neva Webb.

Bakers Club, Inc.

President, M. Lee Marshall; vice presidents, Earl A. Cox and G. Warren Wheeler; treasurer, E. B. Keirstead; secretary, F. A. Lyon, 17 East Forty-first Street, New York.

Bakery Equipment Manufacturers' Association

President, Paul M. Esselborn, Cincinnati; vice president, Harry Lockwood, Cincinnati; treasurer, J. C. Emley, New York; secretary, John M. Van Houten, Beacon, N. Y.

Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Association

President, C. A. Bowman, Denver, Colo; vice president, A. J. Zimmerman, Milwaukee, Wis; treasurer, H. R. Templeton, Buffalo, N. Y; secretary, R. T. Stokes, 90 West Broadway, New York.

Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada

President, J. J. Dutton, Peterborough, Ont; first vice president, W. J. McGroarty, Toronto, Ont; treasurer, J. W. Brandon, Toronto, Ont; secretary, H. E. Trent, 96 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ont.

Chicago Master Bakers' Association

President, Peter Redler; vice president, Joseph Herzinger; treasurer, George Stroh; financial secretary, B. E. Nehls; secretary, George Chussler, Jr., 360 N. Michigan Avenue, room 1122, Chicago.

Indiana Bakers' Association

President, J. A. Zeller, Shelbyville; vice president, Paul Brickley, Hartford City; treasurer, V. C. Vanderbilt, Indianapolis; secretary-manager, C. P. Ehlers, 425 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis.

Iowa Bakers' Association

President, Louis Kautz, Muscatine; vice president, James Johnstone, Boone; treasurer, G. F. Brems, Cedar Rapids; secretary, C. O. Schweikhardt, 1623 South Main Street, Burlington.

Kansas Bakers' Association

President, Henry Brinkman, Lawrence; vice presidents, Frank Rushton, Kansas City, Oscar Sutorius, Newton, L. R. Jones, Lyons, Clyde Alexander, Parsons; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Chase, Jr., P. O. Box 307, Topeka.

Kentucky Master Bakers' Association

President, Theodore Vonbokern, Louisville; vice president, S. W. Burke, Junction City; treasurer, F. Kapfhammer, Louisville; secretary, R. F. Cobb, 616 South First Street, Louisville.

Master Bakers' Association of Idaho

President, S. J. Keyes, Boise; vice president, Nels Westby; secretary-treasurer, August J. Stephan, 922 Front Street, Boise.

Missouri Master Bakers' Association

President, William Markwardt, Joplin; vice presidents, Louis Klein, Moberly, and L. F. Streng, Columbia; secretary, Wayne G. Martin, Jr., 215 Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis.

National Association of Bakers' Supply Houses

President, B. B. Grenell, Chicago; vice president, T. F. Ferguson, Detroit, Mich; secretary-treasurer, D. W. Boyd, 304 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nebraska Master Bakers' Association

President, L. A. McThompson, Norfolk; vice presidents: eastern, Haroid LeMar, Omaha; southwestern, Earl Griffis, Hastings; northwestern, C. C. Jesse, Aurora; central, C. E. Masterman, Lincoln; northeastern, F. J. Wisceisen, Fremont; southeastern, H. C. Green, Auburn; treasurer, Charles Ortman, Omaha; secretary, H. L. Thompson, Crete Mills, Crete.

New England Bakers' Association

President, Justin Aubry, Pittsfield, Mass; general vice president, P. H. McManus, Dover, N. H; wholesale vice president, John Winialski, Hartford, Conn; retail vice president, Fred Darville, Sanford, Maine; treasurer, W. L. Durland, Boston, Mass; secretary, Walter Nissen, Portland, Maine; business manager, H. D. Likins, 465 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass.

New Jersey Bakers' Board of Trade, Inc.

President, Leonard Metz, Newark; vice president, Anton Mulley, Paterson; treasurer, William Cordes, Jersey City; secretary, Adolph Lang, 104 Lillie Street, Newark.

New York State Association of Manufacturing Retail Bakers

President, Maximillian Strasser; first vice president, W. Horscheler, Rochester; second vice president, Paul Seibold, Brooklyn; third vice president, Carl Kehlof, Buffalo; treasurer, Martin Keidel, Brooklyn; secretary, Rudolph Zink, 397 Willis Avenue, New York.

New York Bakers' Association, Inc.

President, Louis A. Wehle; vice presidents, C. E. Larsen, Ralph Kimmey, A. A. Rosenblum, Carl Kehlhof and C. R. Chesley; treasurer, E. B. Keirstead, New York; secretary, Frank A. Lyon, 17 East Forty-first Street, New York.

North Dakota Bakers' Association

President, H. E. Howland, Fargo; vice president, A. Thomte, Lisbon; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Williams, Williams Bakery, Fargo.

Ohio Bakers' Association

President, R. H. B. Whitefoot, Cincinnati; vice president, Verne Osborne, Piqua; treasurer, Frank H. Rolfes, Springfield; secretary, George A. Daut, 361 East Dunedin Road, Columbus.

Oklahoma Bakers' Association

President, O. B. Heck, Bartlesville; vice president, Charles Yost, Oklahoma City; secretary, C. G. Busken, 34 Harrison Avenue, Oklahoma City.

Pennsylvania Bakers' Association

President, Gerard R. Williams, Scranton; vice president, J. B. Dwyer, Erie; treasurer, G. W. Fisher, Huntingdon; secretary, C. C. Latus, 60 Methodist Building, Pittsburgh.

Potomac States Bakers' Association

President, G. W. Phillips, Salisbury, Md; vice president, Walter F. Davis, Roanoke, Va; treasurer, J. W. Stohlman, Washington, D. C; secretary, H. R. Thomas, Baltimore.

Rocky Mountain Bakers' Association

President, J. H. Winchell, Denver, Colo; first vice president, C. O. Zimmerman, Colorado Springs, Colo; second vice president, Julius Holzworth, Denver, Colo; secretary-treasurer, E. R. Jones, box 871, Denver, Colo.

Southeastern Missouri Master Bakers' Association

President, Arthur Vogel, Cape Girardeau; secretary-treasurer, Wayne G. Martin, Jr., 215 Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis.

Southern Bakers' Association

President, Peter R. Nugent, Savannah, Ga; vice president, E. C. Lloyd, Anniston, Ala; treasurer, J. B. Everidge, Columbus, Ga; secretary, Robert W. Branch, Jr., P. O. Box 266, Nashville, Tenn.

Southern Illinois Bakers' Association

President, G. B. Hawkins, Mount Vernon; vice president, H. F. Merck, Belleville; secretary-treasurer, Wayne G. Martin, Jr., 215 Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

United Master Bakers of New York

President, Adam Metz; vice presidents, Frank Habersberger, Paul Weidig; treasurer, Peter Theobald; secretary, Otto Gilcher, 1463 Third Avenue, New York; financial secretary, Louis Wack.

Washington State Bakers' Association

President Wallace A. MacPherson; vice president, Gus Rasmussen, Seattle; office, 1107 South K Street, Tacoma.

Western Pennsylvania Bakers' Association

President, Horace W. Crider, Homestead; vice president, E. R. Braun, Pittsburgh; treasurer, S. S. Watters, Pittsburgh; secretary, C. C. Latus, 60 Methodist Building, Pittsburgh.

Wisconsin Association of Master Bakers

President, Joseph T. Fischer, Milwaukee; vice president, Frank Kullmann, Milwaukee; treasurer, W. A. Rose, Burlington; secretary, Joseph W. Pinzer, 1126 Thirty-ninth Street, Milwaukee.

AMERICAN BAKERS ASSOCIATION

The National Association of Master Bakers was organized in Boston, Oct. 20, 1897. The first president of the organization was Charles Schneider, Washington, D. C. H. R. Clissold, editor of the Bakers' Helper, Chicago, was the first secretary. Mr. Clissold continued as secretary of the association until Feb. 11, 1908, at which time B. F. Whitecar, of Philadelphia, was elected his successor. Conventions have been held each year.

In 1914 the association hired a paid secretary in the person of Joseph M. Bell, of Chicago. Mr. Bell continued as secretary until 1919, when he resigned and was succeeded by David P. Chindblom. On Dec. 1, 1920, Mr. Chindblom was succeeded by J. W. McClinton. In 1921 Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of the American Institute of Baking, was appointed secretary and general manager of the association.

In 1918 the name was changed to the American Association of the Baking Industry. This name, however, was found to be unwieldy, and at the 1921 convention, held in Chicago, the name was changed to the American Bakers Association.

At the 1921 convention, the association, with its change of name, adopted a new constitution and bylaws, with a plan for expanding, elevating and safeguarding the industry. This plan comprehends the education of the American public as to the importance of commercially baked bread, the adoption of a uniform label for the use of members, a high standard sanitary code that members must live up to in order to be able to use the label, and the raising of sufficient funds to carry on the work of the association and the American Institute of Baking.

At the convention held at Atlantic City in the fall of 1926, a federated plan of organization was proposed, and was adopted by the board of governors at its meeting held in Chicago, Nov. 17, 1926. This provides for federating the membership of all state and group state associations, with the aim of granting to every member in such association the rights, privileges and benefits of local, state and national membership under one set of dues, and representation in electing the board of governors of the national body. The association's policies to be voted on by a house of delegates, comprising representatives from state or group state associations, based on one delegate to each 50 ovens paying dues to the American Bakers Association. At this meeting Henry Stude, of Houston, Texas, was elected president, and he was re-elected at the 1927 annual meeting of the governors, when a new office was created, with the election of Frederick H. Frazier, General Baking Corporation, New York, as chairman of the board.

A program for 1928 has been presented by Mr. Stude calling for the establishment of a forum for settlement of troubles within the industry; for a campaign against attacks on white bread; for a national survey of bakery goods; for a national campaign to increase bread consumption; for the wider use of the association's field men, T. Smith, Claude Bascombe, and Frank Nemetz; and for the support of the Bakery Sales Promotion Association and cake and retail sections of the American Bakers Association.

The past presidents of the association, in addition to Mr. Schneider above mentioned, were: J. E. McKinney, St. Louis, Robert Morton, Detroit, Frank R. Shepard, Boston, William M. Regan, Minneapolis, B. H. Smith, Kansas City, A. Boettler, St. Louis, H. B. Leary, Washington, D. C., Simon Hubig, Cincinnati, William Meek, Los Angeles, Paul Schulze, Chicago, George F. Clarke, Jamestown, N. Y., P. H. Hohengarten, St. Louis, Mark Bredin, Toronto, George M. Haffner, Fort Wayne, Ind., Jay Burns, Omaha, Neb., Samuel F. McDonald, Memphis, Tenn., Henry Stude, Houston, Texas, George S. Ward, New York City, Gordon Smith, Mobile, Ala., C. N. Power, Pueblo, Colo., Wm M. Campbell, Kansas City, Mo., A. L. Taggart, Indianapolis, Ind. (acting president during the unexpired term of Mr. Campbell), William H. Korn, Davenport, Iowa, Raymond K. Stritzinger, Norristown, Pa., Lewis F. Bolser, Minneapolis, and L. J. Schumaker, Philadelphia.

American Institute of Baking

During the conference of bakers at Washington, D. C., held during the war period, Wm M. Campbell, of Kansas City, advanced an idea out of which grew the American Institute of Baking. The idea was to establish an institute for baking research and technical education.

To finance the project, it was suggested that bakers turn over Liberty Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 to the American Association of the Baking Industry, the interest on which was to establish and endow the proposed American Institute of Baking. It was found, however, that this plan was not feasible, and at the 1919 convention of the American Association of the Baking Industry a subscription was started to make the American Institute an accomplished fact. By the end of the convention, subscriptions amounted to $75,000.

The directors who had the matter in hand, after several conferences, entered into an arrangement with the Dunwoody Institute at Minneapolis whereby the facilities of that institute were placed at the disposal of the American Institute of Baking. Dr. H. E. Barnard, food and drug commissioner of Indiana, was appointed head of the institute.

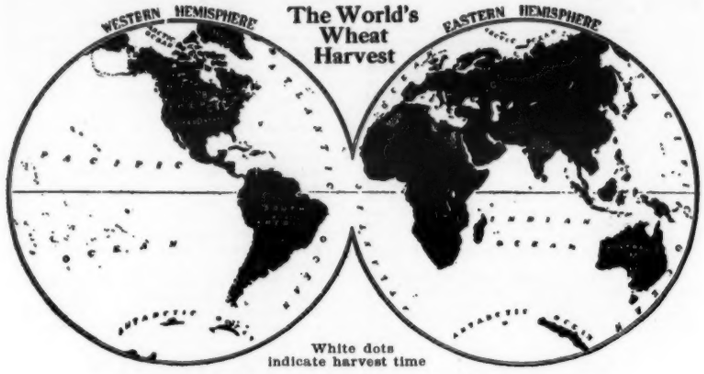
At the annual convention of the American Association of the Baking Industry at Atlantic City in September, 1920, the association voted to terminate the arrangement it had made with the Dunwoody Institute for housing the American Institute of Baking, at the expiration of the agreement. This action was taken because of difficulties met with in financing the project.

In December, 1921, the institute was moved to what was formerly known as the Wahl-Henius Institute, 1135 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, this property having been purchased by the American Bakers' Association.

In November, 1925, a new constitution was adopted.

Dr. H. E. Barnard, who had served as director and president since the institute was formed, resigned in September, 1927, and Henry Stude, president of the American Bakers Association, assumed the additional office of president of the institute. Mr. Stude has presented an extensive program for 1928, which calls for the remodeling of the present bakery, the provision of extension courses to bring the school to the baker, the establishment of home study courses in bread and cake production and bread and retail sales, the study of laboratories, the extended use of the institute's facilities, the revision of the present system of bread scoring, the dissemination of information concerning the department of nu-

March



1928

NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

CHICAGO Board of Trade organized. 1848.

Amasa K. Ostrander, founder of The Northwestern Miller, died. 1877.

Steamship Missouri, carrying millers' flour for relief of famine sufferers in Russia, sailed from New York. 1892.

Invention of Alsop bleaching process announced. 1904.

Millers' Belgian Relief Movement; relief cargo carried to Rotterdam, taken into Belgium by barges and there distributed through the agency of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. 1915.

Food Administration ordered millers to grind 100 per cent flour. 1918.

"Eat More Wheat" movement started. 1923.

Wheat Council of the United States discontinued. 1924.

William M. Jardine became Secretary of Agriculture. 1925.

Purity Bakeries, Inc., St. Paul, purchased 12 plants of the Nafziger Baking Co., Kansas City. 1925.

Decimal weight bill failed to pass House. 1925.

Answers to a questionnaire issued by the National Association of British and Irish Millers showed that 89 per cent of 1,500 representative physicians in Great Britain ate white bread. 1927.

Elliot C. MacDougal succeeded George G. Barber, who was eliminated from the position of chairman of the board of the Continental Baking Corporation. 1927.

The International Milling Co., Minneapolis, decided to erect a mill at Saskatoon, Sask. 1927.

Day of the Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Day of the Week		T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Minneapolis Mean Time	Sun Rises H.M.	6 36	6 35	6 33	6 32	6 30	6 28	6 27	6 25	6 23	6 21	6 20	6 18	6 16	6 15	6 13	6 11	6 9	6 8	6 6	6 4	6 3	6 1	5 59	5 57	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 50	5 49	5 47	5 45
	Sun Sets H.M.	5 50	5 51	5 52	5 53	5 54	5 56	5 57	5 58	5 59	6 0	6 1	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 6	6 7	6 8	6 10	6 11	6 12	6 13	6 14	6 15	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	6 24

tritional education which the institute maintains, with a view of aiding the industry, the appointment of a library board, the appointment of a special committee to consider the research work of the institute, and the conversion of the old nutritional laboratory building into a cake laboratory.

Exchange of Bread

According to the Louis Livingston Library of Baking, 12 of the United States have laws dealing with the bakers' stale bread problem. Arizona, California, Indiana, Ohio and Virginia have laws that are very similar, and that provide that no bread, or other bakery products, shall be returned by the purchaser to the manufacturer. An exception is made to those products in "permanent containers," but it is ruled that "permanent containers" shall not be taken to mean bread wrappers.

Massachusetts has a law similar to this, but there is included a special provision that allows the department of public health to grant permission for the exchange of bread under extraordinary conditions.

In North Carolina and Wisconsin, the law simply forbids the return of bread.

In Oklahoma, no bread over 72 hours old may be sold unless the purchaser is informed that it is stale bread.

Oregon, South Dakota and Washington forbid any form of arrangement for the return or exchange of bakery products.

BLEACHED FLOUR LAWS

The status of the federal regulations regarding the bleaching of flour was more or less uncertain from 1906, when the food and drugs law was enacted, until the summer of 1920. The question at issue was whether or not the bleaching process constituted adulteration within the meaning of the act.

On July 31, 1920, the Department of Agriculture issued the following statement: "Bleached flour may be shipped within the jurisdiction of the law only under the condition that the bleaching has not concealed inferiority or impaired the quality or strength of the article, and then only on condition that it is branded plainly to indicate that it has undergone a process of bleaching. Failure to label the containers to show that such flour has been bleached will subject it to a charge of misbranding. No action will be taken at the present time on the ground that bleaching introduces into the flour a substance which may be injurious to health, provided, as a result of bleaching, there is not introduced into the flour such a quantity of the bleaching agent as may render it injurious as indicated in the decision of the Supreme Court. Should evidence later become available that the bleaching of flour introduces an ingredient in minute quantities, which has the effect of rendering the article injurious to health, announcement of the fact will be made and appropriate action taken to prevent thereafter the shipment of bleached flour within the jurisdiction of the food and drugs act. Whether bleaching in any given specification reduces the quality and strength of the flour or conceals damage or inferiority must be decided on the basis of the facts in each particular case."

In subsequent announcements by the Department of Agriculture, it was stated that the words "Artificially Bleached," "Bleached by ..... Process" or "Bleached" must be used, and that the words "Artificially Matured" would not be accepted as a satisfactory equivalent.

Before the close of 1923, nearly all the states, including Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and North Dakota, had revised their laws to conform to the federal rulings. The usual requirement is that all artificially bleached flour shall be so labeled in plain and conspicuous letters not less than one inch in height.

The states which, on Jan. 1, 1927, reported bleached flour regulations differing from those of the federal government were as follows:

GEORGIA

"Flour bleached with nitrogen peroxide is adulterated, under the food and drugs act of Aug. 21, 1906. The character of the adulteration is such that no statement upon the label will bring bleached flour within the law, and such flour cannot legally be made or sold in the state of Georgia."

NEBRASKA

The state law requires that bleached flour shall be so labeled only in case the bleaching agent used is nitrogen peroxide.

NEW YORK

The state law provides that an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated "if it contains any added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health." If the flour in question is not in violation of this clause, the state Department of Farms and Markets is of the opinion that "it could be sold as a bleached flour when plainly labeled, stating all of the constituents that are present, if any, which have caused the bleaching."

New York City has a special ordinance, providing that "no flour, to which oxides of nitrogen, or nitrous acid, or nitrates, or chlorine, or any other chemical bleaching agent has been added, shall be brought into, or held, kept, sold or offered for sale in the City of New York, unless the package or container shall be legibly and conspicuously marked or labeled with the words, 'Bleached with ——' (giving the name of the bleaching agent used)." All bleached flour products must be similarly labeled "Bleached with ——."

NORTH CAROLINA

"Flour artificially bleached with nitrogen peroxide or chlorine or any other agent, when offered for sale in North Carolina, shall have plainly marked or printed in a conspicuous place on the sack, barrel or other package, in letters not smaller than five-eighths of an inch in size, the legend: 'Bleached.' Before any artificially bleached flour shall be offered for sale in this state, the manufacturer, dealer, agent, or person who causes it to be sold or offered for sale by sample or otherwise within this state shall file with the commissioner of agriculture a statement that it is desired to offer such bleached flour for sale in North Carolina, and the name of the manufacturer or jobber and the brand name of the flour if it has such." For each brand of artificially bleached flour registered and offered for sale, an annual inspection fee of $15, due during January, must be paid.

SOUTH CAROLINA

All flour that has been subjected to any treatment whereby it is bleached, or its natural color changed in any manner through chemical action, must be clearly and conspicuously labeled on the package to show this fact. The statement on the label must contain the word "Bleached" in letters not less than one half inch in height. If chlorine be used in the bleaching process, underneath the word "Bleached" must appear the words "Chlorine used."

Moisture Content of Flour

In July, 1926, the United States Department of Agriculture announced that flour may contain not more than 15 per cent moisture as determined by the vacuum method of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, under the food and drugs act.

The change in the standard is not an actual increase in the moisture permitted in flour, since the water oven method previously used to determine moisture did not give all of the water present within about 1½ per cent.

The food laws of some states provide that the standards and definitions adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture at once become the legal standards of those states. The laws of other states give general authority to food officials to adopt standards, and such officials usually adopt the federal standards.

The United States Department of Agriculture in a letter dated Jan. 17, 1928, with regard to changes in moisture content and weight of flour, said: "The standard is intended as a maximum, and no official tolerance above this amount has been adopted or considered. The basis for adjusting commercial differences with regard to weights is solely a matter of trade agreement. You, of course, appreciate that the shipment of short-weight packages of flour is a violation of the federal food and drugs act. Discrepancies in weight due to differences in atmospheric conditions, such as changes in temperature and humidity, are provided for in the food and drugs act under a paragraph which states that such discrepancies due exclusively to differences in atmospheric conditions in various places, and which unavoidably result from the ordinary and customary exposure of the packages to evaporation or to the absorption of water, may be allowed.

"Line Elevator Company"

The term, "line elevator company," as used in the Northwest, signifies a company which operates a greater or less number of elevators situated at numerous points along the different railroads in the interior of the Northwest. Briefly, it means a company, with headquarters usually at Minneapolis, which operates a number of interior elevators.

SELF-RISING FLOUR LAWS

The following is the text of the Texas self-rising flour law:

Whoever manufactures for sale within this state, or offers or exposes for sale or exchange, or sells any self-rising flour, or compound intended for use as a self-rising flour, under any name or title whatsoever, shall securely affix or cause to be securely affixed to the outside of every box, can, sack or package containing such self-rising flour or like mixture or compound, a label distinctly printed in plain capital letters in the English language, containing the name and domicile of the manufacturers or dealers, and the percentage by weight of each of the chemical leavening ingredients of the contents thereof. Such self-rising flour or any compound so termed or styled, when sold for use shall produce not less than one half of 1 per cent, by weight, of available carbon dioxide gas, and there shall not be contained in such self-rising flour more than 3½ per cent of chemical leavening ingredients; otherwise, such flour or compound shall be deemed adulterated.

Self-rising flour is defined to be a combination of flour, salt, and chemical leavening ingredients. The flour shall be of the grade of "straight" or better, and the chemical leavening ingredients are: bicarbonate of soda, and either calcium acid phosphate, sodium aluminum sulphate, cream of tartar, tartaric acid or combinations of the same.

NORTH CAROLINA RULING

The following regulation applies in North Carolina:

When a leavening agent or baking powder is added to flour, and the flour has become what is known as self-rising flour, the same shall be plainly stated on the bag, barrel, or other package, and in connection with the word "self-rising," the name of the acid salt of which the powder or leavening agent is made, as is provided by regulation on baking powder.

MINNEAPOLIS—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RULES

Membership Unlimited.—The number of memberships in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce is unlimited. Initiation or membership fee, $15,000. However, in the open market they sell much below this price.

Arbitration Fees.—Fees for arbitration before the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce are: Each case involving less than $500, $10; involving $500 and upwards and less than $1,000, $15; involving $1,000 and upwards and less than $1,500, $20; involving $1,500 or upwards and less than $2,500, $25; involving $2,500 and upwards, $50. The money goes to the members of the arbitration board. In addition thereto is a charge of $3 to go to the secretary for fees in each case and $2 for stenographer's service.

Millfeed.—Terms of Shipment.—Immediate shipment means within three calendar days from time directions are furnished by seller; quick shipment, within seven calendar days from day directions are furnished; prompt shipment, within 14 calendar days from day directions are furnished.

Contract Grades.—On all sales of grain and flaxseed for future delivery, the contract grade shall be No. 1 northern on the spring wheat future, No. 2 hard winter on the winter wheat future, 3 yellow corn, 2 white oats, No. 2 rye, and No. 1 flaxseed, as established by the Joint Board of Grain Appeals, or other properly constituted authority of the state of Minnesota.

The grades of spring wheat deliverable on the spring wheat future shall be as follows: on all sales of spring wheat for future delivery, the contract grade shall be No. 1 northern spring wheat, provided that on all sales of spring wheat for future delivery the following grades may be delivered: No. 1 hard spring at 2c above the price of No. 1 northern spring; No. 1 dark northern spring at 1c above the price of No. 1 northern spring; No. 2 dark northern spring at 2c under, and No. 2 northern spring at 3c under. All of the above grades to be as established by the Joint Board of Grain Appeals or other properly constituted authority of the state of Minnesota.

On all sales of winter wheat for future delivery, the following grades may be applied: No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter and No. 2 dark hard winter wheat.

On all sales of winter wheat for future delivery, the following grades may be applied at a discount of 5c per bu below the price of No. 2 hard winter wheat: No. 2 yellow hard winter, No. 3 dark hard winter and No. 3 hard winter wheat.

Unless otherwise specified, all offers to buy or sell wheat for future delivery shall be understood to refer to the spring wheat future.

On all sales of corn for future delivery, the following grades may be delivered: No. 1 white corn, No. 2 white corn, No. 1 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow corn, at ⅛c per bu over contract price; No. 1 mixed corn, No. 2 mixed corn, No. 3 white corn and No. 3 yellow corn at contract price; No. 3 mixed corn at 2½c per bu under contract price; No. 4 white corn and No. 4 yellow corn at 4½c per bu under contract price; No. 4 mixed corn at 5c bu under contract price.

No. 4 corn of the new crop can be delivered only during the months of November, December, January and February. No. 4 corn, the moisture content of which does not exceed the maximum required for No. 3 corn, may be delivered on contract during the balance of the year, but in no case shall more than 25 per cent of No. 4 corn be applied on contract during any time of the year.

On all sales of oats for future delivery, the following grades may be applied: No. 1 white oats at ⅛c premium above the contract price; No. 2 white oats at the contract price; No. 3 white oats at a discount of 1½c bu under the price of No. 2 white oats.

On all sales of barley for future delivery, the contract grade shall be special No. 2 barley as established by the Joint Board of Grain Appeals or other properly constituted authority of the state of Minnesota; provided that upon all sales of barley for future delivery No. 1 barley may be applied at 2c bu above the contract price; No. 2 barley may be applied at 5c bu under the contract price; No. 3 barley may be applied at 8c bu under the contract price.

On all sales of rye for future delivery, No. 1 rye may be delivered, with No. 3 rye at a discount of 3c per bu.

On all sales of flaxseed for future delivery, the following grades may be delivered: any and all No. 1 flaxseed and No. 1 northwestern flaxseed, as established by the Joint Board of Grain Appeals or other properly constituted authority of the state of Minnesota, at the contract price; and also any flaxseed, wherever grown, the commercial value of which is equal to or better than No. 1 flaxseed; and any "merchantable" flaxseed of inferior quality, wherever grown, at a difference in price equal to the commercial difference in value as compared with No. 1 flaxseed.

Sales to Arrive.—Where grain is sold to arrive, seller has 20 days from date of sale in which to deliver.

Carloads.—Following amounts constitute a carload: wheat, corn, rye, barley, flaxseed, 1,000 bus; oats, 1,500 bus; screenings, all kinds, 40,000 lbs.

High or Low Price.—The board of directors has resolved that, should any member offer to buy at a price higher than the current selling price, or to sell below the current bid price for future delivery on the trading floor of the Chamber of Commerce, he would be acting contrary to the rules.

Name of Principal.—It is considered a violation of rules of the Chamber of Commerce for any member to make a transaction at brokerage rates, unless the name of the principal is given to the party with whom the transaction is made.

Track Buyers.—It is considered a violation of the rules of the Chamber of Commerce for track buyers to purchase, or offer to purchase, any grain in the interior for shipment to Minneapolis, without making due allowance for all charges incurred in transportation, including commission, switching, inspection, weighing, and interest on advances of money made.

Rates of Interest.—It is considered a violation for any member to make advances on bills of lading without charging the regular current rates of interest.

Jurisdiction Over Members.—In case of any disagreement between members as to transactions, the Chamber of Commerce has jurisdiction only when such transactions have been carried on and completed upon the floor of the Exchange during the regular session.

Season Bran.—"Season bran" means that the seller has the option of delivering it at any time up to Jan. 1 following. In other words, it is sold for season shipment, and the season ends Jan. 1.

Flour Milling in India

A publication of the department of commercial intelligence of British India gives the total number of large flour mills in India as 63, with 5,638 employees. The Indian trade commissioner, London, gives the following list of the principal flour mills of India:

St. John Mills, Quetta.
Bengal Flour Mills, Calcutta.
Hooghly Flour Mills, Calcutta.
Howrah Flour Mills, Calcutta.
Reform Flour Mills, Calcutta.
Patna Flour Mills, Patna City.
New Union Mills, Ltd., Bombay.
Gwalior Roller Flour Mills, Gwalior.
Delhi Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi.
Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi.
India Flour Mills, Ltd., Karachi.
Karachi Steam Roller Flour Mill Co., Ltd., Karachi.
Sind Flour Mill Co., Ltd., Karachi.
Agra United Mills, Ltd., Calcutta.
Allahabad Milling Co., Ltd., Allahabad.
Lucknow Steam Flour Mills, Lucknow.

FEDERAL BREAD STANDARDS

In Food Inspection Decision No. 188, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Jan. 19, 1923, standards and definitions for bread were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture upon the recommendation of the joint committee on definitions and standards for the guidance of federal officials in the enforcement of the federal food and drugs act.

These standards became effective at once. They and the definitions have been adopted by the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

The texts of the standards and definitions as adopted follow:

BREAD is the sound product made by baking a dough consisting of a leavened or unleavened mixture of ground grain and/or other clean, sound, edible farinaceous substance, with potable water, and with or without the addition of other edible substances.

In the United States the name "bread," unqualified, is understood to mean wheat bread, white bread.

WHEAT BREAD DOUGH, WHITE BREAD DOUGH, is the dough consisting of a leavened and kneaded mixture of flour, potable water, edible fat or oil, sugar and/or other fermentable carbohydrate substance, salt and yeast, with or without the addition of milk or a milk product, of diastatic and/or proteolytic ferments, and of such limited amounts of unobjectionable salts as serve solely as yeast nutrients, and with or without the replacement of not more than 3 per cent of the flour ingredient by some other edible farinaceous substance.

NOTE.—The propriety of the use of minute amounts of oxidizing agents as enzyme activators is reserved for future consideration and without prejudice.

WHEAT BREAD, WHITE BREAD, is the bread obtained by baking wheat bread dough in the form of a loaf, or of rolls or other units smaller than a loaf. It contains, one hour or more after baking, not more than 38 per cent of moisture, as determined upon the entire loaf or other unit.

MILK BREAD is the bread obtained by baking a wheat bread dough in which not less than one third of the water ingredient has been replaced by milk, or the constituents of milk solids in the proportions normal for whole milk. It conforms to the moisture limitation for wheat bread.

RYE BREAD is the bread obtained by baking a dough which differs from wheat bread dough in that not less than one third of the flour ingredient has been replaced by rye flour. It conforms to the moisture limitation for wheat bread.

RAISIN BREAD is the bread obtained by baking wheat bread dough, to which have been added sound raisins in quantity equivalent to at least three ounces for each pound of the baked product, and which may contain proportions of sweetening and shortening ingredients greater than those commonly used in wheat bread dough.

BROWN BREAD, BOSTON BROWN BREAD, is a bread made from rye and corn meals, with or without flour, whole wheat flour, and/or rye flour, with molasses, and in which chemical leavening agents, with or without sour milk, are commonly used instead of yeast.

In some localities the name "brown bread" is used to designate a bread obtained by baking a dough which differs from wheat bread dough in that a portion of the flour ingredient has been replaced by whole wheat flour.

GRADES OF FLOUR

When wheat is ground in a modern flour mill, 70 to 75 per cent of the total weight of the berry is obtained as flour. The remaining 25 to 30 per cent consists of feed.

This 70 per cent or more of flour is known as straight grade, or 100 per cent, flour.

The straight may be separated into several different "extractions." The best 60 to 75 per cent of the straight grade flour constitutes short patent. The remaining flour is called a first clear.

If the separation is made so that the best 80 to 90 per cent of the straight is obtained, the result is a second patent flour. The residue is second clear.

Similarly, a 95 per cent extraction flour, or standard patent, may be made.

A few mills separate an especially fine 40 per cent short patent flour and call the balance straight. A straight grade flour may be mixed with a clear flour to get a "stuffed" straight.

The exact definition of any flour grade has always been unsettled, and is a matter largely determined by individual practice. A canvass of some of the spring wheat mills in the Northwest leads to the following conclusions regarding the percentages of the different grades:

	Per cent
Short patent	60 @70
Standard patent	75 @85
Straight	90 @95
First clear	15 @25
Second clear	3 @10
Low grade	2¼ @ 5

It should be remembered in considering the above table that much depends upon the individual mill's process of grinding. For instance, should a mill make only a short patent, it would produce a fancy clear the percentage of which would be higher than the first clear produced by a mill grinding a standard patent. This reasoning applies to other grades.

Sacks vs. Barrels

The gradual substitution of sacks for wooden barrels in the milling industry is illustrated by the following table, compiled from confidential reports to The Northwestern Miller, showing the number of flour barrels sold by Minneapolis shops each year from 1889 to 1917, when the reports were discontinued, and the per cent of the Minneapolis flour output shipped in barrels in these years:

	Barrels sold	Per cent		Barrels sold	Per cent
1917...	771,570	4.3	1902...	3,345,710	21.0
1916...	940,135	5.1	1901...	3,450,605	22.0
1915...	930,065	5.1	1900...	3,214,965	21.3
1914...	1,218,770	6.8	1899...	3,312,590	23.2
1913...	1,363,365	7.7	1898...	3,250,535	23.0
1912...	1,291,740	7.6	1897...	3,155,035	26.3
1911...	1,349,290	8.6	1896...	3,386,460	26.3
1910...	1,440,670	9.3	1895...	2,718,125	26.0
1909...	1,555,560	10.4	1894...	3,061,935	32.5
1908...	1,695,260	12.4	1893...	3,095,505	33.0
1907...	1,930,145	14.1	1892...	3,404,545	34.0
1906...	1,969,250	14.2	1891...	2,612,470	33.2
1905...	2,643,780	18.5	1890...	3,123,945	44.7
1904...	2,836,520	20.8	1889...	2,617,990	40.3
1903...	3,129,360	20.0			

MILL AND ELEVATOR FIRES

According to the report for 1926 compiled by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for the flour mill and elevator insurance companies, the losses in that year were smaller in number than in any year since 1920, although the value of the damage done reached higher figures than in any year since 1922. The total number of fires reported in 1926 was 287, compared with 312 in 1925, the amounts of the losses totaling $2,617,250 in 1926 and $2,105,494 in 1925.

The number of losses, by years, and the amounts paid on this account, as compiled by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, are:

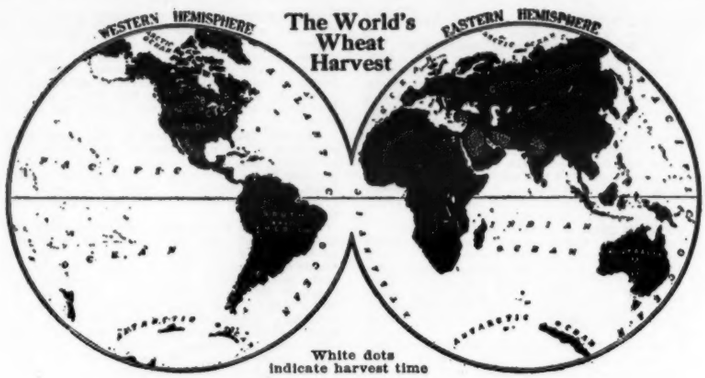
Year	No. of losses	Amount paid
1910	256	$1,213,326.54
1911	256	1,311,986.21
1912	231	1,115,224.50
1913	233	1,366,454.20
1914	282	1,508,934.48
1915	227	1,210,996.24
1916	294	1,737,390.24
1917	280	1,821,443.15
1918	240	1,617,870.50
1919	220	1,702,926.15
1920	281	2,239,297.28
1921	339	2,927,176.18
1922	346	3,064,465.59
1923	314	2,164,381.01
1924	330	2,200,770.76
1925	312	2,105,494.85
1926	287	2,617,250.52
Totals	4,727	$31,924,388.40

The bureau, in its report, includes the following table giving a recapitulation of the causes of losses by fire in the period 1910-1925 (both inclusive):

Cause—	Number of fires	Total amount loss
Unknown	1,355	$13,625,248.16
Railroad hazard	336	1,688,534.64
Hot box	177	1,391,768.73
Incendiary	122	1,163,849.79
Exposure	335	1,147,260.97
Electric hazard	124	718,207.10
Lightning	731	1,748,898.30
Spontaneous combustion	133	842,367.81
Boiler room hazard	95	422,384.89
Wheat cleaning machinery	36	321,060.50
Elevator head or boot	108	1,312,368.22
Friction in machinery	86	1,028,328.88
Tramps	39	244,315.74
Office stove	127	362,796.46
Dust collector	7	135,681.37
Screw conveyors	3	138,530.40
Defective chimney	84	204,443.42
Smoking	58	311,444.22
Cob house	21	164,512.29
Attrition mills	19	78,463.80
Sparks from chimney	30	83,578.27
Matches	26	104,424.72
Exhaust pipe hazard	44	107,619.63
Spontaneous combustion—coal	72	221,386.09
Foreign matter in machinery	23	166,791.57
Gas engine hazard	75	442,306.46
Gas explosion	11	46,882.66
Lantern explosion	7	19,451.59
Dust explosion	9	117,395.22
Sparks from emery wheel	1	2,414.80
Meteor	1	2,656.17
Gas stove	5	3,174.99
Truck and tractor hazard	5	4,836.65
Shaft through bin	19	22,577.55
Friction universal bolter	1	722.64
Sparks from steamboat	1	517.68
Fireworks	2	454.83
Friction—belt on wood or rope on wood	15	146,241.50
Slacking lime	2	241.35
Friction wizard bolter	1	191.99
Fumoth fumigator	2	364.34
Burning rubbish	11	4,142.15
Steam drier coils	4	20,438.26
Rolls running empty	4	932.65
Hot air furnace	5	1,060.13
Oil engine	21	120,686.49
Fumigating with sulphur candles	1	4,953.07
Breaking of gravity feed pipe to oil engine	1	84,824.75
Oil lamps	2	7,794.60
Gasoline lamps	1	30,000.00
Thawing pipes with torch	8	20,710.43
Gravity feed gasoline engine	1	10,019.20
Detached power house communicating through unprotected dust spout	1	19,171.16
Sparks from cob crusher	3	26,737.66
Live coals in wood cuspidor	1	5.45
Leaking pitch kettle	1	9.49
Waste paper	1	34.50
Oil heater	5	3,981.41
Steam pipes	1	937.08
Split wood pulley not in head or pulley	1	502.65
Steam heating hazard	3	407,688.70
Prairie fire	3	67.87
Direct heat drier	6	15,429.10
Gasoline torch	5	39,867.68
Oil burning steam plant	2	4,989.95
	4,440	$29,307,137.83

Greece—Flour Trade

Since the war this country has purchased large quantities of flour from American and Canadian mills. All grades of hard and soft wheat flour are required. The business is mostly done on an irrevocable credit, established by cable in New York by the purchaser at the time of sale, and drafts are drawn at sight in dollars on the bank where the irrevocable credit has been established. Quotations are made in dollars per 100 kilos or 140 lbs. Shipment is made in 50-kilo bags, either jute or cotton as specified, or 140-lb sacks.



April *1928*

NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

MILWAUKEE Chamber of Commerce organized. 1858.

Thomas A. McIntyre, New York, organized $25,000,000 company to be known as United States Flour Milling Co., acquiring plants at Buffalo, Duluth, Superior and Minneapolis. 1899.

English House of Lords upheld flour bleaching patents. 1908.

James S. Bell, president Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis, died at Minneapolis. 1915.

Canada removed the tariff on wheat, wheat flour and semolina. 1917.

British government took over control of flour mills and flour imports. 1917.

United States entered war. 1917.

"Eat More Wheat" campaign officially indorsed by Millers' National Federation. 1923.

Millers' National Federation reorganized. 1924.

A code of ethics, a concise statement of simple rules for the guidance of the business conduct of millers, was adopted by the Millers' National Federation, in session at Chicago. 1925.

Millers' National Federation opened an office in Washington. 1925.

Ward Food Products Corporation is dissolved as a result of a consent decree issued by the United States Department of Justice. 1926.

Robert C. Tennant, president of the Tennant & Hoyt Co., Lake City, Minn., died. 1927.

Tipton S. Blish, president of the Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind., died. 1927.

Armour Grain Co., Chicago, denied trading privileges on the Chicago Board of Trade. 1927.

Day of the Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Day of the Week		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M
Minneapolis	Sun Rises H.M.	5 43	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 35	5 33	5 31	5 30	5 28	5 26	5 25	5 23	5 21	5 20	5 18	5 17	5 15	5 14	5 12	5 10	5 9	5 7	5 6	5 4	5 3	5 1	5 0	4 59	4 57
Mean Time	Sun Sets H.M.	6 25	6 26	6 28	6 29	6 30	6 31	6 32	6 33	6 34	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 39	6 40	6 41	6 42	6 43	6 44	6 45	6 46	6 48	6 49	6 50	6 51	6 52	6 53	6 54	6 55	6 56	6 58

Flour Grade Definitions

Acting in conformity with a request of the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Chemistry, that food standards be based upon established trade customs and that the Millers' National Federation should submit a system of nomenclature and definitions for flour, the Federation submitted in September, 1924, the following as representing trade practices and the understanding by which flours of different grades are marketed:

A. Flour is finely ground bolted wheat meal.

B. Straight flour (or 100 per cent flour) is all the bolted wheat meal recovered from the wheat after removal of the feeds.

C. Patent flour is the more refined portion of the wheat meal from which all or a portion of the clears have been removed.

D. Clear flour is the less refined bolted portion of the wheat meal recovered in the manufacture of patent flour. (Millers, according to their processing or trade demand, divide this into first and/or second clears.)

E. First clear is the better portion of the clear when separated into two parts.

F. Second clear is the remaining portion of the clears when first clear is removed.

These definitions are supplementary to the requirements mentioned in the food and drugs act and the mixed flour law.

Flour Package for Orient

Pacific Coast mills pack soft wheat flour and blends of hard and soft wheat flour for export to the Orient in 49-lb cotton sacks. Hard wheat flour for the Philippines is packed in 98-lb cotton sacks, as is some hard wheat flour exported to northern China.

Flour made by Chinese and Japanese mills is packed in 50-lb sacks.

What Is 100 Kilos?

In making sales to the Continent, experienced exporting millers now specify "100 kilos of 220 lbs." Although 100 kilos is actually 220.46 lbs, it is generally accepted that the .46 lb should be disregarded. The safe thing to do, however, is to have a clear understanding with all buyers that 100 kilos mean 220 lbs and not 220.46, as legally an exporter could be held responsible for the exact weight.

What Is Graham Flour?

In a pamphlet issued by the Department of Agriculture, graham flour is defined as "unbolted wheat meal," or a product produced by grinding the entire wheat grain, without the use of sieves or bolting cloths, and containing practically the whole of the germ.

"Imitation graham" flour, from this publication, appears to be a product made from wheat by taking away and adding certain parts of the wheat berry.

Speaking of branding graham flour, the pamphlet says:

"From the beginning of its manufacture graham flour has been known and understood to be 'unbolted wheat meal made from sound, clean, fully matured, air-dried wheat.' Investigations show that many millers adhere to the original manner of preparing graham flour, but that a large proportion of so-called graham flours found on the market are simply mixtures of bran and low grade flour, or bran and second clears, or are made by the abstraction of a portion of the bran or of the best flour in the process of milling; that at times even the bran and the low grade flour which compose the commercial graham are not from the same wheat nor from the same variety of wheat, nor are these products necessarily derived from the same locality.

"In view of these facts it seems advisable that such mixtures should be called and branded 'imitation graham flour.' The 'unbolted wheat meal' should be called 'graham flour' or 'whole wheat meal,' the latter term being used more or less in England.

"Furthermore, ground wheat products from which any portion of the bran has been removed, whether the amount so discarded be small or large, should be termed simply 'bolted wheat meal.'

"The terms 'whole wheat' or 'entire wheat' flour for a product from which a portion of the bran has been removed is a misnomer, and is an inaccurate description of the same. The term 'bolted wheat meal' can be used for all products intermediate between ordinary flour and graham or whole wheat meal."

Branding of Bran and Screenings

The Department of Agriculture gives the following as its interpretation of mixtures of bran and screenings:

"We are of the opinion that the designation 'bran and screenings' properly designates a mixture of bran with less than 50 per cent screenings. The designation does not, in our opinion, necessarily mean that the bran contains screenings in addition to screenings contained in the wheat from which the bran was made. It may, however, be used to cover a mixture of bran with screenings in excess of the screenings contained in the wheat from which the bran was prepared, provided that the screenings amount to less than 50 per cent of the mixture.

"Under the national law, it is not necessary to state the percentage of screenings, but there is no objection to such a statement. If a statement is made, however, it must be in accordance with facts.

"It is our understanding that certain of the states, under their state feedingstuffs laws, will require a statement of the percentage of screenings. . . .

"We are of the opinion that the term 'wheat bran with mill-run screenings' correctly describes a mixture of wheat bran with the entire mill run of screenings. Such a mixture as this is supposed to contain the whole mill run of screenings, not a portion of the same, and is not supposed to contain screenings in excess of the screenings in the wheat from which the bran was prepared.

"We are of the opinion that the term 'wheat bran with screenings not exceeding mill run' correctly describes a mixture of bran with the whole mill run of screenings or bran with a portion of the mill run of screenings, provided that such portion is representative of the screenings and is not an inferior portion thereof. The designation 'wheat bran with screenings not exceeding mill run' would not properly describe a mixture of wheat bran with an inferior portion of the mill run of screenings added.

"The same principles that apply to labeling mixtures of bran and screenings also apply to labeling mixtures of other flour millfeeds and screenings."

Baking Powder Defined

The following definition and standard for baking powder was officially adopted in 1918 as a guide for officials of the Department of Agriculture in enforcing the food and drugs act:

"Baking powder is the leavening agent produced by the mixing of an acid reacting material and sodium bicarbonate, with or without starch or flour. It yields not less than 12 per cent of available carbon dioxid.

"The acid reacting materials in baking powder are: (1) tartaric acid or its acid salts, (2) acid salts of phosphoric acid, (3) compounds of aluminium or, (4) any combination in substantial proportions of the foregoing."

The announcement of the amount of other salts of phosphoric acid which react in baking powder is reserved, pending further investigation. Baking powder materials should be as free from metallic impurities as it is feasible for a manufacturer to make them. The announcement of the limits for arsenic, lead, zinc, and flourids is reserved, pending further investigation.

The Bushel

The volume of a bushel measure in the United States (called Winchester bushel) is 2,150.42 cubic inches; this is equivalent to a cube each side of which is about 12.9 inches.

The volume of a bushel measure in England (called imperial bushel) is about 3.1 per cent greater than the bushel measure used in the United States; it contains 2,218.19 cubic inches, which is equivalent to a cube each side of which measures slightly more than 13 inches.

Transactions in wheat are now made almost wholly on the basis of bushels, not of a certain volume but of a definite weight, 60 lbs.

A legalized bushel weight has been established by the United States government (mainly for customs purposes) for a few agricultural products, as follows: barley, 48 lbs; castor beans, shelled, 50; buckwheat, 48; corn, shelled, 56; corn meal, 48; flaxseed (linseed), 56; oats, 32; peas, 60; potatoes, 60; rye, 56; wheat, 60.

The bushel weights adopted by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture are as follows:

Barley, 48 lbs; beans (dry), 60; buckwheat, 48; clover seed, 60; corn, shelled, 56; corn on cob, 70; flaxseed, 56; oats, 32; peaches, 48; potatoes, 60; rye, 56; timothy seed, 45; wheat, 60.

Definitions of Grain Products

The Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, has promulgated the following definitions of grain products:

Meal is the clean, sound product made by grinding grain.

Flour is the fine, clean, sound product made by bolting wheat meal. It contains not more than 15 per cent moisture*, not less than 1.25 per cent nitrogen, not more than 1 per cent ash, and not more than .5 per cent fiber.

Graham flour is unbolted wheat meal.

Gluten flour is the clean, sound product made from wheat flour by the removal of starch, and contains not less than 7.1 per cent of nitrogen and not more than 10 per cent of moisture.

Maize meal, corn meal, Indian corn meal, is meal made from sound maize grain, and contains not more than 14 per cent of moisture, not less than 1.12 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 1.6 per cent of ash.

Oatmeal is meal made from hulled oats, and contains not more than 12 per cent of moisture, not more than 1.5 per cent of crude fiber, not less than 2.24 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 2.2 per cent of ash.

Rye flour is the fine, clean, sound product made by bolting rye meal, and contains not more than 13.5 per cent of moisture, not less than 1.36 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 1.25 per cent of ash.

Buckwheat flour is bolted buckwheat meal, and contains not more than 12 per cent of moisture, not less than 1.28 per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 1.75 per cent of ash.

*By "moisture" is meant the loss in weight resulting from drying in accordance with the vacuum method of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

Meaning of "Sack" and "Bag"

In trade with the United Kingdom, the word "sack" signifies 280 lbs. A "bag" signifies 140 lbs.

The capacity of British mills is rated in sacks of 280 lbs per hour. What is known as a 20-sack mill has a capacity, according to American standards, of about 700 bbls per day of 24 hours.

F.o.b. Cars or Steamer

The term f.o.b., particularly in shipping to seaboard ports, should be used with care. Cases have developed where there was a big difference in the cost, depending on whether the shipment was simply to arrive in a port, at New York, or was to be delivered on board steamer. Therefore, in transactions for delivery at ocean ports, this term, when used in telegrams or letters, should explain whether it means f.o.b. cars, New York, or f.o.b. steamer, or f.o.b. dock. Serious controversies have arisen over this point.

DEFINITIONS OF FEEDINGSTUFFS

The following definitions have been approved by the Association of Feed Control Officials:

Meal is the clean, sound, ground product of the entire grain, cereal or seed which it purports to represent.

Chop is a ground or chopped feed composed of one or more different cereals or byproducts thereof. If it bears a name descriptive of the kind of cereals, it must be made exclusively of the entire grains of those cereals.

Wheat Bran is the coarse outer covering of the wheat kernel as separated from cleaned and scoured wheat in the usual process of commercial milling.

Standard Middlings consist mostly of fine particles of bran, germ and very little of the fibrous offal obtained from the "tail of the mill." This product must be obtained in the usual commercial process of milling, and shall not contain more than 9.5 per cent crude fiber.

Flour Middlings shall consist of standard middlings and red dog flour combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of milling, and shall not contain more than 6 per cent crude fiber.

Red Dog Flour consists of a mixture of low grade flour, fine particles of bran and the fibrous offal from the "tail of the mill," and shall not contain more than 4 per cent crude fiber.

Brown Shorts (Red Shorts) consist mostly of the fine particles of bran, germ and very little of the fibrous offal obtained from the "tail of the mill." This product must be obtained in the usual commercial process of milling and shall not contain more than 7.5 per cent crude fiber.

Gray Shorts (Gray Middlings or Total Shorts) consist of the fine particles of the outer bran, the inner or bee-wing bran, the germ, and the offal or fibrous materials obtained from the "tail of the mill." This product must be obtained in the usual process of commercial milling, and shall not contain more than 6 per cent crude fiber.

White Shorts or **White Middlings** consist of a small portion of the fine bran particles and the germ and a large portion of the fibrous offal obtained from the "tail of the mill." This product must be obtained in the usual process of flour milling, and shall not contain more than 3.5 per cent crude fiber.

Hard Wheat Mixed Feed (Mill-run Wheat Feed) consists of pure wheat bran and flour middlings combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of commercial milling. This product shall not contain more than 9.5 per cent crude fiber.

Wheat Mixed Feed (Mill-Run Wheat Feed) consists of pure wheat bran and the gray or total shorts combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of commercial milling. This product shall not contain more than 8.5 per cent crude fiber.

Wheat Bran and Standard Middlings consist of the two commodities as defined above, mixed in the proportions obtained in the usual process of commercial milling.

Wheat Red Dog, a byproduct obtained in the usual commercial process of flour milling, consists principally of aleurone with small quantities of flour and fine bran particles and shall not contain more than 4 per cent crude fiber.

Wheat Low Grade Feed Flour, a byproduct obtained in the usual commercial process of flour milling, consists principally of flour with small quantities of aleurone and fine bran particles, and shall not contain more than 1.5 per cent crude fiber.

Screenings consist of the smaller imperfect grains, weed seeds and other foreign materials, having feeding value, separated in cleaning the grain.

Scourings consist of such portions of the cuticle, brush, white caps, dust, smut, and other materials as are separated from the grain in the usual commercial process of scouring.

NOTE.—If to any of the wheat or rye byproduct feeds there should be added screenings, or scourings, as above defined, either ground or unground, bolted or unbolted, such brand shall be so registered, labeled and sold as clearly to indicate this fact. The word "Screenings" or "Scourings," as the case may be, shall appear as a part of the name or brand, and shall be printed in the same size and face of type as the remainder of the brand name. When the word "Screenings" appears it is not necessary to show also on the labeling the word "Scourings."

Rye Feed, a byproduct obtained in the usual process of the milling of rye flour from cleaned and scoured rye grain, consists principally of the mill-run of the outer covering of the rye grain and the germ, with small quantities of flour and aleurone.

Rye Red Dog, a byproduct obtained in the usual process of the milling of rye flour, consists principally of aleurone with small quantities of flour and fine bran particles, and shall not contain more than 3.5 per cent of fiber.

Rye Middlings consist of the rye feed and the rye red dog combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of milling rye flour.

Rye Flour Middlings consist of the rye feed, rye red dog and pure dark rye flour combined in the proportions obtained in the milling of rye flour, and shall not contain more than 5 per cent crude fiber.

Rye Bran is the coarse outer covering of the rye kernel as separated from the cleaned and scoured rye.

Rye Low Grade Feed Flour consists principally of dark rye flour and small quantities of aleurone and fine bran particles, and shall not contain more than 1.5 per cent crude fiber.

Distillers' Rye Solubles, a byproduct from the manufacture of alcohol from rye, is a mash liquor concentrated after the removal of the alcohol and wet grains.

Buckwheat Shorts or **Buckwheat Middlings** are that portion of the buckwheat grain immediately inside of the hull after separation from the flour.

Corn Bran is the outer coating of the corn kernel.

Corn Feed Meal is the byproduct obtained in the manufacture of cracked corn, with or without aspiration products added to the siftings. This name is also correctly applied to the byproducts obtained in the manufacture of table meal from the whole grain by the nondegerming process.

Corn Oil Cake consists of the corn germ from which part of the oil has been pressed, and is the product obtained in the wet milling process of manufacture of corn starch, corn sirup and other corn products.

Corn Oil Meal is ground corn oil cake.

Corn Germ Cake consists of corn germ with other parts of the corn kernel from which part of the oil has been pressed, and is the product obtained in the dry milling process of manufacture of corn meal, corn grits, hominy feed and other corn products.

Corn Germ Meal is ground corn germ cake.

Grits are the hard, flinty portions of Indian corn containing no bran or germ.

Corn Gluten Meal is that part of commercial shelled corn that remains after the separation of the larger part of the starch, the germ and the bran, by the processes employed in the manufacture of corn starch and glucose. It may or may not contain corn solubles.

Corn Gluten Feed is that portion of commercial shelled corn that remains after the separation of the larger part of the starch and the germs by the processes employed in the manufacture of corn starch and glucose. It may or may not contain corn solubles.

Distillers' Corn Solubles, a byproduct from the manufacture of alcohol from corn, is a mash liquor concentrated after the removal of the alcohol and wet grains.

Distillers' Corn and Rye Solubles, a byproduct from the manufacture of alcohol from corn and rye, is a mash liquor concentrated after the removal of the alcohol and wet grains.

Ear Corn Chops is corn and cob, chopped, without the husk, with not a greater proportion of cob than occurs in the ear corn in its natural state.

Head Chops consists of the entire head of the grain sorghums, chopped, and should bear the name of the sorghum from which it is made. This includes, among others, Kafir head chops, milo head chops, feterita head chops, and sorghum head chops.

Head Stems consists of the head of the grain sorghums, from which the grain has been removed, and should bear the name of the sorghum from which it is made.

Maltose Process Corn Gluten Feed is the dried residue from degermed corn, after removal of starch in the manufacture of malt sirup.

Hominy Feed, Hominy Meal, or **Hominy Chop** is the kiln-dried mixture of the mill-run bran coating, the mill-run germ, with or without a partial extraction of the oil and a part of the starchy portion of the white corn kernel obtained in the manufacture of hominy, hominy grits and corn meal by the degerming process.

Yellow Hominy Feed, Yellow Hominy Meal or **Yellow Hominy Chop** is a kiln-dried mixture of the mill-run bran coating, the mill-run germ, with or without a partial extraction of the oil and a part of the starchy portion of the yellow corn kernel obtained in the manufacture of yellow hominy grits and yellow corn meal by the degerming process.

Barley Hulls are the outer coverings of the barley.

Barley Feed is the entire byproduct resulting from the manufacture of pearl barley from clean barley.

Barley Mixed Feed is the entire offal from the milling of barley flour from clean barley, and is composed of barley hulls and barley middlings.

Ground Barley is the entire product obtained by grinding clean, sound barley, containing not less than 90 per cent pure barley and not more than 10 per cent of other grains, weed seeds and other foreign material, and not more than 6 per cent fiber; provided, that no portion of this stated 10 per cent of other grains, weed seeds or other foreign material shall be deliberately added.

Mixed Feed Barley is the entire product obtained by grinding country run barley containing not less than 75 per cent pure barley and not more than 25 per cent of other grains, weed seeds and other foreign material; provided, that no portion of this stated 25 per cent of other grains, weed seeds or foreign material shall be deliberately added. The ingredients must be stated as barley, other grains, weed seeds and foreign material.

Oat Groats are the kernels of the oat.

Oat Hulls are the outer coverings of the oat.

Oat Middlings are the floury portions of the oat groat obtained in the milling of rolled oats.

Oat Shorts are the covering of the oat grain lying immediately inside the hull, being a fuzzy material carrying with it considerable portions of the fine floury part of the groat obtained in the milling of rolled oats.

Clipped Oat Byproduct is the byproduct obtained in the manufacture of clipped oats. It may contain the light, chaffy material broken from the end of the hulls, empty hulls, light, immature oats and dust. It must not contain an excessive amount of oat hulls.

Oil Cake is the product obtained after the extraction of part of the oil by crushing, cooking and hydraulic pressure, or by crushing, heating and the use of solvents from seeds which have been screened and cleaned of weed seeds and other foreign materials by the most improved commercial process. When used alone the term "Oil Cake" shall be understood to designate linseed cake as defined. When used to cover any other product the name of the seed from which it is obtained shall be prefixed to the words "Oil Cake."

Oil Meal or **Ground Oil Cake** is oil cake ground to a meal.

Cottonseed Meal is a product of the cottonseed only, composed principally of the kernel with such portion of the hull as is necessary in the manufacture of oil, provided that nothing shall be recognized as cottonseed meal that does not conform to the foregoing definition and that does not contain at least 36 per cent protein. Cottonseed meal shall be graded and classed as follows:

1. Cottonseed Meal, Prime Quality, must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, free from excessive lint, and shall contain not less than 36 per cent protein. It shall be designated and sold according to its protein content. Cottonseed meal with 36 per cent of protein shall be termed "36 Per Cent Protein Cottonseed Meal, Prime Quality," and higher grades similarly designated (as "43 per cent Protein Cottonseed Meal, Prime Quality").

2. Cottonseed Meal, Off Quality. Cottonseed meal not fulfilling the above requirements as to color, odor and texture, shall be graded "36 Per Cent Protein Cottonseed Meal, Off Quality," and higher grades similarly designated.

Cottonseed Feed is a mixture of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls containing less than 36 per cent protein.

Cold Pressed Cottonseed is the product obtained from the subjection of the whole undecorticated cottonseed to the cold pressure process for the extraction of oil, and includes the entire cottonseed, less the oil extracted.

Ground Cold Pressed Cottonseed is the product obtained by grinding cold pressed cottonseed.

Linseed Cake or **Meal** is oil cake or meal made from flaxseed, provided that the final product shall contain less than 6 per cent of weed seeds and other foreign materials; and provided, further, that no portion of the stated 6 per cent of weed seeds and other foreign materials shall be deliberately added.

Old Process Oil Meal, Old Process Linseed Meal is oil meal as defined or linseed meal as defined, produced by crushing, cooking and hydraulic pressure.

New Process Oil Meal, New Process Linseed Meal is oil meal as defined or linseed meal as defined, produced by crushing, heating and the use of solvents.

Flax Plant Byproduct is that portion of the flax plant remaining after the separation of the seed, the bast fiber and a portion of the shives, and consists of flax shives, flax pods, broken and immature flax seeds, and the cortical tissues of the stem.

Ground Flaxseed or **Flaxseed Meal** is the product obtained by grinding flaxseed which has been screened and cleaned of weed seeds and other foreign materials by the most improved commercial process, provided that the final product shall contain less than 4 per cent of weed seeds and other foreign materials, and provided, further, that no portion of the stated 4 per cent of weed seeds and other foreign materials shall be deliberately added.

Unscreened Flaxseed Oil Feed Cake is the product obtained by extraction of part of the oil from unscreened flaxseed by crushing, cooking and hydraulic pressure, or by crushing, heating and the use of solvents. The ingredients shall be stated as partially extracted flaxseed and foreign seeds (wheat, wild buckwheat, pigeon grass, wild mustard, etc.)

Ground Unscreened Flaxseed Oil Feed is the ground unscreened flaxseed oil feed cake.

Screenings Oil Feed is the ground product obtained after extraction of part of the oil by crushing, cooking and hydraulic pressure, or by crushing, heating and the use of solvents, from the smaller imperfect grains, weed seeds and other foreign materials, having feeding value, separated in cleaning the grain. The name of the grain from which the screenings are separated shall be prefixed to "screenings oil feed."

Velvet Bean Meal is ground velvet beans containing only an unavoidable trace of hulls or pods.

Ground Velvet Bean and Pod is the product derived by grinding velvet beans "in the pod." It contains no additional pods or other material.

Fish Meal is the clean, dried, ground tissues of undecomposed fish with or without the extraction of part of the oil.

Fish Residue Meal is the clean undecomposed residue from the manufacture of glue or other fishery products from nonoily fish.

Rice Bran is the pericarp or bran layer of the rice, with only such quantity of hull fragments as is unavoidable in the regular milling of rice.

Rice Meal is ground brown rice or ground rice after the hull has been removed.

Ground Rough Rice is ground rice from which the hull has not been removed or ground paddy rice.

Rice Stone Bran is the siftings from the material secured in removing hulls from rice, and contains rice germs, broken rice and some rice hulls.

Rice Hulls are the outer coverings of the rice.

Rice Polish is the finely powdered material obtained in polishing the kernel.

Chopped Alfalfa is the entire alfalfa hay, chopped, and not ground finely enough to become a meal. It must not contain an admixture of alfalfa straw or other foreign material.

Alfalfa Leaf Meal is the product, consisting chiefly of leafy materials separated in the milling of alfalfa hay, which has been ground. It must be reasonably free from other crop plants and weeds, and must not contain more than 18 per cent of crude fiber.

Alfalfa Meal is the product obtained from the grinding of the entire alfalfa hay, without the addition of any alfalfa stems, alfalfa straw or foreign material. It must be reasonably free from other crop plants and weeds, and must not contain more than 33 per cent of crude fiber.

Alfalfa Stem Meal is the product obtained by grinding the residue remaining after the removal of the leafy materials from alfalfa hay. It must be reasonably free from other crop plants and weeds.

Dried Beet Pulp is the dried residue from sugar beets which have been cleaned and freed from crowns, leaves and sand, and which have been extracted in the process of manufacturing sugar.

Coconut Oil Meal, or "Copra Oil Meal," is the ground residue from the extraction of part of the oil from the dried meat of the coconut.

Peanut Oil Cake is the residue after the extraction of part of the oil by pressure or solvents from peanut kernels.

Peanut Oil Meal is ground peanut oil cake.

Unhulled Peanut Oil Feed is the ground residue obtained after extraction of part of the oil from whole peanuts, and the ingredients shall be designated as **Peanut Meal and Hulls.**

Dried Buttermilk Feed is the product resulting from the removal of water from clean, sound buttermilk derived from natural cream to which no foreign substances have been added, excepting such as are necessary and permitted in the manufacture of butter. It contains, all tolerances being allowed for, not more than eight per cent (8%) of moisture and not more than thirteen per cent (13%) of mineral matter (ash).

Evaporated Buttermilk Feed, Concentrated Buttermilk Feed, Condensed Buttermilk Feed, is the product resulting from the removal of a considerable portion of water from clean, sound buttermilk derived from natural cream to which no foreign substances have been added excepting such as are permitted and necessary in the manufacture of butter. It contains, all tolerances being allowed for, not less than 27 per cent of total solids, not less than 2 per cent of butterfat, and not more than .14 per cent ash for each per cent of solids. This definition does not prohibit the use of a distinctive trade name, provided it is followed by one of the names given.

British Flour Grades

The grades of flour made by British mills consist of fancy patents, patents, straight run, bakers and second bakers.

The price of the various grades is based on the straight run grade; fancy patents are usually 2s above the price of straight run; patents, 1s above; bakers, 2s below; second bakers, 3s below.

Fancy patents usually consist of 70 per cent of the flour divide; the remaining 30 per cent is termed bakers grade. The latter, however, is rarely used by bakers except in country districts.

Patents are usually 80 per cent of the flour divide, the remaining 20 per cent being termed second bakers.

Straight run flour is all the flour, with no divide. This is the principal grade milled, and forms two thirds of the trade of most millers. This grade is known as standard straight run.

The percentage of extract in the United Kingdom varies from 70 to 74 per cent. A typical port mill mixture would consist of 20 per cent No. 1 northern Manitoba wheat, 30 per cent No. 1 northern Duluth, 20 per cent No. 2 hard winter or Argentine wheat, 20 per cent Australian and 20 per cent Karachi. Some millers use 30 per cent No. 1 Manitoba at the expense of the hard winter wheat.

Home grown wheat is generally used by small country millers, but if the flour is for

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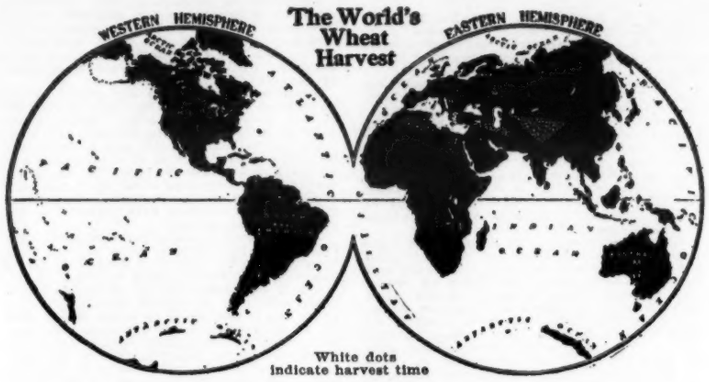


NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

GREAT flour mill fire and explosion in Minneapolis; 20 killed; loss, $1,500,000. 1878.

Millers' excursion to Great Britain sailed from New York. 1891.

Minneapolis flour first shipped for export via New Orleans. 1902.

Thomas A. McIntyre, promoter of attempted flour mill trust, failed and was indicted. 1908.

Underwood tariff bill passed by the House of Representatives. 1918.

Food control bill introduced in Senate and House. 1917.

Future trading in wheat stopped on American grain exchanges. 1917.

Wheat reached $3.25 bushel and flour $14 barrel in New York City. 1917.

Julius H. Barnes issued call for national conference to consider open market for trading in wheat. 1920.

Bills before Illinois legislature to restrict trading on the Chicago Board of Trade defeated. 1921.

Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association organized. 1922.

Census Bureau began compilation of monthly statistics on United States flour production. 1923.

Federal grain grades changed by order of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. 1924.

Federal Trade Commission is restrained temporarily from holding hearings in its investigation of the alleged "millin' trust." 1926.

Silver Jubilee meeting of the Millers' National Federation held in Chicago. 1927.

Norwegian government's monopoly of the grain and flour trade withdrawn. 1927.

Day of the Month.....		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Day of the Week.....		T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
Minneapolis Mean Time	Sun Rises	4 56	4 54	4 53	4 52	4 50	4 49	4 48	4 47	4 46	4 44	4 43	4 42	4 41	4 40	4 39	4 38	4 37	4 36	4 35	4 34	4 33	4 32	4 32	4 31	4 30	4 29	4 28	4 28	4 27	4 27	4 26
	Sun Sets	6 59	7 0	7 1	7 2	7 3	7 4	7 5	7 6	7 8	7 9	7 10	7 11	7 12	7 13	7 14	7 15	7 16	7 17	7 18	7 19	7 20	7 21	7 22	7 23	7 24	7 25	7 26	7 26	7 27	7 28	7 29

bread purposes a considerable percentage of strong wheat is added. Otherwise, this flour is principally sold for the manufacture of biscuits.

British Offal Terms

White bran is the product of white wheats, such as Australian and certain Pacific Coast varieties, which wheats are light in color.

Middlings is the best grade of offals after the flour and bran have been extracted.

Pollards is a grade of offal usually not quite so good as middlings, and is the term generally used for middlings made by the mills of Argentina, being known on the British market as Plate pollards.

Broad bran is a species of bran produced by British mills which consists of the smaller flakes of bran damped by steam and passed through smooth rolls, causing the adhesion of several flakes together, thus giving larger flakes.

Decorticated meal is made from cottonseed from which the husk has been peeled or decorticated. The oil is then extracted and the residue is ground into a fine meal of a bright yellow color.

MEASURES TO PREVENT EXPLOSIONS

The dust explosion hazards committee of the National Fire Protection Association has approved the following regulations for the prevention of dust explosions in flour and feed mills:

MILL BUILDINGS

The daylight type of mill building—that is, a large window area—is recommended.

Fire resistive construction or mill construction is recommended.

Cleaning department should be cut off from other departments by standard fire wall.

ELEVATOR AND STORAGE BINS

All storage bins shall be covered, the side walls extending solidly to the roof of the bins, there being no connection between bins.

Tunnels and basements shall extend as much above natural ground level, and shall be as large and roomy, as is practicable. All tunnels and basements shall be dry, and shall have all the natural light possible to obtain, either by means of windows, areaways or sidewalk glass.

Basements of all buildings shall be of such construction as to permit the free circulation of air to all parts, and shall be vented by air shafts exhausting above the roof, or by other approved method.

MILL, ELEVATOR AND STORAGE BINS

Construction should be such that all interior walls, including bin walls, shall be smooth and free from pockets or ledges that will permit the accumulation of dust. In special cases, where it is not practicable to entirely eliminate ledges, then such ledges should be finished with smooth surface and be made as steep as possible. All pipes, conduits, etc., that of necessity are exposed, should be fastened to walls or ceilings in such a manner as to present a minimum surface for the collection of dust.

Roofs and side walls of belt conveyor galleries and the side walls of all cupolas above bins should be constructed of light material offering little or no resistance to explosive energy.

Note: The term "light material" contemplates corrugated galvanized iron, corrugated zinc, corrugated asbestos, brick tile or gunite, and for cupola construction is intended to apply only to curtain or panel walls between columns. Concrete may also be used similarly, provided the window area is greater than 40 per cent of the free wall area.

CONTROL OF SUSPENDED DUST

All elevator legs, spouting, roll housings, screw conveyors and stock hoppers and bins shall be dust-tight.

All roll housings, elevator heads and elevator boots on large stands of elevators shall be vented by mechanical exhaust to dust collectors.

Dust collectors shall be of the metal cyclone type, and each shall be vented directly out of doors or to a secondary system of similar collectors which are vented to outside air.

Wind trunking shall be of metal.

Belt conveyors shall be provided with hooded air suctions at either or both ends when practical.

All grain bins (except tempering bins) shall be vented to the outside air with a 12-inch or larger metal pipe properly hooded to prevent the entrance of excessive moisture.

REMOVAL OF STATIC DUST

All surfaces on which dust tends to settle shall be cleaned off sufficiently often to prevent the accumulation of a coating of dust.

For removal of dust from motors, drier coils and other intricate surfaces, mills should be equipped with a compressed air system, operating at from 80 to 100 lbs pressure. Either a fixed compressor with suitable piping and hose or a portable compressor set may be used. When the latter is used it shall be provided with a tank of sufficient capacity to maintain pressure for a considerable length of time, making it unnecessary to bring the tank to pressure while in the mill.

The use of vacuum sweeping systems is recommended for the removal of static dust in grain storage and elsewhere when practical.

PREVENTION OF IGNITION

Open flames shall not be permitted.

Open flame heaters or electric heaters shall not be used except in such locations as a laboratory, where not exposed to dust.

Smoking and the carrying of matches shall not be permitted.

Electrical equipment shall be installed according to the regulations of the national electric code for electrical devices in dusty locations.

Static electricity shall be removed from such machines as accumulate a charge by permanent ground wires and from belts by grounded metal comb or other equally efficient systems.

Fans and blowers shall be so constructed that fan blades cannot come in contact with fan housing. Bearings shall set well away from fan housing to prevent the forcing of grease to the inside of the fan housing or air chamber. (See blower system regulations of the National Fire Protection Association.)

Ball or roller bearings should be used wherever practical; otherwise, rings, chain or collar oiler bearings should be used.

Pneumatic or magnetic separators (preferably pneumatic) shall be placed ahead of each grinding or pulverizing machine of the roller, attrition or beater type (except those grinders which further reduce the ground stock in the same system and those machines grinding bulky stock on which separators cannot be operated). In addition to the above, such separators shall be placed ahead of scourers where used.

Stock from an attrition mill or beater type of grinder shall be lifted by air through a metal wind trunk to a cyclone dust collector properly vented, or shall be discharged into a metal screw conveyor. The flights on the conveyor shall terminate 18 inches or further from the discharge and in such a way as to form a solid mass of stock at that point. The cover of conveyor at the discharge end shall be held in place by springs to give relief if the spout receiving stock from the conveyor should choke.

The Millers' Code

Resolved, That in compliance with the program of the United States Department of Commerce for the elimination of waste in distribution and for the adoption of simplified business practices and uniformity of method and forms; to promote equality of competition and facility in interpreting such competition; to eliminate unsound, unbusiness-like and unethical practices; and to promote the highest standard of business ethics and conduct,—the Millers' National Federation has adopted and urges the adherence of its members to the following Code of Ethics and Business Practices:

1. We will strive to maintain the highest excellence in quality, merchandising service and business practice in order that we may have respect for our products and that others may respect them. We will deal honorably with our competitors, our customers and the public, and we will refrain from any action, method or practice which if indulged in by a competitor we would regard as unethical, unsound, or unbusiness-like.

2. Sales of flour should be made for delivery within not to exceed 60 days.

3. Prices of flour or other mill products shall not be guaranteed against decline.

4. Flour and other mill products shall not be consigned. (Consignment means delivery by shipper to customer, agent or broker for sale at a future time at an undetermined price.)

5. All carload sales should be made on sight draft or arrival draft terms.

6. All sales shall be subject to confirmation at home or duly authorized office of mill.

7. Millers' National Federation Package Differentials shall be strictly observed.

8. Charges shall be assessed and collected from the buyer in all cases where shipping directions are not received within contract time, at the rate of ½c per bbl per day for flour and 1c per ton per day for feed.

9. Millers' National Federation Uniform Sales Contract shall be used in all cases.

10. Millers shall not give rebates, premiums, donations, or subsidies in the merchandising of their products.

11. There shall be no so-called bargain day sales.

12. It is recommended that mills issue a fair list price and adhere strictly to it. Revision should be made only when there has been sufficient change in costs of production to justify it.

13. After prices have been advanced, no sale shall be accepted at previous prices.

14. It is recommended that sales prices reflect cost plus a profit based on the cost of replacement of raw material and a cost of operation and sales reflecting the normal average capacity actually operated by the industry, not exceeding 55 per cent.

15. It is recommended that reports of unethical and uncommercial practices of competitors be accepted with the utmost caution, and that no action be predicated thereon unless and until the authenticity of such reports is confirmed by inquiry from the competitor or competitors involved.

Interpretation of and adherence to this code by millers is within the conscience and good faith of each miller, but the Federation urges that the essence and value of this code lies in voluntary and universal adoption of and adherence to its principles at all times and under all circumstances.

Terms of Shipment

At the annual meeting of directors, delegates and members of the Millers' National Federation in Chicago, April 9, 1915, these definitions applying to shipment of flour and feed were adopted:

"Immediate," shipment within three days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received.

"Quick," shipment within seven days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received.

"Prompt," shipment within 14 days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received.

At the Federation meeting on Oct. 14, 1921, these definitions were reaffirmed, but a resolution was adopted adding the word "calendar" before the word "days" in each instance, so as to obviate any possible confusion.

At the Federation meeting Oct. 20, 1922, a resolution was adopted construing shipment "at once" as identical with "immediate" shipment.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE FEED TRADE

The following amended rules have been adopted by the Millers' National Federation, Grain Dealers' National Association and United States Feed Distributors' Association:

Rule 1—Trade. It shall be the duty of both buyer and seller to include in their original articles of trade, however conducted, the following specifications: number of sacks, tons or cars; kind and grade of feed; price; rate basing point; time of shipment; terms of payment, sight draft unless otherwise specified.

Rule 2—Confirmation. (a) It shall be the duty of both buyer and seller, not later than the close of business day following date of trade, to mail, each to the other, a confirmation in writing (the buyer a confirmation of purchase and the seller a confirmation of sale), setting forth the specifications as agreed upon in the original articles of trade. Upon receipt of said confirmation the parties thereto shall carefully check all specifications named therein and, upon finding any differences, shall immediately notify the other party to the contract, by wire or telephone, and confirm in writing, except in the case of manifest errors and differences of minor character, in which event notice by return mail will suffice.

(b) When a trade is made through a broker, it shall be the duty of the broker, not later than the close of business day following date of trade, to send a written confirmation to each of the principals (to the buyer a confirmation of sale and to the seller a confirmation of purchase) setting forth the specifications of the trade as made by him. Upon receipt of said confirmations, the parties thereto shall carefully check all specifications named therein and, upon finding any differences, shall immediately notify the other party to the contract by wire or telephone, and confirm in writing. In default of such notice the contract shall be filled in accordance with the terms of the confirmation issued by the broker.

Rule 3—Brokers. (a) A broker is one who is engaged for others, on a commission basis, in negotiating contracts relative to property with the custody of which, actual or constructive, he has no concern.

A person is not a broker—

First: Who has possession and absolute control of merchandise shipped to him to sell and collect the proceeds. (Therefore, a commission merchant, to whom feed is consigned for sale, is not a broker.)

Second: Who receives a salary instead of a commission or brokerage.

Third: Who acts for one principal to the exclusion of all others.

(b) A broker has power to bind his principals only to the extent of his instructions, and the principals are not liable for any acts of the broker in excess of such instructions.

(c) A broker who, in good faith or otherwise, exceeds his authority, is liable for resulting damages.

(d) A broker who negotiates a contract without disclosing his principal's name is responsible as principal until the real principal's name is given and accepted by the other party.

(e) A broker who in good faith negotiates a contract which is in accord with instructions from both his principals, who at the time of the negotiations advises each principal of the name of the other, and who completes such negotiations in accordance with the rules and customs governing such transaction, thereby fulfills all his obligations and has no further liability to either of his principals, unless otherwise agreed. The contract so negotiated is valid and binding between the buyer and seller, the same as if it had been negotiated directly between them.

(f) Brokerage shall be credited when contract is accepted by principals to the transaction, unless otherwise specified.

Rule 4—Bills of Lading. Bills of lading attached either to invoices or to drafts shall be original and negotiable and in conformity with the specifications of the contract on which the shipment is to apply, and shall be signed in accordance with the rules of carriers. Any loss resulting from irregular or incorrect bills of lading shall be paid by the seller.

Rule 5—Demurrage and/or Additional Charges. The seller shall be liable for any demurrage and/or additional charges accruing on feed billed to "shipper's order," when such charges can be shown to have accrued by reason of the inability of the buyer, through act of the seller or his agent, to get possession of the bill of lading, whenever said bill of lading is necessary to furnish disposition.

Rule 6—War Tax on Freight Charge. On all feeds sold at a delivered price it shall be the duty of the seller to pay the federal freight tax. The buyer shall pay such federal freight tax where feed is sold at a price f.o.b. shipping point.

Rule 7—Carload. A carload shall be forty thousand (40,000) pounds, unless otherwise specified at times of purchase; provided, that where rules of carriers lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission or state railway commissions provide for minimum carload weights in excess of the above, such minimum weights shall constitute a carload within the meaning of this rule.

Rule 8—Durum Wheat Byproducts. Durum wheat byproducts shall not be deliverable on contracts for wheat feeds unless so specified.

Rule 9—Origin of Feed. (a) A sale of feedstuffs shall not of necessity mean that the feedstuffs will originate at the home address of the seller. If at time of sale buyer requests origin, seller is obliged to give same by zones, as follows:

Zone No. 1.—Shall mean either Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas.

Zone No. 2.—Shall mean either Missouri, Illinois, Iowa.

Zone No. 3.—Shall mean either Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee.

Zone No. 4.—Shall mean either Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana.

Zone No. 5.—Shall mean either Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho.

Zone No. 6.—Shall mean either New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland.

(b) A sale of feedstuffs contemplates shipment from mills on or after the date of sale, unless otherwise specified.

(c) The differential in freight rates shall be those in effect on date of contract of sale from seller's business address, unless otherwise specified.

Rule 10—Privileges. In all delivered sales to any terminal markets the point specified shall be considered as a rate basis only and not necessarily final destination of goods, and shipment shall be made to any point and via any line open for business designated by the buyer which is reached by lake, or lake-and-rail lines during the season of navigation, or by all-rail trunk lines at other times, at the differential in effect at the time of contract of sale, as shown by published tariff rates; provided shipment is made within contract time, and provided further, that such routing is in accord with transit arrangements of shipper.

Rule 11—Definitions. In the absence of agreement to the contrary, definitions of feedstuffs shall be the same as those adopted and promulgated by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States.

Rule 12—Packing. (a) It shall be understood that all feedstuffs when sold in sacks shall be packed in new bags, unless otherwise specified at time of trade.

(b) The weight of packages shall be net when packed, and two thousand (2,000) pounds net shall constitute a ton.

Rule 13—Shortage, Damage and/or Overcharge. (a) All claims for shortage and/or damage shall be made by the receiver within fifteen (15) days after arrival, and must be accompanied by paid expense bill with railroad agent's notations as to damages; likewise condition of equipment and seals.

(b) Upon receipt within thirty (30) days after arrival of complete papers covering freight overcharges on delivered sales, seller shall immediately reimburse buyer. Upon receipt of complete papers, in such case, at any time after thirty (30) days from date of arrival, seller will undertake to collect claim for account of buyer.

Rule 14—(a) Immediate or Rush Shipment shall mean shipment within three (3) calendar days from the date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received by seller.

(b) Quick Shipment shall mean shipment within seven (7) calendar days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received by seller.

(c) Prompt Shipment shall mean shipment within fourteen (14) calendar days from the date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received by seller.

(d) Unspecified Shipment. Where shipment is not specified, prompt shipment is understood.

(e) Loaded, Spot, Instant or on Track shall mean that the goods are actually loaded and ready for billing, and the lading must be dated on the day of sale.

(f) In Transit shall mean that the lading must be dated at least one day prior to date of sale.

(g) Deferred Shipment. In the purchase and sale of feed for deferred shipment the following specifications shall govern:

Where a specific number of days is not specified in contract, but the time is referred to as first half or second half of a given month, it shall be understood that up to midnight of the 15th shall be considered the first half (this including February), the remainder of the month to be considered as second half.

(h) The date on original bill of lading, from point of origin, as shown on exchange of bill of lading, shall be accepted as the original date of shipment; provided the shipment originates in the zone specified.

(i) Season Shipments. Season shipments shall mean shipment any time, at the seller's option, between the date of sale and Dec. 31 of the current year, inclusive.

(j) On all shipments the date of issuance of bill of lading, signed by the agent of the railroad issuing same, shall be conclusive evidence of date of shipment, unless conclusive evidence to the contrary can be shown.

Rule 15—Directions. Unless otherwise agreed in the contract, all sales are understood to be for shipment at seller's option at any time during time of shipment specified or provided for in contract.

Specifications on sales for spot, immediate or quick shipment, or for shipment within less than fourteen (14) days, must be furnished by buyer at the time contract is made; and if so furnished, seller shall make shipment within time of shipment specified or provided for in contract.

Specifications on sales for prompt shipment must be furnished by buyer as follows: If not demanded by seller, specifications must be furnished within fourteen (14) days from making of contract, and if demanded by seller at any time at or after making of contract specifications must be furnished within three (3) days after such demand; and if so furnished, seller shall make shipment within fourteen (14) days after receipt of specifications.

Specifications on sales for shipment within fourteen (14) days or more but not more than thirty-one (31) days from making of contract must be furnished by buyer as follows: If not demanded by seller, specifications must be furnished within contract time; and if demanded by seller at any time at or after making of contract, specifications must be furnished within three (3) days after such demand; and if specifications, whether demanded or not, are furnished by buyer within three (3) days after making of contract, seller shall make shipment within contract time.

Specifications on sales for shipment extending more than thirty-one (31) days from making of contract are not due from buyer until commencement of contract time of shipment but must be furnished by buyer as follows: If not demanded by seller, specifications must be furnished by buyer within contract time of shipment; if demanded by seller at any time at or after commencement of time of shipment specified in contract, specifications must be furnished within three (3) days after such demand; and if so furnished by the buyer, provided the same are received by the seller at least fourteen (14) days before the last day of contract time of shipment, seller shall make shipment within contract time.

If, in any of the cases above mentioned and while the contract is still in force, specifications are furnished after the first three (3) days of time of shipment specified or provided for in the contract shall have expired, the time of shipment shall be extended so that seller shall have the same amount of time after the receipt of specifications, within which to make shipment, as the length of time of shipment specified or provided for in the contract; and if so furnished, seller shall make shipment within the time of shipment as so extended under the foregoing provisions.

If specifications are demanded by seller and are not furnished by buyer within three (3) days thereafter (in case last day of time of shipment is thirty-one (31) days or less from date of contract) or within three (3) days after commencement of period of shipment in case last day of time of shipment is more than thirty-one (31) days from date of contract, seller may, at any subsequent time before receipt of specifications, elect to treat the contract as broken and to hold the buyer for breach of contract. If the seller so elects, seller shall give notice to buyer of such election by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to buyer before the receipt of specifications.

The contract shall be deemed broken by the buyer at the expiration of the time of shipment mentioned or provided for in the contract, in the following case, viz: If specifications are demanded by seller during contract time, and buyer has failed to furnish same in accordance with the foregoing provisions, and the seller has not during contract time given notice to buyer of the seller's election to treat the contract as broken. If the seller elects to hold buyer for breach of contract, the seller shall give notice to the buyer of such election by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to the buyer prior to noon of the day following the expiration of the time of shipment specified or provided for in the contract.

If a buyer violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to a breach of contract, the seller shall, if it elects to treat the contract as broken by reason thereof, give notice of such election to buyer by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to the buyer prior to noon of the day following the day on which the seller receives notice of such violation by the buyer.

In the event buyer fails to furnish specifications as required under these rules, or violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to breach of contract, and the seller gives due notice, as above provided, of its election to hold the buyer for breach of contract, the seller shall have the following rights:

(a) To resell goods in the open market for buyer's account, buyer to pay seller the loss incurred; or,

(b) To retain goods, buyer to pay seller difference between contract price and market price in the event of market price being lower, and also in addition thereto such actual expense as shall have been incurred.

(c) To cancel the contract on any unshipped portion thereof.

(d) It shall be the duty of the seller, without demand, in event of default of contract, to notify buyer of that fact by wire or telephone prior to noon of day following date of expiration of contract.

Within twenty-four (24) hours after the seller gives due notice, as above provided, of its election to hold the buyer for breach of contract, the seller must give notice to the buyer which one of the above rights seller elects to exercise, such notice to be given by mailing letter or sending telegram to buyer.

If the seller fails to ship as required by the contract or violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to breach of contract, the buyer shall, if it elects to treat the contract as broken by reason thereof, give notice of such election to the seller by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to the seller prior to noon of the day following the day upon which the buyer receives notice of such violation by the seller.

In the event seller fails to ship as required under these rules or violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to breach of contract, and the buyer gives due notice, as above provided, of its election to hold the seller for breach of contract, the buyer shall have the following rights:

(e) To cancel that part of the contract upon which there has been default; or,

(f) To buy in the open market a like quantity and quality of feedstuffs for seller's account, seller to pay buyer the loss incurred; or,

(g) Seller to pay difference between the contract price and market price, if the market price is higher than the contract price, and in addition such actual expense as shall have been incurred.

Within twenty-four (24) hours after the buyer gives due notice, as above provided, of its election to hold the seller for breach of contract, buyer must give notice to the seller which one of the above rights buyer elects to exercise, such notice to be given by mailing letter or sending telegram to seller.

In event the buyer's notice is not received by the seller at any time before shipment, the contract shall be extended so as to include the shipment and delivery when made.

A change in specifications previously filed with the seller does not extend any contract except upon mutual agreement at the time such change is requested.

Rule 16—Registration. On sales of feedstuffs the seller guarantees that the feedstuffs shall comply with the laws of the state into which it is sold, including registration and tax, if any, unless otherwise agreed at the time of sale.

Rule 17—Refusal of Shipment. Failure to make any shipment in keeping with the terms and conditions of a contract shall be grounds for the refusal only of such shipment or shipments, and not for the rescission of the entire contract or any other contract between buyer and seller.

Rule 18—Arbitration. In cases of arbitration of disputes resulting from transactions in feedstuffs, where one or both parties to the dispute are members of trade associations or exchanges that have adopted these rules, these rules shall define the rights of the parties and shall be the basis of award.

Federal Grain Futures Act

The following summary of the Grain Futures Act of 1922 is based on official reports by the Department of Agriculture:

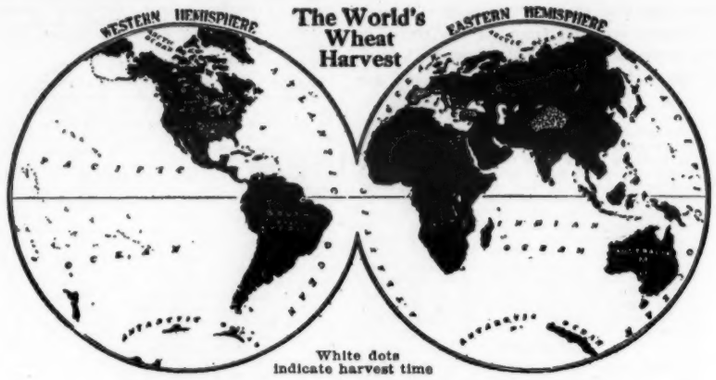
This legislation was the outgrowth of more than 35 years of congressional discussion and investigation. A bill was introduced in Congress in 1884 relating to trading in futures, and by 1921 there had been at least 126 such bills introduced, on many of which hearings were held in committees and debates took place in Congress. In 1921 Congress enacted legislation (the Future Trading Act of 1921) which attempted, among other things, to bring the grain futures exchanges of the United States under federal supervision and regulation by the exercise of the taxing power. This legislation went into but partial effect, because most of its provisions were held unconstitutional in May, 1922, by the United States Supreme Court. The activity of the Grain Futures Administration was meanwhile confined almost entirely to work done under section 9 of the Future Trading Act, which provided for the making of investigations by the Secretary of Agriculture regarding the operations of boards of trade.

In September, 1922, Congress enacted, under the interstate commerce power, the Grain Futures Act of 1922, having the same general purpose as the Future Trading Act of 1921. The Grain Futures Act was held constitutional on April 16, 1923.

Twelve exchanges in all have been designated as "contract markets" under the present act. These are the Board of Trade of Chicago and the Open Board of that city, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Duluth Board of Trade, Kansas City Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, Grain Trade Association of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Grain Exchange, the Seattle Merchants' Exchange, and the New York Produce Exchange. The designation for San Francisco is limited to barley and that for Los Angeles to barley, corn and sorghums.

Section 3 of the Future Trading Act, viz., taxing transactions known as "puts and calls," was one of the provisions not passed upon by the United States Supreme Court in May, 1922, when most of the act was declared unconstitutional. Therefore it remained in force until Jan. 11, 1926, when

June



1928

NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

THE Northwestern Miller founded. 1873.

Two hundred-pound barrel established by New York Produce Exchange. 1879.

National Order of Operative Millers organized. 1892.

Pure flour bill became a law. 1898.

Leiter wheat deal collapsed. 1898.

Last meeting of Millers' National Association. 1902.

First convention Millers' National Federation, Detroit. 1903.

Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, at Sarajevo. 1914.

Peace agreement signed in Versailles. 1919.

National Federated Flour Clubs organized. 1919.

Resumption of grain trading without government control. 1920.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. arranged purchase of the assets of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Ltd. 1923.

Sydney Anderson, congressman from Minnesota, elected president of the Millers' National Federation. 1924.

McNary-Haugen bill defeated in House of Representatives by a vote of 224 to 154. 1924.

A bakery is opened in Tokyo, Japan, completely equipped with modern American machinery. 1927.

Clement B. Stern, formerly a Milwaukee miller, died on his fruit farm in California. 1927.

M. Lee Marshall elected chairman of the board of directors of the Continental Baking Corporation. 1927.

Day of the Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Day of the Week		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Minneapolis Mean Time	Sun Rises H.M.	4 26	4 25	4 25	4 24	4 24	4 24	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 22	4 22	4 22	4 22	4 22	4 22	4 22	4 22	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 24	4 24	4 24	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 26
	Sun Sets H.M.	7 30	7 30	7 31	7 32	7 32	7 33	7 34	7 34	7 35	7 36	7 36	7 37	7 37	7 38	7 38	7 38	7 39	7 39	7 39	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 40

the Supreme Court declared it invalid, in a suit begun in 1924 to test its constitutionality.

In substance, the conditions to which every board of trade must subscribe before it will be designated as a "contract market," are (a) that it is located at a terminal market where cash grain of the kind specified in the contracts of sale of grain for future delivery is sold in sufficient volumes and under such conditions as fairly to reflect the general value of the grain and the differences in value between the various grades of such grain, and where there is available to such board of trade official inspection service approved by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose; (b) that the governing board of the exchange must provide for the making and filing of reports showing certain information as to cash and future transactions by the board members and for the keeping of certain records; (c) that the governing board must provide for preventing the dissemination by its members of false or misleading or knowingly inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of grain in interstate commerce; (d) that the governing board must provide for the prevention of manipulation of prices or the cornering of any grain on such board; and (e) that membership in such boards must not be denied to lawfully formed and conducted co-operative associations of producers, having adequate financial responsibility, engaged in the cash grain business, which comply and agree to comply with the rules of such boards applicable to other members, with a special proviso to the effect that rules against rebating commissions shall not prevent the distribution of net receipts of such associations to the bona fide members thereof on a patronage basis.

Section 9 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make investigations regarding the operations of the boards of trade and the marketing conditions of grain and grain products and byproducts, and to publish the results thereof.

There are other provisions of the statute which, however, are incidental to its main provisions.

The statute does not restrict speculation in the grain futures markets.

Daily reports received by the Grain Futures Administration on the volume of trading in grain futures on the different exchanges now give a complete record of such transactions. Heretofore, estimates only have been available.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd. (commonly known as the Canadian Wheat Pool), is the selling agency for the three provincial wheat pools of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The selling agency takes delivery of all pool grain from the provincial pools at the terminals, sells it through its offices and agents, deducts from the gross selling price terminal storage charges, bank charges, lake and ocean freight and insurance, operating and administrative expenses and other marketing charges, and remits the balance to each of the provincial pools on the basis of the quality and grades delivered.

The governing body of the Canadian pool consists of nine directors: three elected from and by each of the provincial pool boards. The executive members of the Canadian pool board are: president, A. J. McPhail (who is also president of the Saskatchewan pool); vice president, H. W. Wood, president of the Alberta pool; and C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba pool. The central board meets each month to direct the affairs of the association. E. B. Ramsay, the general manager, is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the policies laid down by the board. The sales staff is as follows: George McIvor, general sales manager; Roy McIntyre, eastern sales manager; Charles Folliott, coarse grains sales manager; O. Z. Buchanan, western sales manager; D. L. Smith, manager of the London office. The pool maintains selling offices at Winnipeg, Calgary, Toronto, London, Eng., and Paris, France; service offices at Montreal, New York, Vancouver, Fort William and Prince Rupert, and agents throughout the principal wheat importing countries. During the past year the pool shipped wheat through 60 ports to 24 countries.

PROVINCIAL POOLS

The three provincial pools are organized on practically the same basis. Each province is divided into districts (Saskatchewan 16, Alberta and Manitoba seven each), on the basis of pool membership and acreage. Each district is divided into 10 subdistricts. The members in each subdistrict elect each year a delegate as their representative. The 10 delegates in each district elect a director to represent them on the board, the governing body of the provincial pools. The delegates meet each year to discuss the operations of the past year and to give instructions to the board for the forthcoming season.

Membership in the pools is open to any one who signs the five-year contract and pays an organization fee of $2, and $1 for a share of capital stock. The first contract covered the crop years of 1923 to 1927, inclusive, and expired in July, 1927. The second contract covers the crop years of 1928 to 1932, inclusive. By December, 1927, all three pools had secured sufficient second series contracts to insure strong pools until 1932.

The provincial pools have complete charge of collecting and forwarding grain, all accounting involving the members, making the initial, interim and final payments, and country and terminal elevator operations. They also have complete control over the elevator and commercial reserves (the contract permits the pools to deduct 2c bu from each member's grain as an elevator reserve, and 1 per cent of the gross selling price as a commercial reserve), which amounted, at the close of the 1926 crop year, to approximately $15,000,000.

For the past three years, members have received an initial payment at the time of delivery of $1 bu, basis No. 1 northern, Fort William, the first interim payment being made in March, the second early in August, and the final payment in the middle of October.

The Canadian pool has assumed the responsibility of selling the grain delivered to the newly formed Ontario wheat pool.

The following figures give a history of the pool's operations:

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

Year	Membership	Acreage under contract	Bushels handled	Price*
1923-24†	25,000	2,416,000	34,219,000	$1.03
1924-25.	91,000	10,744,000	81,670,000	1.66
1925-26	122,000	14,080,000	187,248,000	1.45
1926-27	140,000	15,548,000	209,000,000	1.42

*Price per bu paid to provincial pools, basis No. 1 northern at terminal. For Manitoba and Saskatchewan pools, prices are basis Fort William; Alberta pool, basis Vancouver.
†Alberta pool only in operation.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS

	Number of pool country elevators 1926-27	1927-28	Total capacity of country elevators 1926-27 (bus)
Manitoba	30	58	2,500,000
Saskatchewan	582	726	21,600,000
Alberta	42	160	6,200,000

RESERVES AND TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Total elevator and commercial reserves—	
Manitoba	$1,612,000
Saskatchewan	9,569,000
Alberta	3,166,000
Alberta pool terminals (bus)—	Capacity
Prince Rupert	1,225,000
Vancouver	1,650,000
Vancouver	2,400,000
Canadian pool terminals (bus)—	
Fort William No. 1	1,300,000
Fort William No. 2	575,000
Fort William No. 3	225,000
Saskatchewan pool terminals (bus)—	
Port Arthur No. 4	6,425,000
Port Arthur No. 5	2,150,000
Port Arthur No. 6	7,500,000
Buffalo transfer elevator	2,000,000

MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN COARSE GRAIN POOLS

Year	Continued membership	Continued acreage	Bushels handled
1925-26	50,000	4,211,000	25,160,000
1926-27	52,000	4,290,000	21,161,000

Prices paid per bu—	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
1925-26	47½c	60¼c	88½c	$2.06
1926-27	60½c	71c	97½c	1.92

All prices basis Fort William for No. 2 Canadian western oats and rye, No. 3 Canadian western barley, and No. 1 northwestern flaxseed.

United Grain Growers, Ltd.

The following figures show the earnings of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg, a company composed of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers, for the purpose of engaging in the grain trade:

	Profits	Capital and surplus
1927	$720,265	$5,085,066
1926	676,378	5,035,185
1925	418,574	4,671,413
1924	552,433	4,523,347
1923	532,171	4,231,869
1922 (Loss, $118,350)	.....	4,072,675
1921	233,743	4,738,811
1920	463,675	4,595,632
1919	148,549	4,171,615
1918	441,760	4,058,245
1917	607,899	2,475,733
1916	572,804	1,823,943
1915	226,963	1,214,578
1914	151,080	995,025
1913	164,332	839,131
1912	121,614	705,955
1911	69,575	641,430
1910	95,663	394,111
1909	52,902	177,242
1908	30,190	24,017
1907	790	11,795
1906	.....	5,000

Canada—Weights and Measures

The legal weights and measures of Canada are the imperial yard, imperial pound avoirdupois, imperial gallon (of 277.27384 cubic inches), and the imperial bushel. The imperial gallon is equal to 4.54174 liters, while the wine gallon, used in the United States, is equal to 3.785 liters.

By Act 42d Vic. (1879), Chap. 16 (amended by Chap. 30, Acts of 1893), it is provided: That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel should be determined by weighing unless a bushel measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows: wheat, 60 lbs; Indian corn, 56 lbs; rye, 56 lbs; peas, 60 lbs; barley, 48 lbs; buckwheat, 48 lbs; oats, 32 lbs; beans, 60 lbs; flaxseed, 56 lbs.

By the same act the British hundredweight of 112 lbs and the ton of 2,240 lbs were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 lbs, and the ton 2,000 lbs avoirdupois, thus harmonizing the weights of Canada and the United States.

What Is a Carrying Charge?

A carrying charge is the expense of carrying wheat to protect the miller from loss on flour sold, from the date upon which the flour is booked to the time of its delivery. This protection can be had by buying the wheat and placing it in store, or by buying the wheat option for future delivery.

In the first instance the carrying expense is made up of interest, insurance and storage charges. In the second instance it consists of brokerage, etc.

STATE LAWS AS TO FEEDINGSTUFFS

The following summary of the state laws regarding the sale of commercial feedingstuffs has been made on the basis of reports received from all the states in January, 1928. Millers and others doing an interstate business in commercial feedingstuffs are advised to communicate with the state officials whose names and addresses are given in this summary.

ALABAMA

Inspection fee, 20c per ton. Registration fee, $2 per year for each brand. Annual registrations due Oct. 1. S. M. Dunwoody, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, Montgomery.

ARIZONA

The state law requires that the standards established by federal law shall be maintained. Each sack of poultry feed must bear a label giving the percentage of chemical composition. J. J. Thornber, Dean of College of Agriculture, Tucson.

ARKANSAS

Inspection fee, 10c per ton. No registration fee, but each brand of commercial feeds must be registered. Wheat byproducts are included under the law. Whole grains, hays and straws, unadulterated wheat, rye, corn and rice brans, unadulterated wheat, corn, rye and buckwheat shorts and middlings, are exempt from inspection fee. The percentage of screenings must be guaranteed not to exceed 8 per cent. Each bag of commercial feed must have attached thereto a tag showing the weight, analysis, ingredients and name and address of manufacturer. A tax stamp must be attached to each tag, except those on bags of feed that are exempt from inspection fee. Parker C. Ewan, Commissioner of Conservation and Inspection, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA

No inspection fee. No registration fee, and brands are not required to be registered. Every lot or parcel of commercial feedingstuffs, including wheat byproducts, must have affixed thereto a tag or label containing a legible and plainly printed statement, in English, certifying (a) net weight of contents; (b) name, brand or trademark; (c) name and address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market; (d) minimum per cent of crude protein and crude fat; (e) maximum per cent of crude fiber and of ash; (f) the specific name of each ingredient; (g) percentage of such ingredients as corn cobs, corn bran, oat hulls, barley hulls, rice hulls, ground light rice, or similar materials; (h) the percentage of grit or mineral matter. No tax tags. M. E. Jaffa, Chief of Bureau of Food and Drugs, State Department of Health, Berkeley.

COLORADO

No inspection or registration fee, and brands are not required to be registered. The only regulations regarding tax tags and labels are identical with those established by federal law. "Any statement made upon the label or invoice as to the food value or constituent ingredients of all foodstuffs must be correct. No foodstuffs of any variety will be allowed to be sold in the state, either mixed or unmixed, if not containing real food values." S. H. Loeb, Commissioner Division of Pure Foods and Drugs, Denver.

CONNECTICUT

Annual registration by calendar years required; fee, $15 per brand. Wheat byproducts are included under the law. All feedingstuffs must be labeled unless sold in bulk, when a certificate containing the information otherwise required must be furnished. No wire or metal may be used in affixing tags or labels. The label must show number of pounds in the package; the name, brand or trademark; the name and address of the manufacturer or importer; a statement of the minimum percentages of crude protein, crude fat, and the maximum percentage of crude fiber; and the name of each ingredient. W. L. Slate, Director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven.

DELAWARE

Registration required for each brand; registration fee $1 per year; registration annual. Report of total sales of each brand required on or before Jan. 5 of each year, with payment of tonnage tax of 10c per ton. Each package must be plainly marked with net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. Unmixed wheat, rye and buckwheat brans or middlings not included under law. Ralph C. Wilson, Secretary Board of Agriculture, Dover.

FLORIDA

Manufacturers or dealers must file annually, on or before Jan. 1, a statement giving name and address, name and address of principal agents in Florida, name of brand and guaranteed analysis. Inspection fee, 25c per ton. Each package must have affixed thereto a tag or label stating the number of net pounds of feed in the package; the name, brand or trademark; the name and address of the manufacturer, and the guaranteed chemical analysis, showing the percentages of fat, protein, sugar, starch and fiber. The tag or label must bear the stamp showing the payment of the inspection fee, such stamps being furnished to manufacturers or dealers by the commissioner of agriculture. Wheat byproducts are included under the law. Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA

Brands must be registered annually, on or before Jan. 1. No registration fee. Inspection fee, 20c per ton, stamps to be secured from the state Department of Agriculture and affixed to the tags or labels. Every package must have a tag or label stating number of net pounds contained; ingredients of feedingstuff; name, brand or trademark; name and address of the manufacturer or jobber, and statement of maximum percentage of crude fiber and minimum percentage of crude fat and crude protein. All concentrated commercial feeds must be sold in standard weight packages of 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 or 200 lbs. Wheat byproducts included under the law. J. J. Brown, Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta.

IDAHO

There is no law governing the manufacture or sale of commercial feeds. John S. Welch, Commissioner of Agriculture, Boise.

ILLINOIS

Brands must be registered annually in December. Registration fee, $25 for each brand or kind of feed. Wheat byproducts are included under the law. No inspection fee. Each package must be labeled or branded with a statement certifying the net weight of contents; the name, brand or trademark; the name and address of the manufacturer; the minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; the maximum percentage of crude fiber; and the specific name of each ingredient. Pure wheat bran or middlings not containing screenings or other substances are not included. W. R. Kimzey, Superintendent Division of Foods and Dairies, 1046 Transportation Building, Chicago.

INDIANA

Inspection fee, 16c per ton. The inspection fee is met with by requiring manufacturers to order official tags by submission of certificate of registration properly made out and attested. Registration is not accepted unless a minimum of $5 worth of tags is ordered with the registration. Annual registrations are not necessary. Wheat byproducts are included under the law. All packages must be tagged with official tags secured from the state chemist, these tags covering the requirements for labeling. H. R. Kraybill, State Chemist, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette.

IOWA

Brands must be registered annually, together with a certified copy of the statement required on the label; registration fee, 50c. Inspection fee, 10c per ton, tags to be affixed to each package. Label must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; place of manufacture; chemical analysis, showing percentages of crude protein, crude fat and crude fiber, and nitrogen free extract. Wheat byproducts included under the law. W. G. Thornburg, Secretary of Agriculture, Des Moines.

KANSAS

Registration required for each brand; registrations permanent; unmixed meals exempt. Application must contain information required on label, except net weight, and in addition a sealed sample may be required. Inspection tax, 8c per ton, tax tags and stamps to be secured from the secretary of the state board of agriculture. Wheat bran and shorts included under law. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; percentages of carbohydrates and nitrogen free extract; specific name of each ingredient. J. C. Mohler, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

KENTUCKY

Inspection fee, 20c per ton. Wheat byproducts included. Registrations permanent. Kentucky tax tag or label, printed by the department, must be attached to each bag and state: net weight of contents, name of feed, name and address of manufacturer, guaranteed analysis stating percentages of protein, fat and fiber, the specific name of each ingredient, and if a material of little or no feeding value is used, the percentage of same must be given. If screenings are used, the percentage must be given and the statement whether ground or unground. Standards have been made for many byproduct feeds, including wheat feeds, and special purpose mixed feeds. J. D. Turner, head of Feed Department, Lexington.

LOUISIANA

Registration required for each brand; registrations are permanent. No registration fee. Inspection fee, 25c per ton, stamps to be attached at shipping point to each package. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein, crude fats and nitrogen free extract; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. No dairy feed containing less than 15 per cent protein, 3 per cent fat, nor more than 16 per cent fiber; no mixed feed containing less than 9 per cent protein, 2 per cent fat, nor more than 15 per cent fiber; no laying mash containing less than 18 per cent protein, 3.50 per cent fat nor more than 8 per cent fiber; no hog feed containing less than 14 per cent protein, 3.50 per cent fat nor more than 7 per cent fiber,—will be accepted for registration. Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Baton Rouge.

MAINE

No inspection fee. Registration fee, $10 for each brand, due Jan. 1. Registration certificate must give information required on label. Wheat byproducts included under law. No tax tags required. Label must state net weight, trademark, amounts of protein, fat and fiber, and name and address of manufacturer. A. M. G. Soule, Chief Division of Inspection, Augusta.

MARYLAND

License fee, $20 per year for each brand. No license fee required for pure bran, pure middlings, pure mixed wheat or rye feed or pure corn meal. Annual registrations due Jan. 1. No inspection fee. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. L. E. Bopst, in charge feed inspection, College Park.

MASSACHUSETTS

Annual registrations, including true copy of tag or label, required before Jan. 1. Registration fee, $20 for each brand. Wheat byproducts included under the law. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. Philip H. Smith, Control Service, Amherst, Massachusetts Agricultural Experimental Station.

MICHIGAN

License fee, $20 per brand, payable annually on or before Jan. 1. All feeds not specifically exempt by statute must be licensed, and there is no additional registration fee. License not required for unmixed whole seeds or grains; unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir and milo; corn and oats feed; wheat, rye and buckwheat brans or middlings when unmixed with other materials; whole hays, straws, ensilage and corn stover when unmixed with other materials, and all other materials containing 60 per cent or more of water. No regulations concerning tax tags. Each package must be labeled, showing the net weight of the contents; the brand; the name and address of the manufacturer; the minimum percentage of crude protein allowing 1 per cent of nitrogen to equal 6¼ per cent of protein; the minimum percentage of crude fat; the maximum percentage of crude fiber; the specific name of each ingredient used in its manufacture. Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Lansing.

MINNESOTA

Registration, including sworn statement covering information given on label, required before feed can be sold; annual registration not required. Manufacturer or dealer must file sworn statement on or before Jan. 31 of each year showing number of net pounds of each brand of concentrated commercial feed sold in the state. Tags must be affixed to each package, sold by state dairy and food commissioner at the rate of 80c for each 100 tags covering 100 lbs each (i. e., 16c per ton), 50c for each 100 tags covering 50 lbs; 30c for each 100 tags covering 25 lbs. Each package must bear tag or label showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer; guaranteed analysis, showing minimum percentage of crude fat and crude protein, and maximum percentage of crude fiber. N. J. Holmberg, Dairy and Food Commissioner, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI

Registration of brands required annually on Oct. 1. Duplicate registrations are to be filed with commissioner of agriculture, Jackson, and a copy of each registration is to be sent to W. F. Hand, State Chemist, A. & M. College, Mississippi. No fee for registration with state chemist. Inspection fee, 20c per ton, tax stamps to be affixed to each package. Each package must be labeled with the uniform tag approved by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States, showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or guarantor; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. Tax tags are distributed by the commissioner of agriculture.

MISSOURI

Registration required for all brands of live stock and poultry feeds, including wheat byproducts. No registration fee, inspection fee, tag or tonnage tax or other charge made. Every package must be labeled, showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific common name of each ingredient. Secondhand bags when reused should be turned inside out. Tag and registration certificate must agree. Missouri permits the labeling of information additional to that required by state law, but such data must be included in application and registration. Jewell Mayes, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Jefferson City.

MONTANA

No state laws. Chester C. Davis, Commissioner of Agriculture, Helena.

NEBRASKA

No registration fee, but all brands must be registered, only one registration being required unless changes are made in the name of the brand or the formula. Wheat byproducts included under the law. Tax, 10c per ton, tags to be affixed to each package. Each package must be labeled showing net weight; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. H. J. McLaughlin, Secretary Department of Agriculture, Lincoln.

NEVADA

No law specifically on the sale of stock foods or feedingstuffs, this being covered in a general way by the state food and drugs law. The weights and measures law requires that each package be labeled with a statement of the net weight. Statements regarding minimum per cent of protein and fat or maximum per cent of crude fiber in the product are not required, but if such statement is made on the label or tag attached to the package the published analysis must be correct within reasonable limits. No registration is required. Sanford C. Dinsmore, Commissioner Department of Food and Drugs, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Annual registration required; registration fee, $15 for each brand, payable during December. Wheat byproducts included under law. No inspection fee or tags. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or shipper; place of manufacture; chemical analysis showing minimum percentages of crude protein, carbohydrates and crude fat, and maximum percentage of crude fiber. Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner Department of Agriculture, Concord.

NEW JERSEY

Annual registration due Jan. 1. Registration fee, 50c per brand. Inspection fee, 8c per ton. Wheat byproducts included in law. Statement of amounts of feed shipped into state must be filed semiannually, July 1 and Jan. 1. Charles S. Cathcart, State Chemist, New Brunswick.

NEW MEXICO

No laws or regulations covering feed.

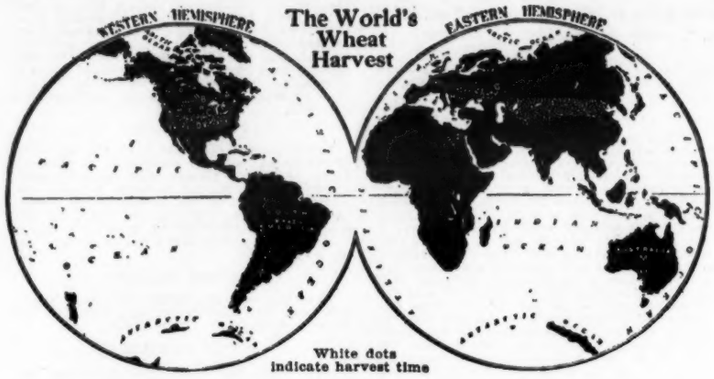
NEW YORK

Registration covering information on label required annually before Jan. 1; registration fee $25 for each brand, except for pure rye middlings, pure rye bran, pure rye mixed feed, pure buckwheat middlings, pure buckwheat feed, and corn feed meal, when the charge is $10. Tags not necessary on light-colored packages upon which the required statement is plainly printed. If tags are used, type must be not smaller than 8-point. Each package must be labeled showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber if it exceeds 5 per cent; the name of each ingredient; and if any ingredient classified under concentrated commercial feedingstuffs is present in smaller amount than 5 per cent of the whole, the minimum percentum of such ingredient; if artificially colored, the name of the material used for such purpose; percentage of total "roughages," if fiber content exceeds 12 per cent. Metal fasteners with sharp points must not be used to attach tags. B. A. Pyrke, Commissioner Department of Farms and Markets, Albany.

NORTH CAROLINA

Registration, which is permanent, required for each brand; no registration fee, but new registration is necessary when changes are

July



1928

NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

AVERAGE daily shipments of flour from Minneapolis, 23 cars. 1875.

George A. Pillsbury, pioneer Minneapolis miller, died. 1898.

William Drew Washburn, formerly United States senator from Minnesota, a pioneer Minneapolis miller, died. 1898.

Austria declared war on Serbia. 1914.

First address of the United States Millers' Committee to American milling industry. 1917.

Resignation of entire United States Milling Division announced. 1917.

President Wilson issued proclamation placing complete control of flour and wheat export and import, and of milling and baking, in hands of Julius H. Barnes. 1919.

Trading in wheat futures resumed on American grain exchanges after three-year suspension. 1920.

Bleached flour issue settled by decision of the Bureau of Chemistry. 1920.

Decline of cash wheat and option prices 45@55c, the first step in deflation of war-time prices. 1920.

Reopening of option wheat trading in Chicago. 1920.

International Bakers' Exhibit at Leipzig, Germany. 1922.

Wisconsin legislature repealed law prohibiting manufacture and sale of bleached flour. 1923.

Grain permit system abolished in Vancouver, B. C. 1925.

Vacuum oven method of determination of moisture in flour adopted by Department of Agriculture for enforcement of the federal food and drugs act. 1926.

Millers' National Federation issued a revised form of the uniform sales contract. 1927.

Day of the Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Day of the Week		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
Minneapolis	Sun Rises H.M.	4 26	4 27	4 27	4 28	4 29	4 29	4 29	4 30	4 31	4 32	4 33	4 33	4 34	4 35	4 36	4 37	4 38	4 38	4 39	4 40	4 41	4 42	4 43	4 44	4 45	4 46	4 47	4 48	4 49	4 50	4 51
Mean Time	Sun Sets H.M.	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 40	7 39	7 39	7 39	7 38	7 38	7 38	7 37	7 37	7 36	7 36	7 35	7 34	7 34	7 33	7 32	7 32	7 31	7 30	7 29	7 28	7 27	7 26	7 25	7 24	7 23	7 22	7 21

made in brand or formula. Inspection fee, 20c per ton, tags to be affixed to each package. Wheat byproducts included under law. Each package must be labeled to show net weight of contents ("provided, that all concentrated commercial feedingstuffs shall be in standard weight bags or packages of 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 and 200 lbs"); name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or jobber; names of all ingredients; a guaranty that the contents are pure and unadulterated; maximum percentage of crude fiber; percentage of crude fat, crude protein and carbohydrates. W. A. Graham, Commissioner Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA

Registration, including sworn statement covering information given on label, required before feed can be sold; annual registration not required; mixed meals made from entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat or broom corn are not required to be registered. Manufacturer or dealer must file sworn statement on or before Jan. 31 of each year showing number of net pounds of each brand of concentrated commercial feed sold in the state. Tags must be affixed to each package, and are sold by the state food commissioner and chemist at $10 per 1,000 for 100-lb tags, $6 for 50-lb tags, $4 for 25-lb tags, $3 for 24-lb stickers. Each package must bear tag or label showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer; guaranteed analysis, showing minimum percentage of crude fat and crude proteins, and maximum of crude fiber. R. O. Baird, State Food Commissioner and Chemist, Bismarck.

OHIO

License fee, $20 per year for each brand; registrations due Jan. 1. Pure wheat byproducts not included under law. Septimus Mawer, Chief, Division of Feeds and Fertilizers, Department of Agriculture, Columbus.

OKLAHOMA

Registration required for each brand; no registration fee; registration permanent unless canceled. Inspection fee, 10c per ton, each package to be tagged with tax tag furnished by State Board of Agriculture. Tax tag must have printed on it statement showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or importer; manufacturer's guaranteed analysis, which must correspond with analysis shown on manufacturer's registration form on file with state board of agriculture. All wheat byproducts included under law. A'Noble Ladd, Chief Inspector State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City.

OREGON

Annual registration fee of $10 required for each brand. Law includes all wheat byproducts, compounded dairy and poultry feeds, vegetable oil meal and meat meals. Tags or stencils on each package must state net weight; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum per cent of crude protein and fat; maximum per cent of crude fiber and ash; specific name of each ingredient. Fiber is limited under the law to 12 per cent, except in cases where the natural fiber content is greater than the 12 per cent, such as alfalfa meal, coconut meal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA

Annual license fee of $25 for each brand, due Jan. 1 or before feeds are offered for sale except in the case of 10 kinds or grades of pure flour mill byproducts, which may be registered at the $6 rate. Label on each package must show net weight of contents; brand or trade name; name and address of manufacturer or importer; minimum guaranties for protein and fat; and maximum guaranty for fiber; statement of composition in the case of byproduct feeds and a list of ingredients for mixed feed. Metal fasteners of all kinds prohibited. James W. Kellogg, Director-Chief Chemist, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND

No license, inspection fee, or registration is required, although any manufacturer or dealer may be required to file certified copy of label. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or importer; percentage of crude protein and crude fat. Unmixed wheat, rye or buckwheat brans or middlings not included under law. B. L. Hartwell, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Registration required annually for each brand; registration fee, $15, payable July 1. No license fee or tax tags. Wheat byproducts included under law. Feeds must be sold in standard weight packages of 25 lbs or multiples thereof. Each package must be labeled showing net weight; brand; specific name of each ingredient used; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; chemical analysis. State Department of Agriculture, Pierre.

TENNESSEE

Registration required for each brand; no fee; registrations permanent. Wheat byproducts included under law. Inspection fee, 20c per ton, not required for unadulterated bran, shorts or middlings, tax stamps to be affixed to each package or tag. Label on each package must state net weight; brand; name and address of manufacturer; names of all ingredients, percentage of crude fat and crude protein; maximum percentage of crude fiber; percentage of carbohydrates. V. A. Bradley, Superintendent of Foods, Fertilizers and Dairies, Nashville.

TEXAS

Registration required for each brand; no registration fee; registrations are permanent. Inspection fee, 10c per ton; tax tags to be affixed to each package. The official tag is the only label recognized, and includes the following information: net weight; brand name; name and address of manufacturer or importer; minimum percentages of protein, fat and nitrogen free extract; maximum percentage of fiber; names of the ingredients, and percentage of each ingredient when rice hulls, peanut shells, corn cobs, oat hulls or other similar substances are present in a mixed feed. Wheat byproducts included under law. F. D. Fuller, Chief, Division of Feed Control Service, College Station.

UTAH

Registration required for all brands; registration permanent unless change in formula is made; no registration fee. No inspection fee. Wheat byproducts included under law. Each package must be labeled showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or distributor; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber. Edward Southwick, Commissioner Dairy and Food Department, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT

Annual registration required for each brand; registration fee $20. Wheat bran and middlings included under law. Each package must be labeled, showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or importer; minimum percentages of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient; percentage of weed seed or screenings, except in poultry feeds, provided it exceeds 2 per cent. Use of wire or metal fasteners to attach tags prohibited. J. L. Hills, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington.

VIRGINIA

No registration fee for concentrated feeds, but for wheat and corn products a registration fee is required ranging from $5 to $20, according to the mill's output. Wheat products containing screenings require state inspection tags, and do not come under capacity registration. Registrations for concentrated feeds due annually Jan. 1; for wheat and corn products, annually July 1. Concentrated feeds must have state inspection tags; inspection fee, 15c per ton; wheat and corn products, if not containing screenings, exempt from inspection fee. Label on each package must show net weight of contents; brand; name and address of manufacturer; minimum percentages of protein and fat; maximum percentage of fiber; list of ingredients. F. C. Breaseal, Director Dairy and Food Division, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond.

WASHINGTON

Registration required for each brand; no registration or inspection fees. Each package must be labeled, showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; guaranteed analysis showing minimum percentage of crude fat and crude protein and maximum percentage of crude fiber and crude ash (fiber not to exceed 10 per cent); percentage of moisture at time of analysis. Ira H. Case, Supervisor Division of Foods, Feeds, Fertilizer, and Drugs, Weights and Measures, Olympia.

WEST VIRGINIA

Registration required for each brand; no registration fee; registrations permanent. Unmixed meals of entire grains not included under law. Each package must be labeled, showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. John W. Smith, Commissioner Department of Agriculture, Charleston.

WISCONSIN

Registration required for each brand. Manufacturers or dealers must pay either (a) an annual license fee, due before Jan. 1, ranging from $5 to $20 for each brand, according to the capacity of the mill, or (b) a tonnage tax of 5c per net ton based on sworn returns of total amount of feed of each brand sold in the state during the preceding calendar year, no such total tax to be less than $10. Wheat byproducts included under law. Each package must be labeled showing net weight; name or brand; manufacturer's name and address; ingredients; percentages of protein, fat and fiber. W. B. Griem, Feed Inspection Department, Madison.

WYOMING

Annual registrations required, due July 1. No registration or inspection fees, or tax tags. Each package must bear a printed label showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. Wheat byproducts included under law. Harlan Warriner, Chief Deputy, Dairy, Food and Oil Division, Cheyenne.

Macaroni and Spaghetti Defined

The following definitions and standards for macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, flour macaroni, flour spaghetti and flour vermicelli have been adopted by the joint committee on definitions and standards and approved by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and by the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials:

Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli are dried pastes made of the semolina of hard wheat. They contain not more than 13.5 per cent of moisture.

Flour macaroni, flour spaghetti and flour vermicelli are dried pastes made of flour or of a mixture of flour and semolina. They contain not more than 13.5 per cent of moisture.

These definitions and standards are adopted as a guide for officials of the Department of Agriculture in enforcing the food and drugs act.

STATE STANDARD WEIGHT LAWS

Summary of the laws of the states regarding the weights of flour and millfeed, as reported to The Northwestern Miller, Jan. 1, 1928:

ALABAMA

Flour must be packed in sacks containing 6, 12, 24, 48 or 98 lbs, or in wooden barrels containing 98 or 196 lbs. Millfeed must be packed in containers holding 25, 50, 100, 150 or 200 lbs, provided that 8½-lb packages may be distributed in 100-lb lots, with the correct net weight of contents stated on the tag or label. Corn meal must be packed in sacks weighing 6, 12, 24, 48 or 96 lbs, or in barrels of 96 or 196 lbs.

ARIZONA

Containers of flour and feed must be marked with the correct net weight of the contents. There is an allowance of 2½ per cent for shrinkage, made by law.

ARKANSAS

No prescribed weights for flour packages. Packages for bran, shorts or middlings must have net weights of 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 or 200 lbs.

CALIFORNIA

"One barrel of flour shall contain 196 lbs net weight; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24½ lbs. Shorts, packed in containers, shall weigh 80 lbs net weight. Bran, packed in containers, shall weigh 60 lbs net weight. Rolled barley, packed in containers, shall weigh 75 lbs net weight." The net container act permits the sale of flour in packages of less than 24½ lbs, provided the true net weight is marked on the container.

CONNECTICUT

The state law merely requires that the true net weight of contents shall be plainly and conspicuously marked on all packages containing flour or feed.

DELAWARE

The state law makes no special provisions for flour or millfeed packages, merely requiring that the net weights of the contents be clearly marked on the package.

FLORIDA

The state law merely requires that the net weight of contents shall be stated on each package conspicuously, legibly and correctly.

GEORGIA

When flour, grits or corn meal are packed in sacks, the gross weight shall be as follows: Sacks containing 140 lbs, sacks containing 280 lbs, ½ barrel sacks (96 lbs), ¼ barrel sacks (48 lbs), ⅛ barrel sacks (24 lbs), 1/16 barrel sacks (12 lbs), 1-32 barrel sacks (6 lbs). From the weights above specified, variations for inaccuracies will be allowed as follows: On all packages weighing 90 lbs or over, an allowance of ¼ of 1 per cent, and on all packages smaller than 90 lbs, an allowance of ½ of 1 per cent, less than the weights specified.

IDAHO

If in package form the contents must be stated in terms of weight or measure, and the net weight or measure must be plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package. The net weight per barrel or bushel, or divisible merchantable quantities of a barrel, shall be as follows: wheat flour per bbl 196 lbs; per ½ bbl, 98 lbs; per ¼ bbl, 48 lbs; per ⅛ bbl, 24 lbs; per 1/16 bbl, 12 lbs. Corn meal, per bu, 48 lbs; per ½ bu, 24 lbs; per ¼ bu, 12 lbs.

ILLINOIS

The state law provides the following standard weights: flour, barrel, 196 lbs; ½ barrel, 98 lbs; ¼ barrel sack, 49 lbs; ⅛ barrel sack, 24½ lbs. Corn meal, bushel sack, 48 lbs; ½ bushel sack, 24 lbs; ¼ bushel sack, 12 lbs.

INDIANA

The standard weight of a barrel of flour is fixed at 196 lbs, net. There are no other restrictions, provided the net weight of contents is properly stated on the label or package.

IOWA

A barrel of flour shall consist of 196 lbs avoirdupois, and ¼ bbl consisting of 49 lbs shall be a sack of flour. No flour shall be sold as a barrel or sack which contains less than the amount herein specified.

KANSAS

The state law provides that all sales of mill products shall be on the basis of net weights, the same to be plainly marked on the outside of the barrel, sack, package or bale. The standard weight units for wheat flour, rye flour and corn flour are the barrel of 196 lbs net, the half barrel of 98 lbs; one-fourth barrel, 48 lbs; one-eighth barrel, 24 lbs; one-sixteenth barrel, 12 lbs. Corn meal may, however, be packed and sold in sacks of 35 lbs net, 17½ lbs net and 8¾ lbs net. For bran and shorts in sacks the standard weight is 100 lbs net.

MAINE

The state law merely requires that all packages must be plainly and conspicuously marked with the true net weight of contents. It also provides for the establishment of reasonable tolerances.

MARYLAND

Flour and millfeed may be sold in standard packages which are correctly labeled to show the net weight. The state law fixes 196 lbs as the weight for a barrel of flour.

MASSACHUSETTS

The state law merely requires that net weights must be clearly marked on each package, and that bran, shorts or middlings must be sold on the basis of the avoirdupois pound or hundredweight.

MICHIGAN

"When mill products of wheat, corn, rye or buckwheat, known as flour, grits, meal or compounds of the same, are placed or packed in barrels, fractional parts of a barrel or sacks to be sold or billed to any person or persons within this state, the standard weight or measure of a barrel or the fractional part thereof shall be as follows: 1 bbl, 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24½ lbs; 1/16 bbl, 12¼ lbs; 1-32 bbl, 6⅛ lbs. Before any package containing the mill products or compounds of such mill products specified above shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale in this state, the number of pounds contained therein shall be plainly printed or stamped on the face label in plain English letters and numbers not less than ½ in high. When such packages are sold as ½, ¼, ⅛, 1/16 or 1-32 of a barrel, they shall be so marked in addition to the number of pounds marked thereon."

MINNESOTA

No special law or regulation, but the Division of Feed Inspection states that it "discourages and condemns the practice of packing 98 lbs and 99 lbs in feed bags."

MISSISSIPPI

The state law provides that feeds must be packed in packages weighing 25, 50, 100, 150 and 200 lbs. The net weight must be clearly marked upon the package.

MONTANA

No special laws or regulations.

NEBRASKA

"The net weight per barrel or per hundred or divisible merchantable quantities shall be as follows and no packages other than these sizes shall be permitted for sale in the state of Nebraska: wheat flour per barrel, 196 lbs; per half barrel, 98 lbs; per quarter barrel sack, 48 lbs; per one eighth barrel sack, 24 lbs; and in smaller containers of 10 lbs, 5 lbs; rye flour, rye graham, wheat graham, whole wheat flour and corn meal in packages of the following weights: 100 lbs, 50 lbs, 25 lbs, 10 lbs, and 5 lbs. Nothing in this article shall be construed to prohibit the sale, in other sized packages, of flour prepared for special purposes."

NEVADA

The state law prescribes the following net weights: 1 bbl, 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24 lbs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The state law merely requires that the net weight of contents be plainly printed in large type on each package. Provision is made for reasonable tolerances.

NEW JERSEY

The state law makes no special provisions for flour or millfeed packages, merely requiring that the net weight of contents be clearly stated on each package.

NEW YORK

Flour packed in wood must be in containers holding either 196 lbs or 98 lbs. All other containers must be marked with the net weight of contents. If less than 10 lbs, the letters indicating the weight must be at least one-ninth inch bold-faced letters; if from 10 to 100 lbs, the letters shall be at least ¼-inch bold-faced type, and if over 100 lbs, the letters shall be at least ½-inch bold-faced type. A variation of 3 per cent will be allowed.

NORTH DAKOTA

The state law empowers the State Food Commissioner to establish legal package weights for foodstuffs, but the present ruling for flour merely requires a statement of true net weight.

OHIO

The law requires that quarter barrels of flour have a net weight of 49 lbs, eighth barrels 24½ lbs, and sixteenth barrels 12¼ lbs.

OKLAHOMA

"Mill products shall have the following standard weights: barrels of flour, in wood, 196 lbs net; ½ barrels, in wood, 98 lbs net; ¼ barrels, in sacks, 48 lbs gross; ⅛ barrels, in sacks, 24 lbs gross. Corn meal in sacks, 35 lbs gross; ½ sacks, 17½ lbs gross; ¼ sacks, 8¾ lbs gross, and all feed made from cereals of any kind, whether pure, mixed or adulterated, 100 lbs per sack gross."

OREGON

The standard weights for flour are: barrel, 196 lbs net; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24½ lbs. The standard weight of a bale of flour is 98 lbs net. The package must be labeled to show the net weight, and the use of the words "when packed" in the phrase "net weight when packed" is not allowable. The standard weight of a bale of flour is 98 lbs, or 10 sacks weighing 9.8 lbs each.

PENNSYLVANIA

The state law requires that the quantity of the contents of all goods sold in package form must be plainly and conspicuously marked in terms of weight, measure or numerical count on the outside of the covering or container. On flour the following tolerances are permitted: on 49 lbs, 10 oz; on 24½ lbs, 6 oz; on 12 lbs, 4 oz; on 5 lbs, 3 oz; on 2 lbs, 2 oz.

RHODE ISLAND

The only requirement is that every package shall be correctly marked with the net weight of contents.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The state law fixes the following net weights: flour, wood barrel, 196 lbs; wood ½ barrel, 98 lbs; 1 barrel sack, 192 lbs; ½ barrel sack, 96 lbs; ¼ barrel sack, 48 lbs; ⅛ barrel sack, 24 lbs; 1/16 barrel sack, 12 lbs; 1-32 barrel sack, 6 lbs. Corn meal, ½ barrel, 96 lbs; 1 bushel, 48 lbs; ½ bushel, 24 lbs; ¼ bushel, 12 lbs; ⅛ bushel, 6 lbs. Allowances: on packages weighing 90 lbs and over, ¼ of 1 per cent; on packages smaller than 90 lbs, ½ of 1 per cent.

SOUTH DAKOTA

A barrel of flour measured by weight must contain 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24½ lbs; 1/16 bbl, 12¼ lbs. Feed may be sold only in standard weight bags or packages of 25 lbs or multiples thereof, or in bulk. The net weight of contents must be shown on all feed packages in type as large as 10-point.

TENNESSEE

Flour may be sold in packages of any size, provided the net weight is plainly and correctly stated on the packages. Corn meal may be sold only in packages having net weights of 96 lbs, 48 lbs, 24 lbs, 12 lbs or 6 lbs. Millfeed may be sold only in packages having net weights of 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 or 200 lbs.

TEXAS

"Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, sold or delivered, the weight per bushel or barrel or divisible merchantable quantities of a bushel, or barrel, shall be as follows: wheat flour, per bbl, 200 lbs; ½ bbl sack, 100 lbs; ¼ bbl sack, 50 lbs; ⅛ bbl sack, 25 lbs; corn meal, per bu sack, 50 lbs; ½ bu sack, 25 lbs; ¼ bu sack, 12½ lbs. Feedingstuff shall have the following standard net weights per sack or container: 100 lbs, or the following fractions thereof, three fourths, one half, one fourth, one sixth, one eighth, one tenth, one twelfth, sold in sacks of 143 lbs."

UTAH

The state law merely requires that every package must be clearly marked with the correct net weight of contents, subject to reasonable tolerances.

VERMONT

The state law requires that all packages containing foodstuffs must be plainly and conspicuously marked with the correct net weight, measure or numerical count of the contents, with reasonable variations permitted.

VIRGINIA

"All flour offered or exposed for sale in Virginia shall be in packages containing, by standard weight, 6 lbs, 12 lbs, 24 lbs, 48 lbs, 98 lbs and 196 lbs of flour, with the net weight of the flour conspicuously stated on the main label on the outside of the package. All corn meal, bolted or unbolted, offered or exposed for sale in original packages shall be in packages containing, by standard weight, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 or 100 lbs. This does not apply to packages of corn meal under 5 lbs net weight. The standard weight of a bushel of corn meal is 48 lbs. The net weight of the contents of all original packages of corn meal shall be conspicuously stated in Arabic figures on the main brand or label of the package." Feedingstuffs may be sold only in standard weight bags or packages of 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 140, 150, 175 and 200 lbs, with the net weight of contents clearly marked on each package.

WASHINGTON

The state law merely provides that all commodities sold by weight or measure must be sold on the basis of true net weight or measure, the same being clearly marked on the outside of the package.

WEST VIRGINIA

The state law makes it unlawful to sell any commodity in package form unless the net quantity of the contents is plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package. The prescribed weights for flour are 196 lbs to the barrel, 98 lbs to the half barrel, 49 lbs to the quarter barrel, 24½ lbs to the eighth barrel, and 12¼ lbs to the sixteenth barrel.

WISCONSIN

The state law requires that the net weight of contents be accurately and conspicuously marked on the outside of every flour or feed package (barrel or sack). A barrel of flour must contain 196 lbs net.

WYOMING

The state law requires the "claimed weight" on flour packages to be plainly marked. No specific weights for feed packages are definitely required, but they must have affixed a tag containing a plainly printed statement certifying the "claimed weight."

GRINDING FLOUR IN BOND

The following summary gives the text of the sections of the United States tariff act of 1922 relating to the grinding of wheat in bond and the payment of drawbacks in the case of imported wheat the products of which are wholly or in part exported, and also brief notes as to the regulations of the Department of the Treasury in connection with the administration of these sections of the law:

GRINDING IN BOND

Sec. 311. That all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal revenue tax, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty, and without having an internal revenue stamp affixed thereto, shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported, be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury Regulations as bonded warehouses, class six: Provided, That the manufacturer of such articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be exported directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer who shall be duly designated for that purpose, such goods shall be exempt from duty and from the requirements relating to revenue stamps.

Any materials used in the manufacture of such goods, and any packages, coverings, vessels, brands, and labels used in putting up the same may, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be conveyed without the payment of revenue tax or duty into any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and imported goods may, under the aforesaid regulations, be transferred without the exaction of duty from any bonded warehouse into any bonded manufacturing warehouse; but this privilege shall not be held to apply to implements, machinery, or apparatus to be used in the construction or repair of any bonded manufacturing warehouse or for the prosecution of the business carried on therein.

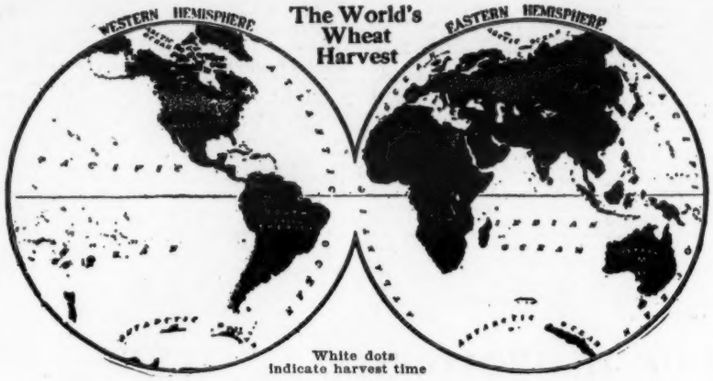
BYPRODUCTS RETAINED

Articles or materials received into such bonded manufacturing warehouse or articles manufactured therefrom may be withdrawn or removed therefrom for direct shipment and exportation or for transportation and immediate exportation in bond to foreign countries or to the Philippine Islands under the supervision of the officer duly designated therefor by the collector of the port, who shall certify to such shipment and exportation, or ladening for transportation, as the case may be, describing the articles by their mark or otherwise, the quantity, the date of exportation, and the name of the vessel: Provided, That the byproducts incident to the processes of manufacture, including waste derived from cleaning rice in bonded warehouses under the act of March 24, 1874, in said bonded warehouses may be withdrawn for domestic consumption on the payment of duty equal to the duty which would be assessed and collected by law if such waste or byproducts were imported from a foreign country: Provided, That all waste material may be destroyed under government supervision. All labor performed and services rendered under these provisions shall be under the supervision of a duly designated officer of the customs and at the expense of the manufacturer.

A careful account shall be kept by the collector of all merchandise delivered by him to any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and a sworn monthly return, verified by the customs officers in charge, shall be made by the manufacturers containing a detailed statement of all imported merchandise used by him in the manufacture of exported articles.

Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufac-

August



1928

NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

LONDON Landing Clause controversy settled in London. 1905.

German invasion of France. 1914.

Canadian government presented 1,000,000 bags flour to England. 1914.

Grain standards act providing federal supervision of grain grades became a law. 1916.

First rules and regulations for the government of the American milling industry promulgated. 1917.

Members of United States Millers' Committee officially appointed, and became the Milling Division of the Food Administration, James F. Bell, general chairman. 1917.

United States Grain Corporation, Julius H. Barnes, president, incorporated by the Food Administration. 1917.

President Wilson signed the food control bill. 1917.

President appointed Herbert Hoover Food Administrator. 1917.

Canada placed embargo upon exports of wheat. 1917.

North Dakota issued revised regulations permitting the manufacture and sale of bleached flour. 1923.

Russia renewed exports of grain to western Europe for the first time since the beginning of the war. 1923.

Millers presented complete report on flour grade definitions and standards to the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards at Washington. 1924.

Arrival of the steamer Thorpe marked the revival of river transportation between Minneapolis and the Gulf of Mexico. 1927.

Millers' National Federation started campaign to obtain signatures of millers to a pledge not to sell flour, except for export, for delivery beyond four months. 1927.

Day of the Month.....		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Day of the Week.....		W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F
Minneapolis	Sun Rises H.M.	4 52	4 53	4 54	4 55	4 56	4 57	4 58	4 59	5 0	5 1	5 2	5 3	5 4	5 5	5 6	5 7	5 8	5 10	5 11	5 12	5 13	5 14	5 15	5 16	5 17	5 18	5 19	5 20	5 21	5 22	5 23
Mean Time	Sun Sets H.M.	7 20	7 19	7 18	7 16	7 15	7 14	7 13	7 11	7 10	7 9	7 7	7 6	7 4	7 3	7 2	7 0	6 59	6 57	6 56	6 54	6 53	6 51	6 50	6 48	6 46	6 45	6 43	6 41	6 40	6 38	6 37

tured in such warehouse, and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quantities of the ingredients to be used therein.

BONDED WAREHOUSES

Sec. 555. Bonded Warehouses. Buildings or parts of buildings and other inclosures may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as bonded warehouses for the storage of imported merchandise entered for warehousing, or taken possession of by the collector, or under seizure, or for the manufacture of merchandise in bond, or for the repacking, sorting, or cleaning of imported merchandise. Such warehouses may be bonded for the storing of such merchandise only as shall belong or be consigned to the owners or proprietors thereof and be known as private bonded warehouses, or for the storage of imported merchandise generally and be known as public bonded warehouses. Before any imported merchandise not finally released from customs custody shall be stored in any such premises, the owner or lessee thereof shall give a bond in such sum and with such sureties as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury to secure the government against any loss or expense connected with or arising from the deposit, storage, or manipulation of merchandise in such warehouse. Except as otherwise provided in this act, bonded warehouses shall be used solely for the storage of imported merchandise and shall be placed in charge of a proper officer of the customs who, together with the proprietor thereof, shall have joint custody of all merchandise stored in the warehouse; and all labor on the merchandise so stored shall be performed by the owner or proprietor of the warehouse, under supervision of the officer of the customs in charge of the same, at the expense of the owner or proprietor. The compensation of such officer of the customs and other customs employees appointed to supervise the receipt of merchandise into any such warehouse and deliveries therefrom shall be reimbursed to the government by the proprietor of such warehouse.

REGULATIONS

Owing to the many and frequent changes in the regulations prescribed by the Department of the Treasury covering bonded manufacturing warehouses, any miller desiring to grind wheat in bond should apply direct to the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of the latest regulations on the subject. In general, the regulations prescribe that the entire mill, or entire distinct unit of a mill, must be bonded. The amount of the bond required depends on the quantity of imported wheat handled, and the same is true of the charges for the services of customs and other officers called for by section 311 of the tariff law.

DRAWBACK

Sec. 313. That upon the exportation of articles manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of imported merchandise, the full amount of the duties paid upon the merchandise so used shall be refunded as drawback, less 1 per centum of such duties, except that such duties shall not be so refunded upon the exportation of flour or byproducts produced from imported wheat unless an amount of wheat grown in the United States equal to not less than 30 per centum of the amount of such imported wheat has been mixed with such imported wheat. Where two or more products result from the manipuluation of imported merchandise, the drawback shall be distributed to the several products in accordance with their relative values at the time of separation. When the articles exported are manufactured or produced in part from domestic materials, the imported merchandise shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained. The drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. The imported merchandise used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawbacks of duties paid on such merchandise is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such merchandise used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, the agent of either, or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

REFUND

Sec. 553. Refund After Delivery of Goods. No refund or drawback of duty shall be allowed on the exportation of any merchandise after its release from the custody or control of the government except in case of the exportation of articles manufactured or produced in whole or in part from imported materials on which a drawback of duties is expressly provided for by law.

REGULATIONS

Millers desiring to secure the refund of duties on imported wheat used in the manufacture of flour and the byproducts of which are to be exported, should secure from the Department of the Treasury, well in advance of the time when the wheat in question is ground, a copy of the Treasury Regulations covering drawback payments. Frequent changes in these regulations make it essential that any one making a claim for the refund of duties under the drawback provisions should be informed as to the latest rules.

Article 962 of the regulations provides that applications for rates of drawback shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury and that "in no case will drawback be allowed on articles exported prior to the receipt in the department of the application for the original drawback rate."

Article 963 of the Treasury Regulations prescribes that "at least six hours, but not more than 90 days, before the lading of the merchandise to be exported, the claimant for drawback, or his duly authorized agent, shall file with the collector of customs at the port of exportation a notice of intent to export in duplicate." The prescribed form for this notice may be obtained on application to the collector of customs. Articles 970 and 972 provide that, upon receipt of the notice of intent to export, a federal inspecting officer "shall proceed to identify the packages and shall supervise the lading thereof on board the exporting vessel or conveyance." If the inspecting officer is unable to certify to the actual inspection and lading of the goods, he is required to examine the records of the steamship or railway lines to verify the particulars stated in the original notice of intent to export.

Article 964 of the regulations provides that "merchandise which is to be transported from one port to another to be exported thence may be entered for drawback at the port of origin. Notices of intent shall be filed at the port of origin in the same manner as provided for direct exportations from a seaboard or frontier port, and one additional copy shall be filed, which shall be certified by the collector at that port and forwarded to the port of exit. . . .

"At least six hours prior to the lading of the merchandise at the port of exportation, the exporter shall complete the mail copy of the notice of intent by designating the exporting vessel and the place of deposit of the merchandise for inspection."

Article 965 states that "when merchandise is shipped from a place where no customs officer is located to its foreign destination on a through bill of lading, notices of intent shall be filed at the port of exit as in the case of direct exportations."

Article 976 provides that a drawback entry and certificate of manufacture shall be filed in duplicate within two years after the clearance of the exporting vessel or conveyance. The entry may include several shipments covered by notices of intent." Forms for these entries will be provided by the collectors. They cover all the requisite information regarding the material imported, the payment of duties thereon, the certificate of manufacture, and the exportation of all or part of the products made therefrom.

Article 977 provides that where the drawback entry is filed at a port other than the port where the material used in manufacture was imported, the collector at the port of importation shall furnish to the collector at the port where the drawback entry is filed, a certificate of importation and payment of duty.

Net Weight Federal Law

The net weight amendment to the food and drugs act states that an article shall be deemed misbranded in the case of food in package form if the quantity of contents be not plainly marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count; provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted. Net weight must, therefore, be marked on all food in package form, and the law is construed as including feed as well as flour.

Paper Bag Requirements

Paper bags in which grain products are shipped must show upon each bag a statement to the effect that the paper bag meets the requirements of consolidated classification rules. This statement must be in the following form:

FREIGHT SHIPPING BAG
Meeting Requirements
of
CONSOLIDATED FREIGHT
CLASSIFICATION
For* .....
Guaranteed by** .....

*Here show contents.
**Here show name of bag manufacturer.

Bags of grain products weighing each less than 20 lbs, in shipments of less than 24,000 lbs, must be inclosed in containers made of burlap or jute, or of cotton cloth weighing not less than 5 oz per square yard, and containing not less than 36 threads to the inch each way, or in paper containers of material of a quality upon which above form of stamp can be used.

When the above two requirements are not fully complied with, the freight rate on grain products in bags is increased 20 per cent, with a minimum of 2c per 100 lbs above the rates applicable on such articles in bags that do comply with these requirements.

In ordering paper bags or containers, millers should specify that they meet the requirements of consolidated classification, and that the form of statement indicated above shall be printed on each bag.

Decimal Weight Bill

The committee on coinage, weights and measures of the House of Representatives decided early in 1928 to make a favorable report to the House on the decimal weight bill introduced by Randolph Perkins, chairman of that committee.

The measure is "to establish the standard of weights and measures for the following wheat mill, rye mill and corn mill products, namely, flours, semolina, hominy, grits, and meals, and all commercial feedingstuffs, and for other purposes."

This measure, variously amended from time to time, has been considered by several congressional sessions in the past few years. Originally, it was introduced by Congressman Ashbrook, of Ohio, as a result of action by a meeting of directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation in October, 1917. It expired when Congress adjourned on March 4, 1919.

Later, on July 17, 1919, it was introduced by A. H. Vestal, representative from Indiana, who was then chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. In that year it was favorably recommended, and actually passed the House.

On April 22, 1921, Mr. Vestal again introduced the decimal weight bill, and, some-

what amended, in December of the same year. The committee reported favorably upon the measure, and the bill remained on the House calendar for weeks, but was caught in the legislative jam at the end of the session. It was again brought up at the next session, failing to pass the House.

Mr. Vestal reintroduced the bill on Dec. 9, 1925, and a companion measure was introduced in the Senate by Charles Curtis, senator from Kansas.

The measure as now introduced provides that "the standard of weights for the following wheat mill, rye mill, and corn mill products, namely, flour, semolina, hominy, grits, and meals, and all commercial feedingstuffs, shall be 100 lbs avoirdupois, and the standard measure for such commodities, when the same are packed for sale, shipped, sold, or offered for sale in packages of 5 lbs or over, shall be a package containing net avoirdupois weight 100 lbs, or a multiple of 100 lbs, or one of the following fractions thereof, 5, 10, 25, or 50 lbs; and, in addition, for wheat flour, rye flour, semolina, and corn flour only, 140 lbs; and for commercial feedingstuffs only, 60 or 80 lbs; each of which packages shall bear a plain, legible and conspicuous statement of the net weight contained therein."

Another section of the act reads: "The provisions of this act shall not apply to packages of the following wheat mill, rye mill, or corn mill products, namely, flour, semolina, hominy, grits, or meals, or any commercial feedingstuffs when intended for export to any foreign country and packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser, agent, or consignee"; but if these products shall, in fact, be sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption then this exception "shall not exempt said articles from the operation of any of the other provisions of this act"; provided, however, that when packages of such products, originally intended for export, have been packed in the packages customarily used in any foreign country, and it becomes necessary to offer these for sale or to sell them for domestic consumption, then such export packages may be sold for domestic use or consumption by special contract, if approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

THE REGISTRATION OF TRADEMARKS

The following are extracts from the laws authorizing the registration of trademarks.

"The owner of a trademark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trademarks by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trademark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods and the length of time during which the trademark has been used; a description of the trademark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trademark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trademark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of $10, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for 20 years, except that in the case of trademarks previously registered in a foreign country, such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trademark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than 20 years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payments of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"The registration of a trademark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trademark and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several states, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

"No trademark will be registered which consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter, or which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any state or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprises any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club, or society which was incorporated in any state in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant: provided, that said name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner was adopted and publicly used by said institution, organization, club, or society prior to the date of adoption and use by the applicant; unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that the mark was adopted and used as a trademark by the applicant or applicant's predecessors, from whom title is derived, at a date prior to the date of its adoption by such fraternal society as its emblem, or which trademark is identical with a registered or known trademark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trademark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the minds of the public, or to deceive purchasers; no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trademark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing; and no trademark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned."

"The application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trademark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trademark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trademark is used in commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trademark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trademark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the states thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

A fee of $10 is required by law to be paid with each application for the registration of a trademark, and this fee will include the certificate of registration, if the trademark be determined to be registrable.

ANTIDUMPING TARIFF SECTIONS

The following sections (315 and 316) of the United States tariff law of 1922 cover the special authority conferred on the President to alter and raise import duties, or to impose additional duties, on imported commodities in order to prevent the dumping of goods of foreign origin in United States markets:

Sec. 315. (a) That in order to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States and to put into force and effect the policy of the Congress by this Act intended, whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties fixed in this act do not equalize the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country he shall, by such investigation, ascertain said differences and determine and proclaim the changes in classifications or increases or decreases in any rate of duty provided in this Act shown by said ascertained differences in such costs of production necessary to equalize the same. Thirty days after the date of such proclamation or proclamations such changes in classification shall take effect, and such increased or decreased duties shall be levied, collected, and paid on such articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the islands of Guam and Tutuila): Provided, That the total increase or decrease of such rates of duty shall not exceed 50 per centum of the rates specified in Title I of this act, or in any amendatory act.

(b) That in order to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States and to put into force and effect the policy of the Congress by this act intended, whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles provided for in Title I of this act, wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties prescribed in this act do not equalize said differences, and shall further find it thereby shown that the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country cannot be equalized by proceeding under the provisions of subdivision (a) of this section, he shall make such findings public, together with a description of the articles to which they apply, in such detail as may be necessary for the guidance of appraising officers. In such cases and upon the proclamation by the President becoming effective the ad valorem duty or duty based in whole or in part upon the value of the imported article in the country of exportation shall thereafter be based upon the American selling price, as defined in subdivision (f) of section 402 of this act, of any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States embraced within the class or kind of imported articles upon which the President has made a proclamation under subdivision (b) of this section.

The ad valorem rate or rates of duty based upon such American selling price shall be the rate found, upon said investigation by the President, to be shown by the said differences in costs of production necessary to equalize such differences, but no such rate shall be decreased more than 50 per centum of the rate specified in Title I of this act upon such articles, nor shall any such rate be increased. Such rate or rates of duty shall become effective fifteen days after the date of the said proclamation of the President, whereupon the duties so estimated and provided shall be levied, collected, and paid on such articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the islands of Guam and Tutuila). If there is any imported article within the class or kind of articles, upon which the President has made public a finding, for which there is no similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States, the value of such imported article shall be determined under the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subdivision (a) of section 402 of this act.

(c) That in ascertaining the differences in costs of production, under the provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section, the President, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration (1) the differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material, and other items in costs of production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries; (2) the differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States; (3) advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign government, or by a person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country; and (4) any other advantages or disadvantages in competition.

Investigations to assist the President in ascertaining differences in costs of production under this section shall be made by the United States Tariff Commission, and no proclamation shall be issued under this section until such investigation shall have been made. The commission shall give reasonable public notice of its hearings and shall give reasonable opportunity to parties interested to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. The commission is authorized to adopt such reasonable procedure, rules, and regulations as it may deem necessary.

The President, proceeding as hereinbefore provided for in proclaiming rates of duty, shall, when he determines that it is shown that the differences in costs of production have changed or no longer exist which led to such proclamation, accordingly as so shown, modify or terminate the same. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a transfer of an article from the dutiable list to the free list or from the free list to the dutiable list, nor a change in form of duty. Whenever it is provided in any paragraph of Title I of this act, that the duty or duties shall not exceed a specified ad valorem rate upon the articles provided for in such paragraph, no rate determined under the provision of this section upon such articles shall exceed the maximum ad valorem rate so specified.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

Sec. 316. (a) That unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their sale by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of either, the effect or tendency of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry, efficiently and economically operated, in the United States, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States, are hereby declared unlawful, and when found by the President to exist shall be dealt with, in addition to any other provisions of law, as hereinafter provided.

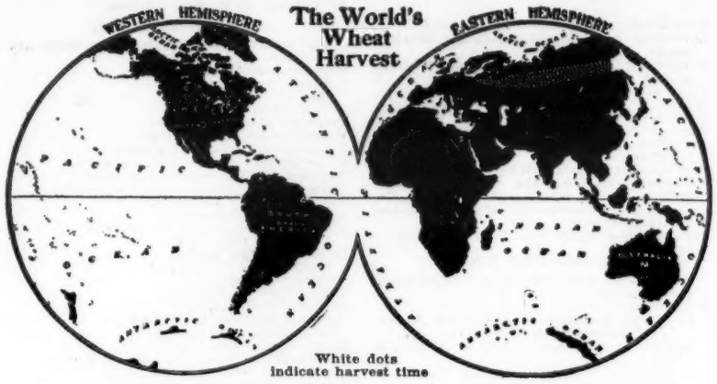
(b) That to assist the President in making any decisions under this section the United States Tariff Commission is hereby authorized to investigate any alleged violation hereof on complaint under oath or upon its initiative.

(c) That the commission shall make such investigation under and in accordance with such rules as it may promulgate and give such notice and afford such hearing, and when deemed proper by the commission such rehearing with opportunity to offer evidence, oral or written, as it may deem sufficient for a full presentation of the facts involved in such investigation; that the testimony in every such investigation shall be reduced to writing, and a transcript thereof with the findings and recommendation of the commission shall be the official record of the proceedings and findings in the case, and in any case where the findings in such investigation show a violation of this section, a copy of the findings shall be promptly mailed or delivered to the importer or consignee of such articles; that such findings, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive, except that a rehearing may be granted by the commission, and except that, within such time after said findings are made and in such manner as appeals may be taken from decisions of the United States Board of General Appraisers, an appeal may be taken from said findings upon a question or questions of law only to the United States Court of Customs Appeals by the importer or consignee of such articles; that if it shall be shown to the satisfaction of said court that further evidence should be taken, and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the proceedings before the commission, said court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the commission in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper; that the commission may modify its findings as to the facts or make new findings by reason of additional evidence, which, if supported by the evidence, shall be conclusive as to the facts except that within such time and in such manner an appeal may be taken as aforesaid upon a question or questions of law only; that the judgment of said court shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the United States Supreme Court upon certiorari applied for within three months after such judgment of the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

(d) That the final findings of the commission shall be transmitted with the record to the President.

(e) That whenever the existence of any such unfair method or act shall be established to the satisfaction of the President he shall determine the rate of additional duty, not exceeding 50 nor less than 10 per centum of the value of such articles as defined in section 402 of Title IV of this act, which will offset such method or act, and which is hereby imposed upon articles imported in violation of this act, or, in what he shall be satisfied and find are extreme cases of unfair methods or acts as aforesaid, he shall direct that such articles as

September



1928

NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

THE Northwestern Miller changed from monthly to weekly publication. 1875.

Charles A. Pillsbury, founder of the Pillsbury milling business in Minneapolis, died. 1899.

Strike of operative millers in Minneapolis. 1903.

John Washburn, chairman of board of directors, Washburn Crosby Co., died. 1919.

Heavy imports of Canadian wheat and flour into the United States on free trade basis began early in September, 1920.

Permanent tariff bill signed by President Harding. 1922.

President Harding signed second Capper-Tincher act restricting trade in grain futures. 1922.

Theodore F. Ismert, president of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., died. 1924.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade adopted an amendment authorizing the creation of a new system for clearing trades in grain futures. 1925.

James Ford Bell became president of the Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis, to succeed John Crosby, who became chairman of the board of directors. 1925.

Continental Baking Corporation decided to use only short patent flour in its plants. 1927.

Plant of the Spillers Canadian Milling Co., Ltd., at Calgary, commenced operation. 1927.

I. K. Russell, former editor of Baking Technology, died. 1927.

Dr. H. E. Barnard, president of the American Institute of Baking, Chicago, tendered his resignation to the board of directors. 1927.

Day of the Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Day of the Week		S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Minneapolis Mean Time	Sun Rises H.M.	5 24	5 25	5 26	5 27	5 29	5 30	5 31	5 32	5 33	5 34	5 35	5 36	5 37	5 38	5 39	5 40	5 41	5 42	5 43	5 44	5 46	5 47	5 48	5 49	5 50	5 51	5 52	5 53	5 54	5 55
	Sun Sets H.M.	6 35	6 33	6 31	6 30	6 28	6 26	6 24	6 23	6 21	6 19	6 18	6 16	6 14	6 12	6 11	6 9	6 7	6 5	6 3	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 56	5 55	5 53	5 51	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 44

he shall deem the interests of the United States shall require, imported by any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be excluded from entry into the United States, and upon information of such action by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the proper officers, assess such additional duties or refuse such entry; and that the decision of the President shall be conclusive.

(f) That whenever the President has reason to believe that any article is offered or sought to be offered for entry into the United States in violation of this section but has not information sufficient to satisfy him thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon his request in writing, forbid entry thereof until such investigation as the President may deem necessary shall be completed: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may permit entry under bond upon such conditions and penalties as he may deem adequate.

(g) That any additional duty or any refusal of entry under this section shall continue in effect until the President shall find and instruct the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions which led to the assessment of such additional duty or refusal of entry no longer exist.

NEW YORK—FLOUR TRADE RULES

Sales of flour to and in New York are to a very large extent governed by the rules of the New York Produce Exchange. These rules are made by what is known as the committee on flour, five members of the flour trade, appointed by the president of the exchange, subject to approval by the board of managers.

This committee has entire charge of matters pertaining to the flour trade and the inspection of flour, the appointment of the chief inspector and his assistants, and acts as a board of appeals in cases of dissatisfaction with inspection.

When sitting as an appeals board the committee on flour collects a fee of $15 from the loser in the case appealed. The committee on flour also fixes rules governing the flour trade, but in such action, a majority vote of the flour trade is essential to the adoption of the rule.

New York flour inspections are made at the railway terminals and the inspection certificates are dispatched direct to the receivers. Some receivers give the inspection department carte blanche to inspect all shipments arriving for them; others order inspection only upon arrival of cars they desire to have inspected.

In cases where flour remains on track or in store for a considerable period, several inspections are sometimes made.

Percy Van Alstyne is chief flour inspector at New York.

FLOUR INSPECTION

Inspection charges are 1½c bbl of flour and 1c per sack of flour or barrel of meal. For original inspection, the buyer may charge ½c per package to the account of seller. The charge for reinspection is 1c per package, to be divided between buyer and seller, when ordered by the former. Charges for weighing 25 bbls and taring 5 bbls are $3, and for weighing without taring 6c on each barrel or bag weighed, to be equally divided between buyer and seller. All weighing and inspection charges are retained in a special "flour inspection fund."

On all sales made of flour on spot or to arrive at the Port of New York, the buyer is allowed 48 hours for inspection and acceptance or rejection of the tender; the time allowance to date from the hour the flour is available for inspection, and not to include Sundays, legal holidays, or other days when the Produce Exchange is closed for business.

REINSPECTION OF FLOUR

A holder of an inspection certificate, if dissatisfied, may order reinspection; if the original inspection is sustained, the holder of the certificate shall pay the fee; if the original inspection is not sustained the exchange is liable for the actual loss occasioned through the erroneous inspection.

APPEALS

A holder of an inspection certificate may further appeal to the committee on flour, upon the payment of a fee of $5, in case the inspection is sustained, for each parcel submitted. Any party feeling aggrieved at the decision of the committee on flour in a matter of interpretation of the flour trade rules, but not specifically in inspections, may appeal to the board of managers of the Produce Exchange.

SCOPE OF FLOUR INSPECTION

Flour is inspected for soundness and uniformity only, and according to rule is marked "sound" or "unsound" as the case may be.

FLOUR WEIGHTS

In determining weights, the average of 25 bbls is taken, leaving out packages in bad order or largely deficient in weight, which must be separately entered and certified to. The net weight is accepted as the actual weight.

TIME OF SHIPMENT

"Prompt shipment" means shipment from mill within 14 days, not including the day of sale; "immediate shipment" means within seven days, not including day of sale. When flour is sold "to arrive" without time of delivery being stated, seller has the right, at the end of 60 days, to tender the flour or such part thereof as has not been taken by the buyer. When flour is sold for "mill shipment" without specified date, seller has the right to demand shipping directions within 60 days.

UNFILLED CONTRACTS

When buyer refuses to care for flour when properly tendered, seller has the right to cancel the transaction or to sell the flour for account of buyer, the buyer to stand for any loss made. When seller does not deliver, the buyer has the right to cancel the contract or to replace the flour in the open market, charging his loss in replacement to the seller. In case of any breach of contract a nonmember may enter complaint against a member under the present rules.

UNSOUND FLOUR

Flour and corn goods are inspected for soundness and uniformity, and when so inspected, if found to be sound, have the name of the Produce Exchange inspection, together with the month and year thereof and the word "sound" branded on each sack and upon the side of each barrel.

Sound flour or corn goods found, on inspection, to contain worms or weevil, are not branded. All found on reinspection to contain worms or weevil have the original inspection brand marked off by the inspector.

On request, the inspection brand may be omitted on flour or corn goods when same is found to be sound, but in every case unsound goods must be so branded.

When flour or corn goods are found to be irregular, the inspector brands marks on the package to distinguish the various qualities, and a record of these irregularities is kept and appears on the certificate of inspection.

ODORS IN FLOUR

Flour having an injurious odor, other than that of garlic, may not be tested as sound in the New York market.

New York—Rules and Charges

Freight for domestic delivery not moved within two days is stored at risk and expense of owner at public warehouses within the lighterage limits. Charges are 1c per 100 lbs for the first six periods of five days each, 1½c per 100 lbs for the second six periods of five days each, and 2c per 100 lbs for each succeeding period of five days. This makes the cost of storing a barrel of flour for one month 12c, and for two months 30c.

The free time for export flour is 10 days.

Exception: Carload freight covered by through export bills of lading in connection with United States Shipping Board will be given 15 days' free time at seaboard.

For Transferring Grain in Elevator—One quarter of one cent bu.

For Delivery in Bags—For bagging, including sewing or tying, with a specific weight in each bag, 1½c bu. Where double bags are used or double sewing required, 2c bu.

Final Delivery—When freight is ordered by shipper into New York warehouse, carriers construe it as accomplishing final delivery, subject to lighterage free movements.

Delivering Grain to Ocean Vessel—For delivery direct from elevator the charge is ¾c bu.

For Mixing Grain—When grain is mixed in elevator, the charge is ¼c bu, applying on each bushel forming the mixture.

Receiving, Weighing, and Storing—The uniform charge is ¼c bu for the first 10 days or part thereof, and 1-25c bu for each day thereafter. Ten days free storage is allowed on grain exported, if ordered on storage before arrival, provided grain is sent direct from railroad elevator to vessel or delivered direct to vessel from elevator.

Track Storage Charges—For the first 48 hours after car is placed on team track for delivery (time computed from first 7 a.m. after car is placed), no charge is made. For next succeeding two days the charge is $1 per day or fraction thereof, in addition to the regular car service charges.

New York—Handling Complaints

The New York Produce Exchange rules permit nonmembers of the organization to make complaint against members. Many commercial exchanges permit complaints only from another member of the exchange, and this was formerly the case in New York. The same condition is true regarding complaints against members of the Bourse, Philadelphia.

New York—Free Lighterage

Carriers are making free lighterage deliveries on domestic carload freight subject to F.T.C. permits.

The normal free lighterage limits in New York harbor are as follows:

New York Side—Battery to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

New Jersey Side—National Storage Docks, Communipaw, to and including Fort Lee, N. J.

EAST RIVER AND HARLEM RIVER

New York Side—Battery to Jerome Avenue bridge, including Harlem River side of Ward's and Randall's islands.

Brooklyn Side—From Pot Cove, Astoria, to and including Newton and Dutch Kills creeks and points in Wallabout Canal west of Washington Avenue bridge, and to Hamilton Avenue bridge, Gowanus Canal, and to and including Sixty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn (Bay Ridge).

New York Bay—Points on north and east shore of Staten Island between Bridge Creek (Arlington) and Clifton, both inclusive, and including Shooter Island between Constable Hook and Avenue C, Bayonne City, opposite Port Richmond, S. I.

New York—Flour Consumption

The annual consumption of flour in New York City proper is approximately 4,000,000 bbls, or about 350,000 monthly. Of this it is estimated that 40 per cent is spring, 35 per cent Kansas, and 25 per cent soft winter.

Taking in the Metropolitan district, which includes Brooklyn and its outlying sections, Staten Island, Jersey City and its surroundings, the amount of flour consumed annually is about 7,000,000 bbls.

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN FLOUR MILLS

United Kingdom—Flour Mills

The number of mills at six principal British milling points, with their approximate total capacities in barrels per day, is given below:

City—	No. mills	Daily cap.
London	25	29,739
Liverpool	17	36,248
Manchester	9	12,150
Glasgow	6	6,000
Edinburgh-Leith	4	5,500
Belfast	3	2,350

LONDON—FLOUR MILLS

Mills in or around London, with their daily capacity in barrels:

A. W. Allen & Co., Ltd., Croydon	343
Bowyer & Son, London, E. C. 3	171
Chas. Brown & Co. (two mills), Shad Thames, Vauxhall, S. W. 1	2,057
Bulstrode, Pimm & Co., Wandsworth	343
Bulstrode, Pimm & Co., Slough	171
Cannon & Gaze, Ltd., Erith Kent	1,097
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Silvertown	2,571
Cox's Lock Milling Co., Ltd., Weybridge	617
E. & J. Fountain, Uxbridge	171
J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E. C. 3	411
Hall & Davidson, Ewell, Surrey	343
Hovis Bread Flour Co., Ltd., Vauxhall, S. W. 1	1,097
Keyes Daren Mills, Ltd., Dartford, Kent	548
S. Kidd & Co., Ltd., London, E. C. 3	1,371
Mark Mayhew, Ltd., Battersea, S.W. 11	1,371
Marriage, Neave & Co., Ltd., Battersea, S. W. 11	1,097
McDougalls, Ltd., Poplar, E. 14	337
S. P. Mumford & Co., Ltd., Greenwich Road, S. E. 10	1,000
Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E. C. 3	6,171
H. W. Richards, Crayford, Kent	205
J. & H. Robinson, Greenwich, S. E. 10	2,057
Sun Flour Mills Co., Ltd., London, E. C. 3	1,131
Seth Taylor, Dockhead	1,500
W. Vernon & Sons, London, E. C. 3	3,428
G. R. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Ponder's End, N.	274
Total capacity, bbls	29,739

BELFAST—FLOUR MILLS

The Belfast mills and their capacities in barrels per day are as follows:

Isaac Andrews & Sons	1,500
James Neill & Co., Ltd.	350
Hughes, Dickson & Co.	500
Total	2,350

LIVERPOOL—FLOUR MILLS

The Liverpool and district flour mills have an approximate total capacity of 34,000 bbls daily.

Birkenhead—
William Vernon & Sons, Ltd.
Joseph Rank, Ltd.
Buchanans Flour Mills, Ltd.
Paul Bros.
Spillers & Bakers, Ltd.
Burscough—R. & H. Ainscough.
Ellesmere Port—
F. A. Frost & Sons, Ltd.
Imperial Flour Mills, Ltd.
King's Flour Mills, Ltd.
Liverpool—
Joseph Appleby & Sons, Ltd.
Edward Hutchinson, Mersey Flour Mills.
Thomas Rigby & Son, Ltd.
North Shore Mill Co., Ltd.
Scott & Sons.
W. O. & J. Wilson, Ltd.
Warrington—James Fairclough & Sons, Ltd.
Wrexham—Cobden Flour Mills Co.

MANCHESTER—FLOUR MILLS

The Manchester and district mills have a total daily capacity of approximately 13,000 bbls.

Manchester—
Co-operative Wholesale Society (two mills)
John Jackson & Son, Ltd.
John Greenwood & Sons, Ltd.
Hovis Bread Flour Co., Ltd.
Cunliffe & Swire
William Sutcliffe & Sons.
T. Hulbert & Sons, Ltd.
Stockport—William Nelstrop & Sons.
Chorley—James Summer & Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND—FLOUR MILLS

The daily capacity of the Glasgow mills is about 6,000 bbls, and that of the Edinburgh-Leith mills about 5,500. The names of the mills are as follows:

Glasgow—The Scottish Co-operative Society.
The Craighall Milling Co.
John Ure & Sons.
J. & R. Snodgrass.
John White & Sons.
William Primrose & Son.
Riverside Milling Co.
Leith—A. & R. Tod.
The Scottish Co-operative Society.
John Wilson & Co., Ltd.
Edinburgh—John Herdman & Sons.
Dundee—John F. White, Ltd.

Germany—Flour Mills

The leading flour mills of Germany are as follows:

Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg—Georg Plange.
Düsseldorf—Georg Plange.
Altona a.E.—H. W. Lange & Co. A.G.
Ludwigschafen a. Rh. — Ludwigschafener Walzmühle.
Dresden—T. Bienert.
Wurzen i. Sa.—Wurzener Kunstmühlenwerke und Biskuitfabriken vorm. F. Krietsch.
Mannheim—Germaniamühle Werner & Nicolai.
Kiel—Holsatiamühle.
Rüningen i. Braschwg.—Mühle Rüningen A.G.
Hameln a. Weser—Wesermühlen A.G.
Crefeld-Linn—Crefelder Mühlenwerke.
Köln-Deutz—Leysieffer & Lietzmann.
Landeshut i. Schles.—Landeshuter Mühlenwerke.
Königsberg i. Pr.—Königsberger Walzenmühle.
Riesa a. Elbe—Gebrüder Schönherr.
Worms a. Rh.—Heffl'sche Kunstmühle.
Munster i. Westf.—F. Kiesekamp.
Breslau—Schlesische Mühlenwerke.
Niederlahnstein i. Hessen—Akt.-Ges. der Löhnberger Mühle.
Breslau—Bielschowsky-Weigert-Werke A.G.
Heidelberg—Herrenmühle.
Duisburg—Rhein. Mühlenwerke Cohen & Co.
Dolzschen b. Dresden—König-Friedrich-August-Mühlenwerke.
Fürstenberg i. Meckl.—L. Behrns, Mühle.

Holland—Flour Mills

The leading flour mills in the Netherlands are as follows:

Rotterdam—
Bloem-en Meelfabriek d'Blaauwe Molen, Van Woudenberg & Van Stolk.
Meelmolen "Hollandia" v/h J. A. Bax & Co.
Meelfabriek "Kralingen" v/h Viruly & Ravenswaay.
Meelfabriek "Zeeland" v/h Van Beest & Zn.
Hilligersberg—Meelfabriek den Boers.
Leiden—Wed. T. J. Bots.
Meelfabriek "De Sleutels" de Koster & Co.
Leeuwarden—Meelfabriek en Grutterij "Burmania."
N.V. Koopmans' Meelfabrieken.
Amsterdam—Stoom Meel-en Broodfabriek "Ceres" v/h G. A. Nering Bögel.
Handelmaatschappij Stolp & Co.
Stoom-Meelfabriek "Holland."
Leeuwarden and Sneek—Stoom-Meelfabriek "Fortuna."
Zaandam—C. Kamphuys' Fabrieken.
Rijswijk (Z. H.)—Stoom-Meelfabriek v/h N. Koechlin & Co.
Gouda—Electrische Meelfabriek "De Korenbloem" C. K. Galama.
Utrecht—Maatschappij "De Korenschoof." Utrechtsche Brood-en Meelfabriek.
Heerewaarden—Stoom-Meel-en Broodfabriek G. C. Kosters.
Stadskanaal (Gem. Onstwedde)—Electrische Meelfabriek v/h Wed. J. P. Kuipers.
Rotterdam, Middelburg and 's Hertogenbosch—Meelfabrieken der Nederlandsche Bakkerij.
Alkmaar and Schagen—P. Meurs Pzn.
Heemstede—Meelfabriek "De Nachtegaal" H. H. Hocker & Zonen.
Havenweg, Helmond—Stoom-en Waterwalsen Meelfabriek J. R. Neles.
Deventer—Industrieele Maatschappij v/h Noury & Van der Lande.
Sas Van Gent—Walsenmolen "Sas Van Gent" v/h J. Verschaffel & H. Mechelynck.
Echt—J. Van de Venne.
Weert—Meelfabrieken te Weert v/h Gebr. Van de Venne.
Wormerveer—Wessanen's Koninklijke Fabrieken.
Sneek—N. J. Wouda's Meelfabriek.

Belgium—Flour Mills

The principal flour mills in Belgium are as follows:

Brussels—(Second district) Meunerie Bruxelleise—Avenue de Vilvorde.
Moulins Ricquier—Quai des Usines.
Louvain—Moulins Remy.
Moulins "Hungaria."
Moulins "La Vignette."
Vilvorde—Société des Moulins des Trois Fontaines.
Deynze—Moulins de Deynze et des Flandres.
Merxem (Anvers)—Sec.- Anon. Anversoise des Moulins.
Meunerie Herkens.
Gand—Nouveaux Moulins "Gand & Bruges" —Boulevard du Gazometre.
Neez (Namur)—Moulins de Beez.
Chatelineau (Hainaut)—La Royale, Soc. Anon. des Moulins à Vapeur.
Marcinelle—Moulins Brizaek.
Marchienne-au-Pont—Moulins à Vapeur de Marchienne-au-Pont.
Tournai—Moulins Lefèvre.
Boom—Moulins Rypens.

Norway—Flour Mills

The leading flour mills in Norway are as follows:

Oslo—Bjölsen Valsemölle.
Peter Larsen & Co.
Moss—Moss Aktiemöller.
Kambo—Faelleskjöpets Mölle.
Larvik—Fritzöe Möller.
Skien—Skiens Aktiemölle.
Christiansand—Christianssands Möller.
Stavanger—Aktieselskabet Tou.
Bergen—Björsvigs Melforretning.
Haeggernaes Dampmölle.
Vaksdal Mölle.
M. G. Riisöen.
Frönsdal & Son.
Ragnar E. Naess.
Trondhjem—I. C. Piene & Son.

Denmark—Flour Mills

The principal flour mills in Denmark are as follows:

Copenhagen—V. Lund.
Blegdamsmøllen.
Havnemøllen.
Toldbodmøllen.
Slagelse—Slagelse Dampmølle.
Ringsted—Ringsted Dampmølle.
Holbaek—Holbaek Dampmølle.
Svinninge—Svinninge Valsemølle.
Tappernøje—Tappernøje Dampmølle.
Nykøbing F.—Dampmøllen i Nykøbing F.
Maribo—Maribo Dampmølle.
Soves—Soves Dampmølle.
Svendborg—Svendborg Dampmølle.
Oxnebjerg Dampmølle.
Odense—Munke Mølle.
Dampmøllen "Viktoria."
Nyborg—Slotsmøllen.
Vejle—Vejle Dampmølle.
Esbjerg—Valsemøllen.
Horsens—Horsens Dampmølle.
Aarhus—Aarhus Dampmølle.
Hadsten—Hadsten Mølle.
Rindsholm pr Viborg—Rinsholm Mølle.
Randers—Dampmøllen "Olympia."
Aalborg—Aalborg nye Dampmølle.
Havnemøllen.
Thisted—Thisted Dampmølle.

Sweden—Flour Mills

In Sweden there are several fair-sized, up-to-date wheat and rye mills. These obtain the largest proportion of the flour trade of Sweden. They are as follows, with daily capacities in barrels:

A/B Mårten Perssons Valskvarn, Kristianstad	4,000
A/B Malmö Stora Valskvarn, Malmö	4,000
Kalmar Angkvarns A/B, Kalmar	3,500
A/B Saltsjökvarn, Stockholm	2,000
Kvarnaktiebolaget Tre Kroner, Stockholm	2,000
Kvarnaktiebolaget J. G. Schwarz, Norrköping	2,000
A/B Trelleborgs Angkvarn, Trelleborg	2,000
J. Jakobssons A/B, Halmstad	1,500
A/B Helsingborgs Valskvarn, Helsingborg	1,500
Upsala Angqvarns Aktiebolag, Upsala	1,200
A/B Falkenberg Elektriska Valskvarn, Falkenberg	1,000
A/B Landskrona Valkvarn, Landskrona	1,000
A/B Nyköpings Storhusqvarn, Nyköping	1,200
Handles A/B P. G. Jansson, Kristineharm	1,100

The A/B Saltsjökvarn, Stockholm, belongs to the Ko-operativa Förbundet (the Co-operative Wholesale Society) of Sweden.

Italy—Flour Mills

The leading flour mills of Italy are as follows:

Genoa—Semoleria Italiana.
Genoa and Cagliari—Soc. Esercizio Mulini.
Genoa and Milan—Societa' di Macinazione Mulini Certosa.
Milan—Verga Fratelli.
Torino—Molini Vottero.
Molino Dora—Soc. Anon.
Cremona—Ditta Molino Rapuzzi.
Bologna—F. & O. F.LLI Bertagna.
Societa Molini Veneto-Emiliani.
Venice—Giovanni Stucky.
Rome and Naples—Societa Anonima Molini & Pastificio Pantanella.
Rome—Biondi A. Molino.

Hungary—Flour Mills

The leading flour mills of Hungary are as follows:

Budapest—Elizabeth.
Erste Budapester Dampfmühle Actien-Gesellschaft.
Louisen.
Pester Müller und Bäcker.
Pester Walzmühle.
Concordia Mills.
Gizella Mills.
Hungaria Mills.
Victoria Mills.
Miskolc and Debrecin—Borsod-Miskolcer und Debreciner Istvan Dampfmühle Actien-Gesellschaft.
Cegled—Cegleder Walzmühle Actien-Gesellschaft.
Bekes-Csaba—Erste Bekes-Csabaer Martin Rosenthal Dampfmühle A.G.
Nagykanizsa — Transdanubia Vereinigte Dampfmühlen A.G.

Roumania—Flour Mills

The leading flour mills of Roumania are as follows:

Bucharest—Moara Comerciala.
Assan Mills.
Oradea Mare—Vereinigte Grosswardeiner Laszlo und Hunyadi A.G.
Arad—Brüder Neumann.
Timisoara—Temesvarer Kunstmühle.
Bega Mills.
Galatz—Moara Steaua.
Craiova—Mendl Steam Mills.

France—Flour Mills

The Journal Officiel has published the results of a census taken on Oct. 1, 1924, of the number of flour mills in France, together with their grinding capacity. The results are shown in the following table:

Daily capacity—	Number	Total daily capacity
Less than 28 bbls	11,350	132,054
From 28 to 90 bbls	2,408	121,980
From 90 to 168 bbls	696	89,542
From 168 to 336 bbls	306	76,954
From 336 to 560 bbls	69	30,399
Over 560 bbls	55	89,254

The leading flour mills in France are listed below:

Paris—Grands Moulins de Paris.
Corbeil—Grands Moulins de Corbeil.
Pantin—Grands Moulins de Pantin-Paris.
St. Etienne—Aulagnon & Cie.
Lyon—Chambeyron & Cie.
Grandes Minoteries les Fils de Joseph Convert.
Dunkerque—E. & G. Fichaux.
Strasbourg—Minoteries Alsaciennes.
Grands Moulins de Strasbourg.
Marseilles—Etablissements Louis Remusat.
Michel Storione.
Felix de Chomel.
Semoulerie Nouvelle de Marseilles.
Tonnerre—Roy-Gallois Fils.
Vienne—Reygner.
Fiers—Russo & Cie.
Castete-en-Dorthe—Turpaud.
Mortagne-s/-Gironde—Parias Frères.
Redon—Deniaud.
Chatillon-sur-Indre—Jacques Mirault.
Caunelle-les-Peyrehorade—Larran Frères.
Nantes—Grands Moulins de la Loire.
Marquette les Lille—L. & E. Despretz.
Rouen—Le Bocq.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN—CEREAL MILLS

Following is a list of cereal mills, other than flour mills, in Norway and Sweden:

NORWAY—OAT PRODUCTS

Aktieselskapet Bjørn, Bergen.
Ingvald Haaland, Jens Zetlitzgate 20, Stavanger.
Rauma Mølle A/S, Aandalsnes.
Sand Bygdemølle, Grimstad.
Moss Aktiemøller A/S, Moss.
Moss Rismølle A/S, Moss.
Krossens Havremølle, Sandnes.
Sandnes Mølle A/S, Sandnes.
Strangeland Mølle, Sandnes.

SWEDEN—OAT GRIT

A/B A. Heyman, Vårgårda.
Kalmar Ångkvarns Kommanditbolag, Kalmar.
A/B Molkoms Kvarn and Grynverk, Molkom.
A. Wilh. Petris Grynfabr, A/B, Hvetlanda.
P. O. Stokkebyes Kvarn A/B, Göteborg.
A/B Uppsala Valskvarn, Uppsala.
Uppsala Ångqvarns A/B, Uppsala.

SWEDEN—BARLEY GRIT

A/B Gävle Valsqvarn, Gävle.
A/B A. Heyman, Vårgårda.
Mjölby Kvarn A/B, Mjölby.
P. O. Stokkebyes Kvarn A/B, Göteborg.
Ståhlbom & Co., A/B, Norrköping.
A/B Uppsala Valskvarn, Uppsala.
Uppsala Ångqvarns A/B, Uppsala.
A/B Örebro Kvarn, Örebro.

SWEDEN—CORN GRITS

Ståhlbom & Co., A/B, Norrköping.

SWEDEN—MACARONI GRIT

Norrköpings Makaronifabrik, Åby.

SWEDEN—SEMOLINA GRIT

A/B Falkenbergs Elektriska Valskvarn, Falkenberg.
Handels A/B P. G. Jansson, Kristinehamn.
Kvarn A/B J. G. S., Norrköping.
A/B Saltsjöqvarn, Stockholm.

SWEDEN—POTATO MEAL

Svenska Chokladfabriks A/B, Ljungsbro.

SWEDEN—RICE GRIT

Kalmar Ångkvarns Kommanditbolag, Kalmar.

SWEDEN—SAGO GRIT

Svenska Chokladfabriks A/B, Ljungsbro.

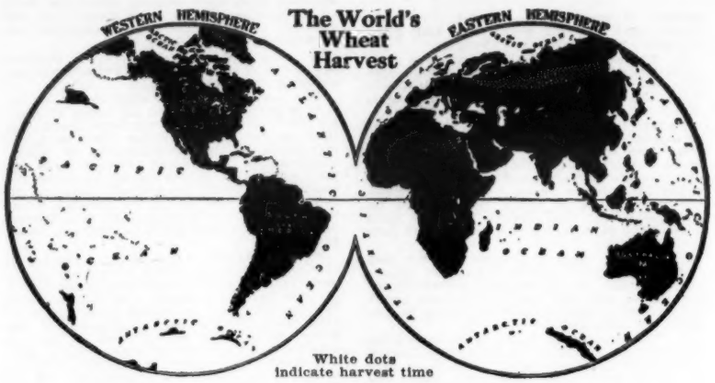
SWEDEN—WHEAT GRIT

Handels A/B P. G. Jansson, Kristinehamn.
A/B Landskrona Valskvarn, Landskrona.
A/B Molkoms Kvarn and Grynverk, Molkom.
A/B Saltsjöqvarn, Stockholm.
A/B N. Sandbergs Valskvarn, Ystad.
A/B Ystads Franska Ångkvarn, Ystad.

Finland—Flour Milling

Milling for the home consumption of Finnish peasants is mostly done in small rural mills, there being only two large ones using domestic grain in their operations. These are the Turun Mylly at Abo and the Waasan Hoyrymylly at Vasa. Imported rye is mostly ground by the large industrial mills.

There are 12 industrial flour mills in Finland, but they are not, as a rule, favorably located, with the exception of the Waasan Hoyrymylly. The mill supplies practically the whole northern country with flour. There are no mills in Helsingfors, although the yearly consumption of that city amounts to 700,000 bus grain and flour. At Riihimaki, however, two hours distant from Helsingfors, there is a modern flour mill for the



October *1928*

NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

SCHOBER & STANWITZ, Minneapolis, built five-run mill. 1875.

Charles M. Palmer became business manager of The Northwestern Miller. 1879.

John S. Pillsbury, associated with Charles A. Pillsbury in Minneapolis in milling business, former governor of Minnesota and one of the founders of its state university, died. 1901.

Underwood tariff bill signed by President Wilson. 1913.

Millers' Belgian Relief Movement organized. 1914.

First international wheat show held at Wichita, Kansas. 1915.

British government decided to take over the importation of wheat and flour. 1916.

All engaged in the import, manufacture, storage and distribution of breadstuffs required to take out licenses. 1917.

United States Shipping Board revised tariffs, establishing base differential of 5c per 100 lbs on flour over wheat, as compared with previous differential of 25c per 100 lbs. 1920.

Central States Millers' Association organized at Indianapolis. 1921.

Philadelphia Tidewater Terminal for flour formally opened. 1922.

Suggestion of "Bread Is the Best and Cheapest Food" as a uniform publicity phrase for millers and bakers. 1922.

General Baking Corporation, with a capital stock of $1,000,000,000, was formed in Baltimore, with Paul H. Helms as president. 1925.

Special committee of Millers' National Federation tables proposal to attempt to increase flour consumption by national advertising campaign to be undertaken by Federation. 1926.

Death of Professor Harry Snyder, chief chemist for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., coincides with the issue by The Northwestern Miller of a pamphlet entitled "Bread" containing his writings on the nutritive value of this food. 1927.

Day of the Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Day of the Week		M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W
Minneapolis Mean Time	Sun Rises H.M.	5 56	5 58	5 59	6 0	6 1	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 14	6 15	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 19	6 21	6 22	6 23	6 24	6 25	6 26	6 28	6 29	6 30	6 32
	Sun Sets H.M.	5 43	5 41	5 39	5 37	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 31	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 21	5 19	5 17	5 16	5 14	5 13	5 11	5 10	5 8	5 7	5 5	5 4	5 2	5 1	5 0	4 58	4 57	4 55

grinding of rye, with a daily capacity of 60 tons.

Kuopio, in the center of Finland, a milling center of some importance, is the distributing center for a large district depending on imported grain.

Flour Milling in Uruguay

Uruguay, the smallest independent state in South America, supplies its own demand for flour and is also able to export this commodity, chiefly to Brazil. There are 94 flour mills in the republic, according to advice received from Uruguay's consul general in New York. These establishments represent a total value of $3,748,000, and employ in all 1,275 workmen. In every 24 hours the total capacity of wheat consumption is 3,175,766 lbs.

In normal harvest years there is practically no importation of wheat and flour into Uruguay. When it is necessary to import wheat, it is secured principally from Argentina. The import duty on wheat is $1.35 per 100 kilos, on flour $2.70 per 100 kilos. The consumption of wheat, in the form of flour, is about 2,040,000 bbls per year.

TERMS OF SALE IN EXPORT MARKETS

Export methods have changed considerably during the last few years. It is now the general rule for mills to ship on "guaranteed seaboard shipment" terms, as "shipment from mill" handicaps business. In view of the severe competition from home mills which importers have to contend with in practically every importing country, it is very important that they should be able to give their buyers a definite date of seaboard shipment instead of subjecting their sales to the indefiniteness of the old method of "specified mill shipment," which is so liable to serious delays in transit. The majority of the mills in the United States and Canada do business on seaboard shipment terms only, forwarding agents being able to arrange this without difficulty.

COMMISSION

Great Britain and Ireland.—Practically all the buying is done by importers for their own account, net, c.i.f.

Holland.—Two per cent commission and 1 per cent discount. The importer retains the 2 per cent commission for himself and pays the 1 per cent discount to his customer, making 3 per cent in all, which is usually deducted from the invoice. On sales to Germany and central Europe, Holland importers charge 3 and 4 per cent commission.

Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Greece.—The usual commission is 2½ per cent, but some agents are willing to work for 2.

Gibraltar, Malta.—A few firms buy for their own account, but the business is mostly on a commission basis, the usual commission being 2@2½ per cent.

In cases where a Scandinavian agent represents a mill for the whole of Scandinavia, or for two or more countries, his commission is 2½ per cent. The commission is invariably figured on the gross amount of the invoice.

PACKAGES

Great Britain and Ireland.—The 140-lb bag, usually jute.

Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland.—Mostly the 50-kilo bag, cotton or jute, as specified.

Italy.—The 140-lb bag and the 50-kilo bag, jute or cotton, as specified.

Gibraltar.—Mostly the 140-lb bag, but occasionally the 50-kilo bag.

Malta.—Almost entirely in bags of 112 lbs.

Greece.—The 140-lb bag and the 50-kilo bag, jute or cotton, as specified.

Egypt.—Mostly the 140-lb bag.

TERMS OF SALE

Great Britain and Ireland.—Quotations are made in sterling per sack of 280 lbs. Drafts are drawn in sterling at seven or sixty days' sight.

Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland.—Quotations in all these countries are in dollars per 100 kilos, and terms of payment are seven days' sight draft, payable against documents in dollars.

Italy.—Quotations are made in dollars per 280 lbs or 100 kilos. Payment is made by opening an irrevocable credit in New York within 24 hours of the sale, and drafts are drawn in dollars on the bank where the credit has been established.

Gibraltar, Malta.—Quotations are made in dollars per 280 lbs or 100 kilos. Payment is made by the opening of an irrevocable credit in New York, except in a few instances.

Greece.—Quotations are made in dollars per 100 kilos or 280 lbs. In most cases payment is made by the opening of an irrevocable credit in New York within 24 hours of the sale, and drafts are drawn in dollars on the bank where the credit has been established.

Egypt.—Quotations are made in dollars per 280 lbs or 100 kilos. Payment is made by the opening of an irrevocable credit in New York within 24 hours of the sale, and drafts are drawn in dollars on the bank where the credit has been established.

DIFFERENTIAL ON BAGS

Mills include the difference in cost between 50-kilo and 100-kilo bags in their quotations. For instance, if a 100-kilo bag of flour costs $7 a further 5c or 10c—as the case may be—must be added to allow for shipment in 50-kilo bags.

Hamburg Friendly Arbitration

Disputes over shipments in Germany are usually settled by what is known as "Hamburg Friendly Arbitration." The arbitration is held in the usual way, each side appointing an arbitrator, and in the event of the two arbitrators not agreeing they appoint a third to act as umpire.

The fees and charges are based sometimes on the value of the shipment, sometimes on the amount of the claim, as follows:

1. A percentage is charged, ranging from 1½ to 3 per cent on the amount of the invoice.
2. A percentage is charged, ranging from 1½ to 3 per cent on the allowance claimed.
3. When the dispute concerns shipment out of time, or where the documents are in order, the fees are based on the value of the invoice.

A government stamp is affixed to the awards to render them valid, which is a heavy additional cost, and in many cases "Hamburg Friendly Arbitration" is a very expensive method of settling disputes.

Italy—Terms of Sale

The basis of quotations is per 100 kilos. Packages required are 140-lb sacks or 50-kilo jutes, and sometimes 50-kilo cotton. For payment it is essential that an irrevocable credit be established by cable in New York by the purchaser at the time of sale, and drafts are drawn at sight in dollars on the bank where the irrevocable credit has been established. All grades of hard wheat flour are required, but the chief demand is for the lower ones. There is practically no demand for soft wheat flours.

European Arbitration Methods

The methods of settling disputes by arbitration in the principal flour importing centers of Europe are set forth below.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

According to the rules contained in the London Flour Trade Association's American flour contract.

HOLLAND

According to the rules laid down by the Amsterdam and Rotterdam flour trade associations.

HAMBURG

It is generally stipulated that disputes should be decided by what is known as "Hamburg friendly arbitration," in which the fees charged by the arbitrators are based on the value of the shipment in dispute. In some cases this proves very costly. Those interested in the flour import trade in Germany are attempting to draw up a contract on practically the same lines as the London flour contract, but as yet nothing definite has been decided.

DENMARK AND NORWAY

The usual method is for the buyer of the goods in dispute and the mill's agent each to choose an arbitrator, and if the arbitrators cannot agree to call in a third party as umpire.

SWEDEN

Disputes are referred to a board of arbitrators.

MILLING IN ARGENTINA

There were 1,163,750 tons flour produced in Argentina during 1926. Even though this production did not exceed that of 1924, there were 1,700,644 tons wheat milled during 1926, which exceeded the quantity milled in 1924 by 8,438 tons.

The flour yield of the wheat was very low, giving only 68 per cent, due to the poor quality of the 1925-26 wheat crop, which made it necessary to mill a greater quantity than was milled in 1924.

Out of 312 flour mills registered in Argentina only 186, or 60.2 per cent, operated last year. The combined capacity of the Argentine flour mills is 8,306 tons per day.

The following table gives results of the 1926 milling year by provinces:

Provinces and territories—	Tons Wheat milled	Flour	By-products
Federal capital	503,549	349,259	147,062
Buenos Aires	278,900	191,797	84,187
Santa Fe	395,852	269,769	124,486
Cordoba	291,173	198,028	91,346
Entre Rios	142,001	94,623	45,969
Pampa	23,156	16,031	6,917
San Luis	19,229	12,660	6,510
Santiago del Estero	400	305	95
Mendoza	26,027	17,699	7,990
San Juan	16,611	11,128	4,886
Catamarca	758	505	252
La Rioja	281	185	89
Salta	325	219	106
Jujuy	104	70	34
Misiones	44	31	12
Rio Negro	100	64	30
Neuquen	240	165	72
Chubut	1,894	1,212	464
Totals	1,700,644	1,163,750	520,507

From the table which follows, it will be noted that, although the actual production of flour was greater in 1924 than in any similar period in the history of Argentina, the consumption was greater in 1926 than ever before.

Year—	Tons Wheat milled	Production	Exportation	Consumption
1915	1,368,355	937,770	116,049	821,721
1916	1,429,153	993,539	144,290	849,249
1917	1,331,203	938,747	112,465	826,282
1918	1,561,625	1,081,269	176,445	904,825
1919	1,557,802	1,071,863	328,107	743,756
1920	1,344,438	930,569	179,948	750,621
1921	1,375,631	951,731	63,527	888,204
1922	1,308,779	912,887	113,536	799,351
1923	1,342,512	936,266	82,086	854,180
1924	1,691,206	1,196,063	174,538	870,000
1925	1,634,311	1,155,200	137,350	1,017,599
1926	1,700,644	1,163,750	142,177	1,021,573

Although it suffered a severe setback in the period 1921-25, per capita flour consumption in Argentina is growing, as will be evidenced by the following figures:

Year—	Flour consumption, tons	Population	Consumption per capita, kilograms
1916-20	814,955	8,395,851	97.1
1921-25	885,867	9,510,089	93.1
1926	1,021,573	10,348,189	98.7

EXPORT QUOTATIONS AND PRACTICES

The following definitions of export quotations and general recommendations for a standard American export practice were adopted by the National Foreign Trade Council, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, National Association of Manufacturers, American Manufacturers' Export Association, Philadelphia Commercial Museum, American Exporters' and Importers' Association, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, New York Produce Exchange, and New York Merchants' Association, at a conference held in India House, New York, on Dec. 16, 1919:

1. When the price quoted applies only at inland shipping point and the seller merely undertakes to load the goods on or in cars or lighters furnished by the railroad company serving the industry or most conveniently located to the industry, without other designation as to routing, the proper term is "f.o.b. (named point)."

Under this quotation, the seller must place goods on or in cars or lighters; secure railroad bill of lading, and be responsible for loss and/or damage until goods have been placed in or on cars or lighters at forwarding point, and clean bill of lading has been furnished by the railroad company.

The buyer must be responsible for loss and/or damage incurred thereafter; pay all transportation charges, including taxes, if any, and handle all subsequent movement of the goods.

2. When the seller quotes a price including transportation charges to the port of exportation without assuming responsibility for the goods after obtaining a clean bill of lading at point of origin, the proper term is "f.o.b. (named point), freight prepaid to (named point on the seaboard)."

Under this quotation, the seller must place goods on or in cars or lighters; secure railroad bill of lading; pay freight to named port, and be responsible for loss and/or damage until goods have been placed in or on cars or lighters at forwarding point, and clean bill of lading has been furnished by the railroad company.

The buyer must be responsible for loss and/or damage incurred thereafter; handle all subsequent movement of the goods; unload goods from cars; transport goods to vessels; pay all demurrage and/or storage charges, and arrange for storage in warehouse or on wharf where necessary.

3. Where the seller wishes to quote a price, from which the buyer may deduct the cost of transportation to a given point on the seaboard, without the seller assuming responsibility for the goods after obtaining a clean bill of lading at point of origin, the proper term is "f.o.b. (named point), freight allowed to (named point on the seaboard)."

Under this quotation, the seller must place goods on or in cars or lighters; secure railroad bill of lading, and be responsible for loss and/or damage until goods have been placed in or on cars or lighters at forwarding point, and clean bill of lading has been furnished by the railroad company.

The buyer must be responsible for loss and/or damage incurred thereafter; pay all transportation charges (buyer is then entitled to deduct from the amount of the invoice the freight paid from primary point to named port); handle all subsequent movement of the goods; unload goods from cars; transport goods to vessel; pay all demurrage and/or storage charges, and arrange for storage in warehouse or on wharf where necessary.

4. The seller may desire to quote a price covering the transportation of the goods to seaboard, assuming responsibility for loss and/or damage up to that point. In this case, the proper term is "f.o.b. cars (named point on seaboard)."

Under this quotation, the seller must place goods on or in cars; secure railroad bill of lading; pay all freight charges from forwarding point to port on seaboard, and be responsible for loss and/or damage until goods have arrived in or on cars at the named port.

The buyer must be responsible for loss and/or damage incurred thereafter; unload goods from cars; handle all subsequent movement of the goods; transport goods to vessel; pay all demurrage and/or storage charges, and arrange for storage in warehouse or on wharf where necessary.

5. It may be that the goods, on which a price is quoted covering the transportation of the goods to the seaboard, constitute less than a carload lot. In this case, the proper term is "f.o.b. cars (named port), l.c.l."

Under this quotation, the seller must deliver goods to the initial carrier; secure railroad bill of lading; pay all freight charges from forwarding point to port on seaboard, and be responsible for loss and/or damage until goods have arrived on cars at the named port.

The buyer must be responsible for loss and/or damage incurred thereafter; handle all subsequent movement of the goods; accept goods from the carrier; transport goods to vessel; pay all storage charges, and arrange for storage in warehouse or on wharf where necessary.

6. Seller may quote a price which will include the expense of transportation of the goods by rail to the seaboard, including lighterage. In this case, the proper term is "f.o.b. cars (named port), lighterage free."

Under this quotation, the seller must place goods on or in cars; secure railroad bill of lading; pay all transportation charges to, including lighterage at, the port named, and be responsible for loss and/or damage until goods have arrived on cars at the named port.

The buyer must be responsible for loss and/or damage incurred thereafter; handle all subsequent movement of the goods; take out the insurance necessary to the safety of the goods after arrival on the cars; pay the cost of hoisting goods into vessel where weight of goods is too great for ship's tackle, and pay all demurrage and other charges, except lighterage charges.

7. The seller may desire to quote a price covering delivery of the goods alongside over-sea vessel and within reach of its loading tackle. In this case, the proper term is "f.a.s. vessel (named port)."

Under this quotation, the seller must transport goods to seaboard; store goods in warehouse or on wharf if necessary, unless buyer's obligation includes provision of shipping facilities; place goods alongside vessel either in a lighter or on the wharf, provide the usual dock or ship's receipt, and be responsible for loss and/or damage until goods have been delivered alongside the ship or on wharf.

The buyer must be responsible for loss and/or damage thereafter, and for insurance; handle all subsequent movement of the goods, and pay cost of hoisting goods into vessel where weight of goods is too great for ship's tackle.

8. The seller may desire to quote a price covering all expenses up to and including delivery of the goods upon the over-sea vessel at a named port. In this case, the proper term is "f.o.b. vessel (named port)."

Under this quotation, the seller must meet all charges incurred in placing goods actually on board the vessel, provide the usual dock or ship's receipt, and be responsible for all loss and/or damage until goods have been placed on board the vessel.

The buyer must be responsible for loss and/or damage thereafter, and handle all subsequent movement of the goods.

9. The seller may be ready to go farther than the delivery of his goods upon the over-sea vessel and be willing to pay transportation to a foreign point of delivery. In this case, the proper term is "C. & F. (named foreign port)."

Under this quotation, the seller must make freight contract and pay transportation charges sufficient to carry goods to agreed destination; deliver to buyer or his agent clean bills of lading to the agreed destination, and be responsible for loss and/or damage until goods have been delivered alongside the ship and clean ocean bill of lading obtained (seller is not responsible for delivery of goods at destination).

The buyer must be responsible for loss and/or damage thereafter and must take out all necessary insurance; handle all subsequent movement of the goods; take delivery and pay costs of discharge, lighterage and landing at foreign port of destination in accordance with bill of lading clauses, and pay foreign customs duties and wharfage charges, if any.

10. The seller may desire to quote a price covering the cost of the goods, the marine insurance on the goods, and all transportation charges to the foreign point of delivery. In this case, the proper term is "c.i.f. (named foreign port)."

Under this quotation, the seller must make freight contract and pay freight charges sufficient to carry goods to agreed destination; take out and pay for necessary marine insurance; deliver to buyer or his agent clean bills of lading to the agreed destination, and insurance policy and/or negotiable insurance certificate; be responsible for loss and/or damage until goods have been delivered alongside the ship, and clean ocean bill of lading and insurance policy and/or negotiable insurance certificate have been delivered to the buyer, or his agent (seller is not responsible for the delivery of goods at destination, nor for payment by the underwriters of insurance claims), and provide war risk insurance, where necessary, for buyer's account.

The buyer must be responsible for loss and/or damage thereafter, and must make all claims to which he may be entitled under the insurance directly on the underwriters; take delivery and pay costs of discharge, lighterage and landing at foreign port of destination in accordance with bill of lading clauses, and pay foreign customs duties and wharfage charges, if any.

EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS

F.o.b: free on board.
F.a.s: free alongside.
C.&F: cost and freight.
C.i.f: cost, insurance and freight.
L.c.l: less than carload lot.
F.p.a: free of particular average.
S.p.a: subject to particular average.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Exporters are urged to bear in mind that the confusion and controversies which have arisen have sprung in part from the use of an excessive number of abbreviated forms with substantially similar meanings, as well as from the use of abbreviations in a sense different from their original meanings, or in an application not originally given them and different from the sense or application understood by foreign buyers.

In simplified and standardized practice lies the best hope of reducing confusion and avoiding controversy.

The conference urges upon exporters the very great importance at all times of making their intention in whatever quotations they employ so thoroughly clear as to be impossible of misunderstanding or misinterpretation. It is much better to take the time and space at the outset to make the quotation clearly understood, than to be compelled in the end to go through vexatious controversy or litigation, which costs not only time and expense, but customers as well.

Misunderstandings can best be avoided if the seller will formulate a written statement of the general conditions under which his sales are to be made, and will see that the foreign buyer possesses these terms of sale when considering a quotation. The items which may be included in such a statement deal with: delivery, delays, partial shipments, shipping instructions, inspection, claims, damage, and payment. If all contingencies are thus covered by carefully considered conditions of sale, disputes will largely be prevented.

QUOTING "F.O.B."

The quotation "f.o.b. (named port)," as "f.o.b. New York," "f.o.b. New Orleans," "f.o.b. San Francisco," is often used by inland producers and distributors to mean merely delivery of the goods at railway terminal at the port named. This abbreviation originated as an export quotation, and had no application to inland shipments. It was used only to mean delivery of the goods upon an over-sea vessel at the port named. That, in fact, is the meaning universally given to the phrase among foreigners, and is the meaning which the best practice among exporters requires it invariably to have.

But because of the confusion which has arisen through the use of that form with a different meaning by inland producers and distributors, and in the interest of unmistakable clarity, the conference most strongly urges the invariable use by American manufacturers and exporters of the form "f.o.b. vessel (named port)." This adds only one word to the abbreviated form and has the great advantage that it cannot be misunderstood. It also avoids the difficulty which might arise among foreigners not always well versed in American geography, through confusing an inland forwarding point with a shipping port at seaboard.

The conference calls attention to the fact that in selling "f.a.s. vessel" manufacturers and exporters should be careful to have their agreements with buyers cover explicitly the question of responsibility for loss after goods have been delivered on the wharf or alongside the vessel and before they are actually loaded on the ship. There is no generally established practice on this point. The recommendation of the conference in the definitions of responsibility under section 7 sets up a rule which it is hoped will lead to a standard practice.

It is understood that the provision of lighterage covered in several of these recommendations is only within the usual free lighterage limits of the port, and that where lighterage outside such limits is required, it is for buyer's account.

The conference points out that in quoting "C.&F." or "c.i.f.," exporters moving large quantities of material by one vessel should be careful to ascertain in advance the buyer's capacity to take delivery. This because, under these terms and as a condition of making the freight rate, transportation companies may require a certain rate of discharge per day, and that rate of discharge might be in excess of the buyer's capacity to take delivery. In such event an adjustment with the transportation company would be necessary, which might affect the freight rate and, consequently, the price to be quoted.

The conference also strongly urges shippers clearly to understand the provisions of their insurance protection on all foreign sales, irrespective of the general terms used thereon. In almost all cases it should be possible, when making shipments by steamer, to obtain insurance cover giving full protection from primary shipping point to designated seaport delivery, and/or foreign port delivery. As ordinary marine insurance under f.p.a. conditions, i.e., free of particular average, gives no protection against deterioration and/or damage to the merchandise itself while in transit, when caused by the recognized hazards attending such risks, shippers should endeavor in all cases to obtain insurance under w.p.a. (s.p.a.) conditions, i.e., with particular average (subject to particular average), when in excess of the customary franchise of 3 per cent to 5 per cent. Under such form of insurance, underwriters will be called upon to pay claims for damages when these exceed the stipulated franchise.

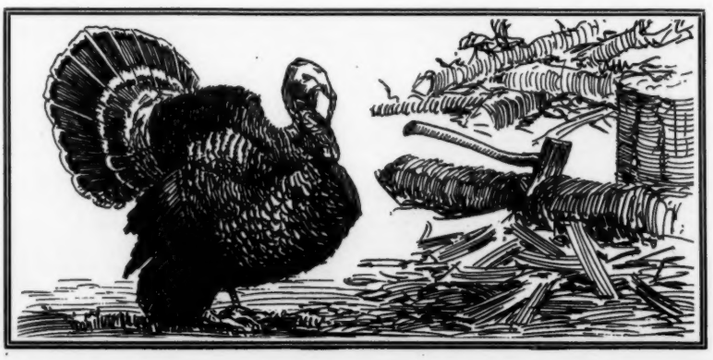
The conference points out that inasmuch as fees for consular invoices and similar items are arbitrary charges fixed by foreign governments, they are not included in the terms of C.&F. or c.i.f. quotations, and it is part of the duty of the buyer to meet them.

MAKING WEIGHT QUOTATIONS

In order to avoid confusion in another particular, attention is called to the care which must be exercised in all cases in making weight quotations. The net ton, the gross ton and the metric ton, all differ in weight. Similarly there is a variation in the use of the term "hundredweight" to mean either 100 or 112 lbs. It is, therefore, not sufficient to quote a price per "ton" or per "hundredweight." Instead the conference recommends the use of the terms "ton of 2,000 lbs," "ton of 2,240 lbs," or "ton of 2,204 lbs," etc., whichever is intended.

It is also important to note that a carload lot in the United States varies according to the commodity and in different parts of the country. The load required may range anywhere from 12,000 to 90,000 lbs. Consequently it is important, when quoting prices applicable to carload lots, to specify the minimum weight necessary to make a carload lot of the particular commodity.

Finally, the conference strongly recommends, as a most effective measure of simplification, the general practice of quoting for export, as far as possible, either "f.a.s. vessel," "f.o.b. vessel" or "c.i.f." Concentration on this small list, all of which terms are readily understood abroad and are difficult of misinterpretation, will, it is felt, be markedly influential in avoiding confusion and controversy.



Foreign Correspondence Terms

A/B or Aktiebolag or Aktiebolaget—Swedish for limited liability company.

A-G or Actiengesellschaft—German for limited liability company.

A/S or Aktieselskab or Aktieselskabet—Danish for limited liability company.

A/S or Aktieselskab—Norwegian for limited liability company.

Cia—Italian for company.

Cie—French for company.

Aan de Firma—Dutch equivalent for to the firm.

De Heeren—Dutch equivalent for Messrs.

Di fu (as part of a name)—Italian equivalent for "son of the late or deceased . . ."

Ditta—Italian equivalent for commercial house.

Efft, or Efterfolgere—Danish for successors.

Ezn, Azn, etc.—Dutch suffix to surnames, first letter indicating paternal first name, "zn" meaning zoon or son.

Fils—French for son or sons.

Figli—Italian for sons.

Figlio—Italian for son.

Firma (Associazione di Mercanti)—Italian for firm; also German.

Fratelli or Frili—Italian for brothers.

Fréres—French for brothers.

Gebroeders or Gebrs.—Dutch for brothers.

Gebrüder—German for brothers.

Gesellschaft—German for company.

G.m.b.h. or Gesellschaft mit beschrankter Haftung—German for limited liability company.

Hermanos or Hnos.—Spanish for brothers.

Hijo—Spanish for son (plural, hijos).

Kauppa—Finnish for company.

Ltd. or Limited—English term for limited liability company.

Maatschappij—Dutch for company.

Nachf. or Nachfolge—German for successors.

N. V. Handelmaatschappij or Naamlooze Vennootschap Handelmaatschappij—Dutch for limited liability company.

O/Y or Osakeyhtio—Finnish for limited liability company.

Sohn—German for son (plural, soehne).

Señor Don—Spanish for Mr.

Señores—Spanish for Messrs.

Signor or Sig.—Italian for Mr.

Signores or Sigg.—Italian for Messrs.

Societa Anonima—Italian for limited liability company.

Société Anonyme—French for limited liability company.

Viuda de—Spanish for "widow of."

V/h or voorheen—Dutch for formerly.

y or é—Spanish for and.

Zoon—Dutch for son.

Trade Terms

C.a.f.—Cost, assurance, freight.

C. & F.—Cost and freight.

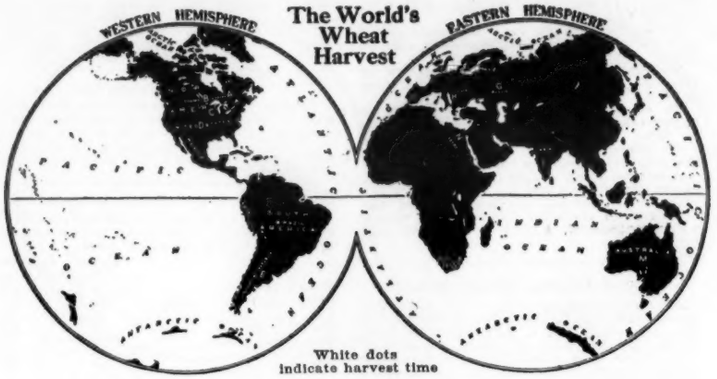
"Cafe."—Same as c.a.f. The telegraph companies charge for three words when the letters "c.a.f." are used. Cafe being a dictionary word, the telegraph companies charge for it as only a single word.

C.i.f.—Cost, insurance and freight. It implies delivery to carrier in good order, but not delivery at destination.

C.i.f. & E.—Adds to c.i.f. the element of exchange.

F.a.q.—Fair, average quality. Importers often include this in their contracts when

November



1928

NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, pioneer Minnesota miller, member of Congress, general in United States army during the Civil War, and governor of Wiscousin, built Washburn A mill, Minneapolis, 1873.

Minnesota millers combined to fight middlings purifier suits. 1876.

Fight against Keiper (Brua patent shark) begun by The Northwestern Miller; ended in complete rout of patent process pirates. 1895.

Flour substitute rules canceled and permissible stocks increased to 90 days. 1918.

First meeting of the Canadian National Millers' Association held in Toronto. 1921.

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of The Northwestern Miller. 1923.

Incorporation of the Continental Baking Corporation, with an authorized capital of $600,000,000, under the laws of the State of Maryland. 1924.

George P. Plant Milling Co. purchased by Frank Kell and T. C. Thatcher. 1926.

American Bakers Association adopts new plan of organization. 1926.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. takes over Nordyke & Marmon, Inc. 1926.

Federal Trade Commission issued a cease-and-desist order to a group of Pacific Coast millers, alleging control of prices. 1927.

National Food Bureau, an organization of southwestern millers and bakers determined to combat misleading statements against white bread, formed. 1927.

Day of the Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Day of the Week		T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F
Minneapolis Mean Time	Sun Rises H.M.	6 33	6 34	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 39	6 40	6 42	6 43	6 44	6 45	6 47	6 48	6 49	6 51	6 52	6 53	6 54	6 55	6 57	6 58	6 59	7 0	7 2	7 3	7 4	7 5	7 6	7 7	7 8
	Sun Sets H.M.	4 54	4 52	4 52	4 50	4 49	4 48	4 47	4 46	4 45	4 44	4 42	4 41	4 40	4 40	4 39	4 38	4 37	4 36	4 35	4 35	4 34	4 33	4 33	4 32	4 32	4 31	4 31	4 30	4 30	4 29

purchases are made without sealed samples, meaning that the product delivered must be up to the standard of a fair, average quality of the season's shipments, with due allowance for difference between old and new grain. The term is more common in the grain trade than in flour transactions.

F.a.s.—Free alongside.

F.o.r.—Free on rail.

F.p.a.—Free of particular average.

P.t.—Private terms—prices not disclosed.

Pp. or pr.pr.—When appearing in connection with the signature on a letter or other document, stand for "per procurator." This signifies that the signer has the procuration or power to so sign. Such power has to be officially given by the individual or firm for which the signature is made. This abbreviation is used chiefly by importers.

S.p.a.—Subject to particular average.

W.p.a.—With particular average.

Boatloads.—Refers to canal boats, which average about 8,000 bus grain. The announcement of 12 loads taken for export is equal to 96,000 bus.

Split Transactions.—A trade made in grain at a double price—for instance, 10,000 bus at 78¾ @ 78¾c means 5,000 bus at 78¾c and 5,000 bus at 78¾c.

Five Atlantic Ports.—When this term is used, it means Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News.

F.o.b.—On this term the Millers' National Association says: If used in connection with "lighterage free," the literal meaning is guaranteed delivery in good order on wharf (or in warehouse) or on steamer, as each sale may indicate. As for instance, "f.o.b. New York," or "f.o.b. steamer at New York." If shipments are not available to the steamer when called for in accordance with ocean freight contract, the steamer may charge and collect demurrage (value of steamer's time while waiting for delivery, if delay occurs).

FLOUR MILLING IN CHINA

The total milling capacity of China is approximately 85,000 bbls daily, in about 150 modern mills. A list of Chinese mills, compiled from various sources, follows:

CENTRAL CHINA

	Daily capacity, bbls
Shanghai—	
Foh Sing Mills, No. 1	375
Foh Sing Mills, No. 2	3,000
Foh Sing Mills, No. 3	1,125
Foh Sing Mills, No. 4	1,375
Foh Sing Mills, No. 6	1,125
Foh Sing Mills, No. 7	2,000
Foh Sing Mills, No. 8	3,000
Chang Foong Flour Mill Co., No. 1.	750
Chang Foong Flour Mill Co., No. 2.	1,600
Fou Foong Flour Mill Co. (two mills)	1,600
Chung Hua No. 1	350
Chung Sing Flour Mill	400
Hing Wah Paste Mfg. Co. (two mills)	2,000
Yue Foong Flour Mill Co. (two mills)	1,625
Sing Dah Flour Mill	800
Hua Sing Flour Mill	1,200
Wah Foong Co. (two mills)	1,500
Sun Dah Mill	625
Hsin Chang Flour Mill	200
Lih Dah Mill	550
Tsong Wah	250
Tai Yue	250
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	800
Wusih—Mow Sing Mills, No. 1	750
Hang Foong Flour Mill	200
Mow Sing Mills, No. 2	900
Wei Yuen Flour Mill	450
Kiu Foong Co. (two mills)	2,250
Chang Foong Flour Mill Co., No. 3.	625
Tai Loong Mill (Fou Foong Flour Mill Co.)	500
Pai Sing Flour Mill	150
Hankow—Foh Sing Mills, No. 5	1,600
Woo Foong Flour Mill	100
Han Foong Flour Mill	400
Yue Loong Mills (two mills)	900
Hankow (Continued)—	
Chin Loong Mill	300
Tao Flour Milling Co.	550
Changchow—Heng Feng Flour Mill Co.	600
Hanyang—Heng Feng Mill	200
Huo Feng	450
Haichow—Hai Feng Flour Mill Co.	500
Kiu Kiang—Lee Foong Flour Mill Co.	100
Nantungchow—Foh Sing Mill	500
Kaoyu—Yu Hung Flour Mill Co.	500
Tungchow—Da Sing Rye & Flour Mill	500
Changsha—First Flour Mill of Hunan	400
Chinkiang—Yi Cheng Flour Mill	750
Dah Foong Flour Mill	400
Kaifengfu—Yung Feng Flour Mill, Ltd.	150
Tien Foong Flour Mill	600
Sutsien—Yung Feng Flour Mill Co.	...
Chengtu—(One mill)	25
Chunking—Chi Nien Flour Factory	25
Chang Shou Flour Mill	125
Kungyu—Hai Foong Rye & Flour Mill	...
Tsingkianpu—Da Foong Flour Mill Co.	300
Hauchow—Yu Hong Flour Mill	...
Shochien—Yung Foong Flour Mill	...
Shasi—Hsing I Flour Mill	125
Gesui—Sin Tai Flour Mill	...
Weiyin—Da Foong Flour Mill	...
Changteh—Chang Foong Flour Mill No. 5	1,600
Sinshang—Tung Foong Mill (Fou Foong Flour Mill Co.)	1,000
Wuhu—Rice and Flour Mill	400
Yi Sing Flour Mill	250
Yanchow—Yu Huan Flour Mill	500
Taichow—Tai Lai Flour Mill Co.	350
Ichang—Hsin Yi Flour Mill	...
Nanking—Dah Foong Flour Mill	1,100

NORTH CHINA

Tsinan—Manchuria Flour Milling Co.	800
Wei Foong Flour Mill	800
Foong Nien Flour Mill	1,250
Shing Cheng Foh Flour Mill	700
Hua King Flour Mill	1,250
Tsinan (Continued)—	
Hui Feng Flour Mill	900
Hung Shun Flour Mill	400
Cheng Lee Hao Flour Mfg. Co.	...
Tung Foong Flour Mill	100
Mow Sing Mills, No. 4	800
Ming An Flour Mill	1,600
Chen Foong Flour Mills Co.	1,200
Tientsin—Cheng Feng Flour Mill	800
Tah Feng Flour Mill	800
San Sing Flour Mill	600
Ching Chong Flour Mill	600
Foh Sing Flour Mill	1,000
Shuo Hsing Flour Mill	800
Yue Hsing Flour Mill	1,000
Jui Yuan Heng Flour Co.	...
Tsin Yuan Flour Mill	...
Yue Hwo Flour Mill Co.	1,200
Peking—Yang Hui Flour Mill	400
Lee Chien Flour Mill Co.	...
Teh Lung Flour Mill	200
Chung Shing Flour Mill	...
Ye Lo Mao Co.	100
Tsining—Tsi Foong Mill (Fou Foong Flour Mill Co.)	700
Chefoo—Hai Foong Flour Mill	250
Mow Lan Fee Flour Mill	750
Paotowchen—Pao Feng Mill Co.	500
Changtien—Santo Flour Mill	50
Tatung—Chinfei Tatung Flour Mfg. Co., Ltd.	100
Chefoongcheng—Yung Yuen Flour Mill	...
Tsingtau—Haisuka Seibaka Seifun	750
Seito Flour Mill	250
Tongchow—Foh Sing Flour Mill	500
Paotingfu—Chien Nee Kong Flour Mill	950
Chien I Flour Mill	870
Honan—Tien Fong Flour Mill Co.	300
Taiyuanfu—Ching Foong Flour Mill	350

SOUTH CHINA

Changchow—(One mill)	500
Canton—(One mill)	150
Yunnanfu—Flour Milling Co. of Yunnanfu (two companies by the same name, each with one mill)	...
Hing Wah Paste Co.	...

NORTH MANCHURIA

Harbin—Russian Flour Milling Co. (two mills)	1,750
Tseng Da Mill	1,800
Manchuria Flour Milling Co. (three mills)	800
Han Dong Mill	1,500
Shuang Ho Sheng Mill	450
Torkanak Mill	500
Kuang Yuan Sheng Mill	150
Kazatkin Mill	250
Moschilsky Mill	150
East Asia Flour Mill	250
Dun Hing Flour Mill (formerly Irkutsk Milling Co.)	500
Skidelsky Mill	100
Samsonovich Mill	100
Techikoff Mill	100
Isaeff Mill	100
Robachiaeff Mill	50
Amur Co.	100
Imienpo Mill	400
Tung Shing Hung Flour Mill	500
Soungari Mills, Ltd.	3,000
Tien Shing Foh Flour Mills	800
Fuchiatien—Ching Ta Ih Mill	250
Ting Shing (formerly Cheng Fah Siang) Mill	200
Fuchiatien (Continued)—	
Ching Fu Liang Mill	500
Lion Wu Mill	100
Wan Liang Chin Mill	600
Wan Gu Chin Mill	150
Ninguta—Changning Flour Mill	250
Yushun Mill	200
Hsinhua Mill	100
Funing Mill	450
Yushinho Mill	150
Shuanchengpu—Russian Flour Milling Co.	600
Shuang Ho Sheng	600
Nijnaya Mill	100
Hulan—Yung Nih Flour Mill	...
Ssuchiatzu—East Asia Mill	100
Aigun—Yungchi Mill	100
Angangki—Cheng Chang Flour Mill	300
Haipin—Yo Chen Hei Flour Mill Co.	200
Taitsihar—Chen Chong Flour Mill	200

SOUTH MANCHURIA

Changchun—Manchuria Flour Milling Co.	700
Swong Ho Flour Mill	400
Tien Hsing Fu Flour Mill	750
Yah Chow Flour Mill	750
China Flour Mill	500
Yu Chang Yuan Flour Mill	100
Two new mills	1,300
Kirin—Koshunho Flour Mill	400
Hing Mao Steam Milling Co.	400
Choshun—Chinese Flour Milling Co., Ltd.	1,000
Mukden—Chien Chin Chai Flour Mill	100
Manchuria Flour Milling Co.	400
Fushun—Chien Chin Chai Flour Mill	600
Fukuda Flour Mill	100
Ningan—Yo Chen Hei Flour Mill	...
Feu Ning Flour Mill	...
Chang Ning Flour Mill	...
Dairen—Manchuria Flour Milling Co.	...
Chinese Flour Milling Co., Ltd.	500
Liaoyang—Sino-Japanese Flour Mill	...
Chuan Tai Flour Mill	...
Taneiho—Wan Feng Flour Mill	300
Tiehling—Manchuria Flour Milling Co.	500
Kungchuling—Te Mao Chang Flour Mill	...
Wuchen—Yung Yuen Flour Mill	...
Hingan—Sin Hwa Flour Mill	...
Wucheng—Hun Fa Yu Flour Mill	...
Sunchiartan—(New mill)	750

Use of Flag in Trademarks

By an act of Congress approved Jan. 8, 1913, trademarks are refused registration if they "consist of or comprise the flag or coat-of-arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any state or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or of any design or picture that has been or may hereafter be adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, color, flag, or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club, or society, which was incorporated in any state in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant."

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Equivalents in Avoirdupois

Argentine Republic—		
Ton, 1,000 kilos, equals	*2,204½	lbs
Hectare of land equals	2.471	acres
A "sack" of flour weighs	280	lbs
A "bag" of flour weighs	140	lbs
A barrel of flour weighs net	196	lbs
Russia—		
1 pood equals	36	lbs
10 poods equal 1 chetvert or	360	lbs
100 chetverts of wheat equal	72	qrs
100 chetverts of seed equal	83	qrs
100 chetverts of barley equal	88	qrs
100 chetverts of rye equal	74	qrs
100 chetverts of oats equal	68	qrs
France—		
1,000 kilogrammes equal	1	†ton
218.2 kilogrammes equal	480	lbs
225.45 kilogrammes equal	496	lbs
1 quintal, 100 kilos, equals	220½	lbs
13C charges equal	100	qrs
1 hectolitre equals	2.8	bus
Holland—		
1 last of wheat equals	10⅓	qrs
1 last of barley equals	10⅓	qrs
1 last of oats equals	10⅓	qrs
1 German last of wheat equals	9⅓	qrs
100 Egyptian ardebs of wheat equal	62½	qrs
816 Constantinople kilos equal	100	qrs
100 Galatz kilos equal	143	qrs
100 Ibrail kilos equal	252	qrs
100 Malta salms of wheat equal	103	qrs
5 Spanish fanegas of wheat equal about	1	qr
350 Austrian stajas of wheat equal	100	qrs
25 Portuguese alqueire of wheat equal	1¼	qrs
472.81 Vienna metzen equal	100	qrs
19 Austro-Hungarian minots equal	4	qrs
1 Smyrna kilo equals	1	bu
1 Barcelona cras of wheat equals	1.925	bus
10 Norway maas—1 maller equal	4.126	bus
1 Vienna metze equals	1.7	bus
1 Chilean fanega equals	154½	lbs
1 maund Indian wheat seed equals	82	lbs
1 Chinese picul equals	133⅓	lbs
1 Japanese koku equals	5.11	bus
A quarter weighs—		
English (8 bus)	480	lbs
California wheat	500	lbs
Other American wheat	480	lbs
Chilean wheat	480	lbs
South Russian wheat	492	lbs
American maize	480	lbs
Danubian maize	480	lbs
Danubian wheat	480	lbs
Odessa maize	492	lbs
Galatz maize	462	lbs
Barley	400	lbs
Oats varies from	304 to 336	lbs
Metric ton equals	2,204.6	lbs
A long ton equals	2,240	lbs
A short ton equals	2,000	lbs
100 kilos equal	220½	lbs
50 kilos equal	110¼	lbs

*In Argentine trade, is reckoned as 2,200 lbs. †Long ton.

To reduce bushels of American maize (corn) to quarters (480 lbs) multiply by 7 and divide by 60. To reduce sacks of flour (280 lbs) to barrels (196 lbs) multiply by 10 and divide by 7. Reverse operation to change 196 lbs into 280 lbs.

The weight of a barrel of flour is based on the old English "stone" of 14 lbs—14 stone being taken as a barrel. The sack has 20 stone; thus a 280-lb sack is 20-14ths of a barrel, or, for convenience of figuring, we say 10-7ths. Bearing this in mind, it is easy to reduce sacks to barrels, or vice versa.

To reduce cwts, English (112 lbs) of flour to barrels (196 lbs), multiply by 4 and divide by 7.

Metric System Equivalents

United States equivalents of the more important metric units:

LENGTH

1 inch	2.54 centimeters
1 foot	.30.48 centimeters
1 yard	.91.44 centimeters
1 mile	1.6093 kilometers
1 centimeter	.39 inch
1 meter	3.28083 feet
1 kilometer	.3,280.83 feet

AREA

1 square foot	929.0341 sq centimeters
1 square yard	.83613 square meters
1 acre	.404687 hectares
1 square mile	258.9998 hectares
1 square centimeter	.154997 square inches
1 square meter	1.195985 square yards
1 hectare	2.47104 acres

WEIGHT

1 pound	.45359 kilograms
1 short ton	.90718486 metric tons
1 kilogram	2.204622 pounds
1 metric ton	1.1023112 short tons

Conversion of Argentine and Metric Units

To convert the common Argentine units employed in connection with the grain and flour trade into their American equivalents, the following formulas may be used:

To convert wheat prices in Argentine paper money (m/n) per 100 kilos into prices per bushel in American gold, assuming the Argentine paper dollar to be worth at the time 35c, multiply the Argentine m/n price by 21, and divide by 220.

To convert metric tons into bushels of wheat (60 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 36.7.

To convert metric tons into barrels of flour (196 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 11.2.

To convert metric tons into bushels of flaxseed (56 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 39.3.

To convert metric tons into bushels of oats (32 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 68.9.

To convert metric tons into bushels of corn (56 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 39.3.

To convert metric tons into bushels of barley (48 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 45.9.

To convert hectares into acres, multiply the number of hectares by 2.471.

A quintal being one tenth of a metric ton, to convert quintals into bushels, multiply the number of quintals by one tenth of the figures given above for tons: 3.67 for wheat, 3.93 for flaxseed, 6.89 for oats, and 3.93 for corn.

United Kingdom Weight Basis

All transactions in grain, meal, bran, potatoes, and agricultural seeds in the United Kingdom since Jan. 1, 1923, the date upon which the corn sales act of 1921 went into force, have been conducted on a price per hundredweight of 112 lbs. For many years the weights recognized in the different districts of England were a source of confusion. The corn sales act provides for uniformity in the weights and measures used in dealing with these articles.

Since Dec. 31, 1922, any contract, bargain, sale, or transaction in any of the articles to which the act applies has been null and void unless made by weight only, and in terms of or by reference to the hundredweight of 112 lbs.

United Kingdom—Landing and Storage Charges on Wheat and Flour

LONDON	Per ton (2,240 lbs)
WHEAT—	
Working out charges	2s 8d
Landing charges, including 14 days' free storage	8s 6d
Storage charges, per week	0s 6¾d
FLOUR—	
Port dues	0s 6d
London clause charges for delivery to lighters from the quay where ship discharges	1s 3d
Landing charges when flour taken to a public wharf	9s 0d
Storage charges per week after 14 days' free rent	0s 6d
Delivery charges (cartage)	8s 0d

LIVERPOOL	Per ton (2,240 lbs)
FLOUR—	
Dock and town dues	3s 10d
Master porterage	3s 5d
Cartage	3s 0d
Delivery and storage in public warehouse	3s 6d
Warehouse rent, per week	0s 4d
Storage in railroad company's warehouse for dispatch by rail	0s 8d
Rent in railroad company's warehouse per week	0s 2d
	Per ton (2,240 lbs)
WHEAT—	
Unloading, landing and storage	6s 9½d

N. B. Very little wheat is stored by merchants. Millers who take wheat overside in barges or from steamers alongside save some of these charges.

GLASGOW	Per ton (2,240 lbs)
WHEAT—	
Clyde dues	1s 10½d
Landing and delivering (bulk)	1s 7d
Landing and delivering in bags	2s 1d
Watching (less 20% per ton)	0s 3d
Cartage to store in bags	1s 6d
	Per 100 bags of 240 lbs
Receiving	18s 9d
Delivering, without weighing	12s 6d
Delivering with weighing	20s 10d
Warehouse rent per week	2s 11d
	Per ton (2,240 lbs)
FLOUR—	
Clyde dues, landing, delivering and watching	5s 0d
Cartage to store, receiving and delivering	4s 2d
Warehouse rent per week	0s 3½d

DUBLIN	Per ton (2,240 lbs)
WHEAT—	
Landing dues (plus 12½%)	0s 6d
FLOUR—	
Landing dues (plus 12½%)	0s 8d
Storage in transit sheds	2s 11d

BELFAST	
FLOUR—	
Landing charges	2s 9d

Interpretation of "Cwt"

In the United Kingdom the term "cwt" means 112 lbs. In the United States and in Canada the term is used generally to indicate 100 lbs. It has been found most satisfactory to use the term "per 100 lbs" when quoting foreign markets, in order to avoid misunderstanding on this account.

Canada—Net Weight Law

Canadian law requires that flour packed in bags or any other form of container must show by actual weight when packed 196 lbs of flour to the barrel, 98 lbs to the half barrel, etc. The weight of the package may not be included.

Pounds to the Quarter in Grain

Funch, Edye & Co., Inc., New York, have prepared this table of grain equivalents as recognized in quoting ocean rates:

	Lbs to bu	Quarter equals lbs
Wheat or peas	60	480
Corn	56	480
Rye	56	480
Barley	48	400
Oats	32	320
Buckwheat	48	400
Flaxseed	56	480

Flour Milling in South Africa

A list of the principal South African mills, compiled in the American consulate-general at Cape Town, includes the following, capacity and output figures being unstated:

Algoa Milling Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 491, Port Elizabeth.

Buffalo Roller Milling Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 369, East London.

Buffalo Roller Mills, Kingwilliamstown.

Castle Milling Co., Ltd., Darling Street, Cape Town.

Central Corn Grinding Mills, P. O. Box 187, Middelburg, Transvaal.

Drakenstein Roller Mills, Bethlehem, Orange Free State.

East London Flour Milling Co., East London, Cape Province.

Forrest & Co., John Belmont Road, Rondebosch, Cape Province.

Germiston Milling Co., Ltd., 136 Victoria Street, Germiston.

Indwe Roller Mills, Indwe, Cape Province.

Imperial Flour Mills, Queenstown.

Joubert Bros., Upper Mills, Worcester, Cape Province.

Kaffrarian Steam Mill Co., Ltd., Kingwilliamstown, Durban, East London, Molteno and Bethlehem.

Ladybrand Milling Co., Ladybrand, Orange Free State.

Mills & Son, Ltd., D., Darling Street, P. O. Box 121, Cape Town.

O'Meara & Co., G. H., P. O. Box 822, Johannesburg.

Paarl Roller Mills, Huguenot, Cape Province.

Premier Milling Co., Ltd., Carr and Quinn streets, P. O. Box 1530, Johannesburg; Church Street, P. O. Box 36, Germiston; and 66 Clare Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg.

President Roller Flour Mills, P. O. Box 25, Erasmus, Transvaal.

Pretoria West Flour Milling Co., Ltd., Carl Street, Pretoria West, Pretoria.

Pyott, Ltd., Port Elizabeth, Woodstock and Johannesburg.

Smith Hudson, Ltd., Broad Street, Port Elizabeth.

South African Milling Co., Ltd., Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

Star Milling Co., Ltd., 83 Bree Street, Newton, Johannesburg.

Transvaal Milling Co., Ltd., 23 President Street, P. O. Box 5904, Johannesburg.

Caledon Roller Flour Mills, Caledon, Cape Province.

Cereal Mfg. Co., Ltd., Moorreesburg, Cape Province.

Natal Mill & Elevator Co., Durban, Natal.

Lawes & Co., Ltd., Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

Brandfort Steam Mills, Brandfort, Orange Free State.

Coronet Roller Mills, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.

Eksteen Senekal Milling Co., Theunissen, Orange Free State.

O. F. S. Milling Co., Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.

Vereeniging Milling Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 3, Vereeniging; P. O. Box 146, Springs, Transvaal; and P. O. Box 7060, Johannesburg.

Union Flour Mills, Ltd., P. O. Box 879, Durban, Natal.

Berg River Flour Mills, Noorder Paarl, Cape Province.

Spes Bona Flour Mills, Box 17, Hopefield, Cape Province.

Worcester Milling Co., Box 60, Worcester, Cape Province.

Bridgeford Roller Mills, Box 184, Bloemfontein.

McDonald & Forbes, Ltd., Box 46, Harrismith, Orange Free State.

J. W. Van der Merwe & Co., Box 58, Bethlehem, Transvaal.

Balfour Steam Roller Mills, Box 42, Balfour, Transvaal.

Bennett's Roller Mills, Box 21, Standerton, Transvaal.

Bethal Premier Milling Co., Box 35, Bethal, Transvaal.

Carolina Roller Mills, Box 95, Carolina, Transvaal.

Koster Roller Mills, Box 63, Koster, Transvaal.

Lichtenburg Milling Co., Box 71, Lichtenburg, Transvaal.

Voorspoed Roller Mills, Box 78, Carolina, Transvaal.

FLOUR PACKAGES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

There follows a statement of the packages in which flour is most commonly shipped to the countries importing from the United States. This information has been compiled by the United States Department of Commerce from reports received from its representatives in the various countries in question.

Africa—98-lb cotton, also wooden barrels.

Azores—Same as Brazil's 97-lb package.

Baltic States—Same as Scandinavia, more often jute.

Barbados and Turk Islands—Cotton 98-lb bags, 196-lb cottons, 7-lb cottons (14 being inclosed in jute) are the most common packages.

Bermuda—Usually standard packages are taken, but sometimes 100-lb bags are used.

Bolivia—American flour comes in sacks of 100 lbs each, containing two 50-lb sacks.

Brazil—The common package is a 22-kilo sack, although 44 kilos—approximately 97 lbs—is the unit. In case double sacks are used, extra import duties are levied (single sacks are exempt from import duty). Also shipped in barrels.

British Honduras—Flour is usually shipped in barrels, sometimes sacks of 96, 48, 24 lbs, usually cotton, sometimes jute.

Canada—Imports very little flour. It is all border trade, and no standard package is used.

Canary Islands—50-kilo cotton.

Chile—All Chilean flour comes packed in Oanaburg bags, weighing 23 and 46 kilos gross, respectively; no outside bag covering is used.

China—Cloth sacks of 49 lbs each are used.

Colombia—Flour is shipped in five 25-lb cottons inclosed in a jute outer cover. Waterproof packages are also used.

Costa Rica—Four cotton sacks inclosed in one jute bag. Cotton sacks contain 49 lbs each.

Cuba—Practically all flour used in Cuba is packed in 200-lb and 203-lb bags. It is thought that more than half of the bags are of the 203-lb size. Flour is packed in regular white cotton bags without an outer covering of jute or burlap.

Dominican Republic—Flour is shipped in 12½- and 25-lb cottons. These small bags in a large jute sack containing 10 of the 12½-lb bags or 5 of the 25-lb bags; also loose in 125- and 196-lb cotton sacks, inclosed in a jute sack; medium weight cloth is used for these sacks.

Dutch and British Guiana—Flour is imported in 98- and 196-lb cottons.

Dutch West Indies—Sacks of 98 and 196 lbs are used.

Ecuador—Flour imports come in 98- and 88-lb cotton bags inclosed in jute sacks.

Egypt—Flour is imported in 140-lb jutes, also 50- and 100-kilo cottons and jutes.

French West Indies—The flour is received in cotton bags of 196 lbs, 100 lbs and 25 lbs to the bag, but more commonly in the 196-lb bags. Heavy cotton bags are used.

Germany—Same as Scandinavia, more often jute.

Great Britain—Flour is generally imported in 140-lb cottons.

Greece—Flour is either imported in ordinary 110-lb cloth bags or in 140-lb jutes.

Guatemala—Flour is imported in 49-lb cotton bags, three bags being inclosed in one jute or burlap bag. For retail grocery or family trade, in 24-lb cotton bags, four of which are inclosed in one jute or burlap bag, or in 12-lb cotton bags, eight to a jute bag.

Haiti—Flour is generally received in cotton sacks of 20 lbs each, six sacks being placed in a jute bag. Bags of 98 and 196 lbs are also received, especially by, or for sale to, the bakeries; also in 24½- and 49-lb cotton bags, 3 and 4 respectively inclosed in jute.

Honduras—Sacks of 98 lbs are most commonly used.

Hongkong—Cloth sacks of 49 lbs each are used.

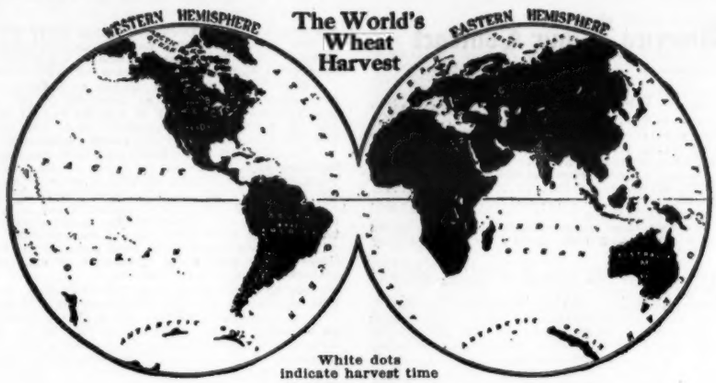
Italy—100-kilo cotton and jute.

Jamaica—Bags containing 196 lbs flour and weighing about 2 lbs are in almost universal use. Flour is packed in fairly heavy, regular cotton bags. Wooden barrels, 7-lb cotton, 3½-lb cotton (14 and 28 respectively in jute outer cover) are also used.

Japan—Cloth sacks of 49 lbs each are used.

Kwangtung—Cloth sacks of 49 lbs each are used.

December



1928

NOTABLE TRADE EVENTS

DURING THIS MONTH THE EVENTS NOTED BELOW OCCURRED

STEEL rolls introduced in Minnesota flour mills. 1874.

Minneapolis milling capacity, 1,000 run of stone. 1874.

Great flour mill fire at Rochester, N. Y. 1887.

John Crosby, pioneer Minneapolis miller and president of the Millers' National Association, died. 1887.

Millers' Russian Relief Movement, to send flour to starving peasants of Russia, organized. 1891.

Decision against flour bleaching, leading to 12 years of uncertainty on the subject, promulgated by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. 1908.

Record output of flour in Minneapolis, 18,541,650 bbls. 1916.

New regulations promulgated by Milling Division of Food Administration. Standard flour established. 1917.

Removal of all Food Administration flour regulations, effective on date of order. 1918.

Emergency tariff bill first reported to the House of Representatives. 1920.

Federal standards for bread promulgated. 1922.

Brief of the case against the Continental Baking Corporation submitted to Congress by The Northwestern Miller. 1924.

President Coolidge recommends suspension of all action under section 28 of the merchant marine act. 1924.

R. L. Nafziger buys controlling interest in Schulze Baking Co. 1926.

Atlas Flour Mills, Milwaukee, burn, with $200,000 loss. 1926.

Senate judiciary committee begins investigation of the so-called "bread trust" in the United States. 1926.

Day of the Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Day of the Week		S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M
Minneapolis	Sun Rises H.M.	7 9	7 10	7 11	7 12	7 13	7 14	7 15	7 16	7 17	7 18	7 19	7 20	7 21	7 21	7 22	7 23	7 23	7 24	7 25	7 26	7 26	7 26	7 27	7 27	7 28	7 28	7 29	7 29	7 29	7 29	7 30
Mean Time	Sun Sets H.M.	4 29	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 29	4 29	4 29	4 29	4 30	4 30	4 31	4 31	4 32	4 32	4 33	4 34	4 34	4 35	4 36	4 36	4 37

Mexico—The size of flour bags used are those containing 49 and 98 lbs. Flour is packed in regular cotton bags when coming by rail. Flour coming in by steamer was formerly packed in cotton bags, inclosed in outer wrapping such as burlap.

Netherlands—Same as Scandinavia, more often jute.

Nicaragua—Jute bags of 98 lbs each are preferred.

Palestine and Syria—Practically all American flour is purchased from Egyptian commission houses and the packages are the same as those for Egypt.

Panama—Flour is sold in barrels, half barrels and sacks of various sizes. Several small sacks are then made into one package with an external covering of burlap; likewise 98-lb cotton.

Peru—The sizes of flour bags that are in common use in this country are 49, 98, 101 lbs. These are made of cotton, and the larger sizes usually have an outside bag of jute. This outside bag is especially advantageous in lessening the loss incurred by rough handling in the ports on the west coast of South America.

Philippine Islands—Cloth sacks of 49 lbs each are used.

Philippine Islands (Manila)—Sacks of 49 lbs, cotton.

Salvador—Cloth 50-lb bags are used.

Scandinavian Countries—50- and 100-kilo cotton, also 50- and 100-kilo jute.

Trinidad—Whole and half bags. Whole bags weigh 196 lbs net, and half bags 98 lbs net.

Venezuela—Most of the flour used here comes in bags of 49 and 98 lbs. They are cotton and double, and are not inclosed in burlap. Flour is also imported in 196-lb 45- and 90-kilo cotton sacks, inclosed in burlap.

VARIETIES OF UNITED STATES WHEAT

The following is a list of the varieties of wheat known in the United States. It has been prepared by Charles H. Briggs, of the Howard Wheat & Flour Testing Laboratory, Minneapolis. The standardized names adopted for the varieties grown either commercially or experimentally are given, those in quotation marks being experimental or not of commercial importance. In the table the abbreviation "R" is used for red skinned wheats and "Wh" for white skinned or amber wheats. Names which are shown in parentheses are common synonyms for the varieties that they follow.

COMMON WHEATS

A. **Hard Spring** (in northern states and Canada): Ceres R, "Dakota" R, "Dixon" (Humpback II), (semihard) R, "Early Red Fife" R, Garnet R, "Ghirka" (Ghirka Spring) R, Glyndon R Haynes Blue-stem R, "Hope" R, Humpback (semihard) R, "Huron" (semihard) R, Kitchener R, Kota R, Ladoga R, "Laramie" R, "Marquillo" R, Marquis R, "Norka" R, "Pioneer" R, Power R, Prelude R, Preston (Velvet Chaff) R, Progress R, Red Bobs R, Red Fife R, "Reliance" R, Ruby R, "Rysting" R, "Stanley" R, Supreme R, "Webster" R, "Wellman" (Wellman's Fife) R, "White Fife" Wh.

B. **Northern Hard Winter** (in northern great plains states). Iowa No. 404 R, "Iowa No. 1946" R, Karmont R, "Minard" R, "Minhardi" R, Minturki R, Montana No. 36 R, Newturk R, Wisconsin Pedigree No. 2 R.

C. **Hard Winter** (mainly central, also northern and western). Alton R, Bacska (Wisconsin Pedigree No. 403) R, Beloglina R, Black Hulled (Clark's Black Hulled) R, Ilred R, Iobred R, Kanred R, Mosida R, Nebraska No. 60 R, "Regal" R, Riddit R, "Sherman" R, Superhard R, Turkey Red R, "Yaroslav" R.

D. **Soft Winter** (eastern and central). Ashkof R, Ashland R, "Bearded Winter Fife" Wh, Berkeley Rock R, "Big Frame" R, China R, Climax (Jones Climax) R, Currell (Currell's Prolific) R, Dawson (Dawson Golden Chaff) Wh, Democrat Wh, Denton R, "Diamond Grit" R, Diehl-Mediterranean R, Fleming R, Flint R, Forward R, Fulcaster R, Fulhio R, Fultz R, Fultzo-Mediterranean R, Gipsy R, Gladden R, "Gluten" (Gluten B86) R, Goens R, Goldcoin* Wh, Gold Drop R, "Golden Cross" R, Grandprize R, Greeson Wh, Harvest Queen R, "Homer" R, Honor Wh, "Hussar" (Red Hussar) R, Illini Chief R, Imperial Amber R, Jones Fife* R, Leap (Leap's Prolific) R, "Link" (Missing Link) Wh, "Longberry No. 1" Wh, "Mammoth Amber" Wh, Mammoth Red R, Martin* Wh, Mealy R, Mediterranean R, Michikof R, "Nebraska No. 28" R, "New Amber Longberry" Wh, Nigger R, Nittany R, Oakley R, "Oatka Chief" Wh, Odessa* R, "Ontario Wonder" R, Penquite R, "Pesterboden" R, Poole R, Portage R, "Pride of Genesee" R, Prosperity (American Bronze) R, Purkoff R, "Read" (Read's White Winter) Wh, Red Chief R, Red Clawson R, Red May R, Red Rock R, Red Wave R, Rice R, Rochester R, Rudy R, Rupert R, Rural New Yorker No. 6 R, "Rural New Yorker No. 57" R, Russian R, Russian Red R, "Satisfaction" (Smith's Rust Proof) Wh, "Schonacher" Wh, "Seneca Chief" Wh, Shepperd R, "Sibley" R, "Silversheaf" R, "Treadwell" Wh, Trumbull R, Valley (also Kansas and Texas) R, "Virginia" R, Walker R, Wheedling R, White Winter Wh, "White Wonder" Wh, "Windsor" Wh, "Winter Chief" R, "Wisconsin Pedigree No. 40" R, "Wyandotte" (Wyandotte Red) R, Zimmerman R.

E. **Soft Winter** (western). "Arcadian" Wh, "Ariette" R, "Buffum No. 17" R, "Challenge" Wh, "Cox" R, Eaton Wh, Genesee Giant Wh, Goldcoin* (Forty-fold) Wh, Jones Fife* (Super) R, Kofod (sometimes intermediate or spring) Wh, Lofthouse R, Martin* Wh, Odessa* R, "Peterson" (Lars Peterson) R, Prohibition Wh, Red Russian R, "Ruddy" R, Silvercoin Wh, Sol R, "Squarehead" R, "Squarehead's Master" R, Triplet R, "White Odessa" Wh, "Winter Blue-stem" Wh.

F. **Soft Spring** (western). "Colorado No. 50" Wh, "Converse" R, "Dart" (Dart's Imperial) Wh, Defiance Wh, Dicklow Wh, Early Defiance Wh, Federation Wh, Foisy Wh, Galgalos Wh, Gypsum Wh, Indian Wh, "John Brown" Wh, "Mexican Blue Stem" Wh, New Zealand Wh, Onas Wh, Pacific Blue Stem Wh, "Pilcraw" Wh, Propo Wh, Rink Wh, "Schlanstedt" R, Sonora Wh, Surprise (Pringle's Surprise) Wh, Touse Wh.

G. **Hard and Semihard Spring** (western). Allen (Red Allen) Wh, Baart Wh, "Bobs" Wh, Bunyip Wh, "Canadian Red" Wh, "Champlain" (Pringle's Champlain) R, Chul R, "Erivan" R, Fretes R, Hard Federation Wh, Huston R, "Jumbuck" Wh, Kinney R, "Lynn" Wh, Quality Wh, Regenerated Defiance Wh, Sevier Wh, "Talimka" Wh, White Federation Wh.

H. **Soft Spring** (eastern and southern, but fall sown in southeastern states). Emerald Wh, Java R, Palisade (Colorado and Nebraska) Wh, Purple Straw R (soft eastern spring but in southeastern states fall sown), "Resaca" R.

CLUB WHEATS (WESTERN ONLY)

I. **Spring.** Big Club Wh, Blue Chaff (or intermediate) Wh, "Dale" R, Hybrid 63 Wh, "Hybrid 108" R (or intermediate), Hybrid 123 R, Hybrid 143 Wh (also intermediate), Jenkin Wh, Little Club Wh, "Mayview" R, Redchaff Wh, "Wilbur" Wh.

J. **Winter.** Albit Wh, Copei R, "Hybrid 60" Wh, Hybrid 128 Wh.

POULARD

K. **Spring.** Alaska Wh, "Clackamas" R.

L. **Winter.** "Titanic" Wh, "Winter Alaska" R.

DURUM

M. **Spring.** Acme Wh, "Akrona" Wh, Arnautka Wh, Barnatka Wh, "Buford" Wh, "Golden Ball" Wh, Kahla Wh, Kubanka Wh, "Kubanka No. 8" Wh, Marouani Wh, Mindum Wh, Monad Wh, Mondak Wh, Nodak Wh, Nohola Wh, Peliss Wh, Pentad (D-5) R, "Velvet Don" Wh.

POLISH

N. **Spring.** "White Polish" Wh.

EMMER

O. **Spring.** "Khapli" R, "Vernal" R.

P. **Winter.** "Black Winter" R.

SPELT

Q. **Spring.** "White Spring" R.

R. **Winter.** "Alstroum" R, "Bearded". R, "Red Winter" R.

EINKORN

S. **Winter.** "Einkorn" R.

*These varieties are grown both in eastern, central and western states.

GOVERNMENT CLASSIFICATION

The classes in which the above wheat varieties are placed according to the United States official grain standards are as follows:

1. Hard Red Spring: Red varieties under A, F, G, and the variety Java under H.
2. Durums: M (both red and white).
3. Hard Red Winter: B, C.
4. Soft Red Winter: Red varieties under D, E, H, I and J.
5. White: White wheats under A, D, E, F, G, H, I and J.
6. Cereal grains: K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, S.

Export Sack Markings

The question as to whether flour packages going into the United Kingdom must be specifically marked as having been milled in the United States, or whether it is sufficient that the origin be indicated by the address of the miller, has been answered as follows by A. L. H. Street, legal contributor to The Northwestern Miller:

Unless there happens to be some recently adopted regulation to the contrary, and a careful search fails to disclose it, it is not necessary to mark flour packages with such specifications as "made in U. S. A.," or "milled in U. S. A." The requirements of the British merchandise marks act under this head appear to be sufficiently met if there is "a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced."

It is said, with apparent accuracy, at pages 851-852 of "Exporters' Encyclopedia," 1919-1920. "The 'merchandise marks act' of Great Britain provides that foreign goods imported into the United Kingdom, which do not bear any mark whatever, either on the goods themselves or on the packages or wrappers containing them, are not required to bear any qualifying statement, such as 'made abroad,' or 'made in the U. S.'

"Foreign goods bearing a name or trademark of a manufacturer in the United Kingdom must have that name or trademark, accompanied by a definite indication of the country of origin of the goods. The name of the country is a sufficient indication without the words 'made in,' if the name or trademark only appears; for instance 'John Smith, United States,' would be satisfactory. If such a mark as 'John Smith, Sheffield,' which is a place in England, is used, then the qualification must be 'made in the U. S. A.,' or similar wording.

"If the foreign imported goods bear the name of a place identical with or colorable imitation of a place in the United Kingdom (such as Newark, being also the name of a place in England), the name or trademark should be accompanied by the name of the country in which the place is situated; thus Boston, in Massachusetts, should be accompanied by the name 'United States' or 'U. S.'

"In no way must the trademark on imported goods seek to give the impression that the goods are of British or Irish origin.

"Trade descriptions in any language not the language of the country of origin must be accompanied by a statement of the actual country of production of the goods as, for instance, 'Made in Germany.'

"All the foregoing qualifications must be distinct, in equally conspicuous characters with and in proximity to the marks they are intended to qualify."

THE FLOUR CONTRACT OF THE LONDON FLOUR TRADE ASSOCIATION

Canadian and U. S. of America Flour Contract

London,.....19..

SOLD TO/BOUGHT OF.....
on the printed rules endorsed on this Contract.....say
..... bags
(2 per cent. more or less) of Flour, weighing at time of despatch.....lbs. gross
branded.....to be equal at time of despatch to
*fair average quality of the season's shipments of.....
*sealed sample in possession of.....
Due allowance to be made for bleaching and time out of bulk.
The Flour is not warranted free from defect rendering same unmerchantable, which would not be apparent on reasonable examination, any statute or rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding.
Despatched or to be despatched from.....
per rail and/or Lake or River steamer or steamers, as per Bill or Bills of Lading dated or to be dated.....and to be shipped.....
from any safe Atlantic port or ports between Hampton Roads and the St. Lawrence and/or Gulf port or ports inclusive, per first-class Ocean steamer or steamers and/or motor-vessel or motor-vessels.....classed not lower than 90 A1, or British Corporation B.S. or equal classification in American, French, Italian, Norwegian or other equal Register, at the price of.....say.....shillings and.....pence per 280 lbs. gross including freight and insurance to.....direct or indirect.

Each shipment shall be deemed a separate Contract, and in case the above forms part of a larger shipment of the same brand, any loss arising from damaged or ullaged packages, or any excess or deficiency shall be shared pro rata by the receivers of the various parcels.

Bill or Bills of Lading to be final as to quantity, weight and date of shipment in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Payment by cash in London in exchange for shipping documents, on or before arrival of first vessel, less discount for the unexpired term of.....days from date of arrival of Bill or Bills of Lading in London, at the rate of one-half of one per cent. per annum above the advertised rate of interest for short deposits allowed by the leading Joint Stock Banks in London, or at Seller's option by Buyer's acceptance of Shipper's or Seller's drafts, domiciled in London, at.....days' sight from date of arrival of Bill or Bills of Lading in London, with documents attached, but payment is in no case to be later than the prompt. Should, however, the shipment or any portion thereof be included in a Bill or Bills of Lading, for a larger quantity, payment to be made against an approved delivery order or orders, but payment shall not in such case be demanded before the arrival of the vessel, and in case of loss Seller to recover the Insurance from the Underwriters, and hold such amount or amounts as may be due to the Buyer at his disposal. If shipping documents have not been sighted at time of vessel's arrival at Port of discharge, Seller shall provide documents entitling Buyer to obtain delivery of the Flour, and payment must be made in exchange for same, such payment to be made without prejudice to Buyer's rights under the Contract.

Seller to give Policies and/or Certificates of Insurance, free of war risk, for not less than two per cent. over the gross amount of Invoice, the excess (if any) remaining for Seller's account, in case of total loss only. Insurance to be effected at Seller's option with approved Underwriters and/or Companies paying losses (if any) on gold basis in London, but for whose solvency Seller is not to be responsible. Insurance shall, however, only be effected with Underwriters and/or Companies carrying on business in London or who for the purpose of any legal proceedings agree to a British Domicile and provide an address for service of process in London.

Should shipment be prevented by prohibition of export, blockade or war, this Contract, or the then unfulfilled part thereof, to be cancelled.

Seller shall not be answerable for loss, damage, or delay, caused by strikes or by combinations of workmen.

Buyer and Seller agree that, for the purpose of proceedings, either legal or by arbitration, this Contract shall be deemed to have been made in England, and to be performed there, any correspondence in reference to the offer, the acceptance, the place of payment or otherwise notwithstanding, and the Courts of England or Arbitrators appointed in England, as the case may be, shall, except for the purpose of enforcing any award made in pursuance of the arbitration clause hereof, have exclusive jurisdiction over all disputes which may arise under this Contract. Such disputes shall be settled according to the law of England whatever the domicile, residence, or place of business of the parties to this Contract may be or become. Any party to this Contract residing or carrying on business elsewhere than in England or Wales, shall, for the purposes of proceedings at law or in Arbitration, be considered as ordinarily resident or carrying on business at the office of the Secretary for the time being of the London Flour Trade Association, and if in Scotland, he shall be held to have prorogated jurisdiction against himself to the English Courts, or if in Northern Ireland to have submitted to the jurisdiction, and to be bound by the decision of the English Courts. The service of proceedings upon any such party by leaving the same at the office of the Secretary for the time being of the London Flour Trade Association, together with the posting of a copy of such proceedings to his address abroad, or in Scotland or Northern Ireland, shall be deemed good service, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding.

All disputes arising from time to time out of this Contract shall be referred to Arbitration, according to the printed rules endorsed on this Contract, and neither Buyer nor Seller shall bring any action against the other of them in respect of any such dispute until such dispute has been settled by Arbitrators, or by the Committee of Appeal, as the case may be, and it is expressly agreed that the obtaining an award from either tribunal, as the case may be, shall be a condition precedent to the right of either contracting party to sue the other in respect of any claim arising out of this Contract. All costs of or connected with the stating and argument of any Special Case for the opinion of the Court on any question of law arising in the course of the reference shall be borne and paid by the party requiring the same to be stated unless or except so far as otherwise determined by the award to be made in the reference.

RULES

1.—SELLING SAMPLE.—Either Seller or Buyer may require same to be deposited with the Association within **seven** business days of the date of Contract. The person requiring the deposit shall pay a fee of 10s 6d for custody.

2.—PROVISIONAL INVOICE stating date of Bill or Bills of Lading shall be handed by the original Seller to his Buyer or Buyer's Agent domiciled in London within **seven** days after the arrival of the documents in London, but in no case later than **twenty-eight** days from date of Bill of Lading (unless arrival of mail steamer be delayed by unforeseen circumstances), and by subsequent Sellers in due course. If the documents are tendered within the time stipulated but after arrival of steamer to which the tender refers, landing charges if incurred shall be borne by Seller. Seller shall render a separate invoice for each set of documents, and Buyer shall have the right to inspect documents during the usual banking hours.

3.—NOTICE TO RETIRE DOCUMENTS shall be given by the Buyer to the Seller before 11.30 a.m. on the day of payment. If documents are required on a Saturday notice shall be given before 4 p.m. on the business day prior to day of payment.

4.—IN DEFAULT of fulfilment of contract, either party after giving notice shall have the right of re-sale or re-purchase either publicly or privately, or assessment of difference in value by arbitration, as the case may be, and the defaulter shall make good on demand the loss, if any, by such re-sale or re-purchase or assessment. Such notice, or notice of any claim for non-fulfilment of Contract, shall be given within **seven** business days of the act of default. In case either party shall suspend payment, or convene or hold a meeting of creditors, or commit an act of bankruptcy, or (being a company) shall have a Receiver appointed by the Court or Debenture holders, or convene a meeting for or go into liquidation whether voluntary or otherwise, he shall be deemed to be in default, and the other party shall, after giving notice by letter or telegram to the defaulting party, and notwithstanding any bankruptcy or liquidation, immediately have the right of re-sale or re-purchase or assessment by arbitration, as the case may be, and shall also be entitled to be paid, or to prove in any bankruptcy, liquidation or otherwise, for the loss, if any, or shall account for the profit, if any, occasioned by such re-sale or re-purchase or assessment.

5.—DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.—Should it be decided by arbitration that the Flour shipped is of a distinctly different description, or 10 per cent. inferior in quality to that guaranteed in this contract, Seller shall, if required, receive back the Flour at the cost, freight and insurance market value on the day on which the claim for arbitration is made, of the description or quality guaranteed, or should the Buyer keep the Flour, the Seller shall pay such an allowance for difference in description or inferiority in quality as may be awarded by arbitration in London, but it shall be in the discretion of the Arbitrators to give, in either case, damages over and above the difference in value, according to the special circumstances of the case.

6.—SAMPLING FOR ARBITRATION.—Three packages in every hundred shall be sampled. Should either party require more than three packages in every hundred to be sampled, the extra expense must be borne by him.

Should the Buyer not land the Flour at a dock or public wharf, no claim for difference in description or inferiority in quality of deliveries ex ship can be made unless samples are drawn and sealed conjointly by the Buyer and Seller or by the Dock Company in whose Dock the ship discharges before the Flour leaves the ship's side or Dock. Should the ship not discharge in a Dock and either party fail to make arrangements for sampling on arrival of the ship, the other party may forthwith appoint one of the Official Samplers of the London Flour Trade Association to draw and seal samples and such samples shall be taken as correct and final in the case of arbitration.

Should the Flour be landed at a Dock or Public Wharf and should samples not have been drawn and sealed as provided in the previous paragraph, no claim for difference in description or inferiority in quality can be made unless samples are drawn and sealed conjointly by the Buyer and Seller or by the Dock Company or Wharfinger on whose premises the Flour is stored, within **seven** business days from date of final landing.

7.—NOTICE OF ARBITRATION shall be given and Arbitrator nominated within seven business days of the parcel being available for proper sampling, if the Flour is landed at a Dock or Public Wharf, or within **seven** business days of drawing samples if the Buyer does not land the Flour at a Dock or Public Wharf.

8.—FINALITY RULE.—Arbitration on quality having been claimed in accordance with the terms of this Contract, the parties claiming must proceed with the arbitration within **twenty-eight** days from date of final landing if landed at a Dock or Public Wharf, otherwise within **twenty-eight** days from date of final discharge of steamer. After the expiration of these limits, claims for quality to be void unless the delay is, in the opinion of the Arbitrators, considered justifiable.

9.—NON-BUSINESS DAYS.—Sundays, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and any other legal Bank Holiday.

10.—ARBITRATION.—All disputes arising from time to time out of this Contract shall be referred to two Arbitrators, one to be appointed by each party in difference, the two Arbitrators having power to appoint a third in case they deem it necessary. In the event, however, of one of the parties appointing an Arbitrator and the other refusing, or for seven days after notice of the appointment neglecting to appoint, then providing the Applicant pays to the Association one guinea, the questions in dispute shall stand referred to an Arbitrator to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the London Flour Trade Association, to meet the Arbitrator already appointed. In case the Arbitrators do not within fourteen days after their appointment agree to an award or appoint a third Arbitrator, or in case of the death, refusal to act, or incapacity of any one or more of the Arbitrators; then, upon the application to the Association of either of the disputing parties, and providing the Applicant pays to the Association one guinea, the questions in dispute shall stand referred to two Arbitrators appointed by the Executive Committee of the London Flour Trade Association at a meeting convened by notice for the purpose. In case the two Arbitrators appointed as aforesaid do not, within fourteen days after their appointment, agree to an award or appoint a third Arbitrator, then the said Executive Committee, at a meeting constituted as hereinbefore provided, shall appoint a third Arbitrator. In case of death, refusal to act, or incapacity of any such Arbitrators, the said Executive Committee shall substitute a new Arbitrator or Arbitrators in the place of the Arbitrator or Arbitrators so dying, refusing, or incapacitated; or should the disputing parties both agree to refer the question to the London Flour Trade Association, then, providing the Applicants pay to the Association two guineas, the Executive Committee shall appoint two Arbitrators, giving them power to call a third, if necessary, to settle the dispute. Only members (or their nominated representatives) of the London Flour Trade Association shall be Arbitrators.

All awards, except in appeal cases, made under an Association Contract shall be subject to the following fees for each individual engaged:—

Not exceeding 500 sacks of 280 lbs. each, or its equivalent, £2 2s.

And every additional 500 sacks (or part thereof) of 280 lbs. each, £1 1s.

All awards issued under an Association Contract must be written upon the Association "Form of Award," stamped with the stamp of the Association, which can only be obtained of the Hon. Treasurer at a cost of 5s each if both parties concerned are Members, and 20s each if either or both are Non-Members, the extra 15s being paid by the Non-Member.

The award of any two Arbitrators in writing (subject only to the right of appeal hereinafter mentioned) shall be conclusive and binding upon all disputing parties, both with respect to the matter in dispute and all expenses of and incidental to the reference and award.

No Member of the Executive Committee having an interest in the matter in dispute shall vote on the question of the appointment of Arbitrators.

In case either party shall be dissatisfied with the award, a right of appeal shall lie to the Committee of Appeal elected for that purpose, and subject to their regulations, provided notice be given to the Secretary of the London Flour Trade Association, before 4 o'clock p.m. on the **fourth** business day after that on which the objecting party shall have notice of the award, and provided also the Appellant do pay to the Association, on giving notice of appeal, fees upon the following scale:—

Members, 14 guineas; Non-Members, 20 guineas.

The cost of Award Forms to be paid together with the above fees.

Cost of Award Forms for Members 5s each, and Non-Members 20s each. Should either of the disputants be a Non-Member an Award Form costing 20s must be used, the extra 15s being paid by the Non-Member.

The Committee of Appeal shall confirm the award appealed from, unless four of the five Members appointed to hear such appeal decide to vary such award. They shall also award by whom all fees shall be borne.

The award of the Committee of Appeal, whether confirming the original award or varying such award, shall be signed by the Chairman of the day, and, when signed, shall become the award of the Committee, and shall be in all cases final.

Notices given under any of the above Rules must be in writing, and sent by post to or left at the usual place of business of the person or firm to whom addressed.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Following is a complete list of the steamship lines which ordinarily operate from the port of New York, with port or ports of destination of each, and location of their piers in New York harbor.

Line—	To—	Piers—
American	Hamburg	58 to 62 N. R.
American Diamond	Antwerp, Rotterdam	1, Hoboken
American & African	Port Natal	Bush Docks
American & Australian	Auckland, Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington	Bush Docks
American & Cuban	Havana and Cuban Ports	63 N. R.
American & Indian	Calcutta, Bombay, Naples	Bush Docks
Anchor	Glasgow	64 N. R.
Atlantic Navigation Co.	Cienfuegos, Sagua, Nuevitas, San Domingo, Santiago de Cuba	7 N. R.
Atlantic Transport	London	58 N. R.
Bacon, Daniel	West Coast of Africa	Bush Docks
Baltic America	Danzig	Bush Docks
Barber	Buenos Aires, Montevideo	37 Brooklyn
Barber	Cape Town, Port Natal	Atlantic Docks
Barber	Hongkong, Manila, Yokohama	Atlantic Basin
Booth Line	Cabedello, Ceara, Iquitos, Macelo, Manaos, Natal, Para, Pernambuco	Bush Docks
Brazil	Santos	29th St. Brooklyn
Bristol City	Bristol	7th St., Hoboken
Bull, A. H., Co.	Constantinople	22 Brooklyn
Bull, A. H., Co.	Puerta Plata	27 Brooklyn
Bull, A. H., Co.	West Coast of Africa	22 Brooklyn
Bull Insular	Mayaguez, Ponce, San Domingo, San Juan	27 Brooklyn
Campania Trans-Mediterrania	Malaga	B, Erie Basin
Clyde	Azua, La Romana, Monte Cristi, Puerta Plata, San Domingo, Turks Island	34 Brooklyn
Clyde	Charleston, Jacksonville, Wilmington	36 N. R.
Colombian S. S. Co.	Aux Cayes, Barbados, Cartagena, Hayti, Kingston, Pernambuco, Para, Port au Prince, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Trinidad	7 N. R.
Columbus	La Romana, Puerta Plata, San Domingo	75 N. R.
Commonwealth & Dominion	Auckland, Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington	10 Brooklyn
Commercial European	Belfast	18th St. E. R.
Commercial South American	Buenos Aires, Rio, Rio Grande do Sul	33d St. Brooklyn
Compagnie General Transatlantique	Bordeaux, Danzig, Hamburg, Havre, Vigo	57 N. R.
Compania Transatlantica	Barcelona, Cadiz, Havana, Vera Cruz	8 E. R.
Cosmopolitan Shipping Co.	Bordeaux, Dunkirk, Havre, Liverpool, London, Rotterdam	2 Hoboken
Cunard	Cherbourg, Danzig, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Liverpool, London, Patras, Southampton, Trieste	53, 54, 56 N. R.
Di Giorgio	Kingston	7 E. R.
Dollar	Hongkong, Manila, San Francisco, Seattle	22, 23 Brooklyn
Ellerman's Wilson Line	Hull	8th St. Hoboken
Export Steamship Corporation	Piræus	Ask agents
Fabre	Azores, Constantinople, Lisbon, Marseilles, Naples, Palermo, Piræus	31st St. Brooklyn

Line—	To—	Piers—
Funch, Edye & Co.	Bahia, Cape Town, Hongkong, Manila, Rio, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Yokohama	Bush Docks
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	Bermuda, Halifax, Quebec	95 N. R.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	Leith	30 Brooklyn
Galanos, N., Co.	Constantinople, Naples, Piræus	Ask agents
Garcia & Diaz	Barcelona, Cadiz, Bilbao	Columbia St, Brooklyn
Grace	Bianca, Callao, Cartagena, Guayaquil, Valparaiso	33 Brooklyn
Holland America	Amsterdam, Rotterdam	5th St. Hoboken
Houlder, Weir & Sewall	Manila, Singapore, Shanghai, Yokohama	Ask agents
Houston	Buenos Aires, Cape Town, Montevideo	3 Erie Basin
Isthmian	Callao, San Francisco, San Diego, Vancouver, Seattle	17, 18 Brooklyn
Java	Java ports	Bush Docks
Kerr	Bremen, Calcutta, Bombay, Danzig, Hamburg	57th St, Brooklyn
Lamport & Holt	Bahia, Buenos Aires, Ceara, Maceio, Montevideo, Natal, Pernambuco, Para, Rio	14th St. Hoboken
Lloyd Brasileiro	Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio, Rio Grande do Sul	Bush Docks
Lloyd Royal Belge	Antwerp, Havre, Rouen	2, Erie Basin
Lloyd Sabaudo	Genoa, Naples	95 N. R.
Luckenbach	San Francisco	135th, Brooklyn
Mallory	Galveston, Key West, Mobile, Tampa	38 N. R.
Moore & McCormack	Barcelona, Cadiz, Constantinople, Gothenburg, Havana, Helsingfors, Montevideo, Piræus, Reval, Vera Cruz	Ask agents
Munson	Banes, Cardenas, Gibara, Matanzas, Nipe, Nuevitas, Progreso, Puerto Padre, Sagua, Vera Cruz, Tampico	9 E. R.
Munson	Buenos Aires, Caibarien, Rio, Montevideo	3 Hoboken
McDonnell & Truda	Naples	25 N. R.
Navigazione Generale Italiana	Constantinople, Genoa, Naples	97 N. R.
New York & Cuba Mail	Bilbao, Canary Islands, Cienfuegos, Havana, Manzanillo, Nassau, Progreso, Santander, Santiago de Cuba, Tampico, Vera Cruz	Ask agents
New York & Porto Rico	Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan	35 Atlantic Basin
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Calcutta, Bombay	American Docks, Brooklyn
North German Lloyd	Bremen	6th St. Hoboken
Norton Lilly	Australia, Brisbane	Bush Docks
Norton Lilly	Alexandria, Constantinople, Hongkong, Manila, Piræus, Shanghai, Singapore, Smyrna, Salonica, Yokohama	Ask agents
Norton Lilly	Buenos Aires, Montevideo	29th St. Brooklyn
Norton Lilly	Lisbon	80 N. R.
Norwegian American	Oslo	30th St. Brooklyn
Ocean S. S. Co. of Savannah	Savannah	52 N. R.
Old Dominion Steamship Co.	Norfolk	26 N. R.
Oriole Lines	Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Avonmouth, Cardiff, Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry	3, Hoboken
Quebec Steamship Co.	Barbados, Demerara, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Johns, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas	Ask agents
Pacific Steam Navigation	Buenaventura, Callao, Guayaquil, Valparaiso	42 N. R.
Panama Railroad S. S. Co.	Aux Cayes, Buenaventura, Cape Hayti, Cartagena, Colon, Port au Prince	67 N. R.
Phelps Brothers Co.	Naples, Patras, Trieste, Venice	Bush Docks
Phoenix	Antwerp	7th St., Hoboken
Prince	Alexandria, Bahia, Buenos Aires, Constantinople, Havre, Montevideo, Pernambuco, Para, Rio, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos	Ask agents
Prince	Manila, Singapore, Shanghai, Yokohama	Bush Docks
Red Cross	Halifax, St. Johns	Java St. Br'klyn
Red "D"	Curacao	11 Brooklyn
Red "D"	La Guayra, Maracaibo, Mayagues, Puerto Cabello, San Juan	11 Brooklyn
Red Star	Antwerp, Plymouth	61 N. R.
Richmond	Richmond	31 N. R.
Royal Dutch	Aux Cayes, Cape Hayti, Cumana, Carupano, Curacao, Jacmel, Jiremie, Paramaribo, Petit Goave, Port au Prince, St. Maro	Bush Docks
Royal Mail S. Packet Co.	Cherbourg, Hamburg, Southampton	Ask agents
Sanderson & Son	Alexandria, Constantinople, Piræus, Hull, Newcastle, Aberdeen	Ask agents
Scandinavian-American	Copenhagen	17th St, Hoboken
Sicula Americana	Genoa, Naples	29th, Brooklyn
Southern Pacific	Galveston, New Orleans	West 11th St.
Stray, S. O.	Buenos Aires, Montevideo	75 N. R.
Swedish American	Gothenburg, Helsingfors, Stockholm	30, Brooklyn
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Hongkong	Ask agents
Transatlantica Italiana	Genoa	22d St, Brooklyn
Trinidad	Demerara, Gunada, Trinidad	24 Brooklyn
United States	Hamburg	86 N. R.
United American	San Francisco, Seattle	Ask agents
United Fruit Co.	Belize, Cartagena, Colon, Havana, Kingston, Port Simon, Santiago de Cuba	Ask agents
United States & Australasia	Brisbane, Cape Town, Port Natal, Melbourne, Sydney	Bush Docks
United States & Brazil	Bahia, Rio, Rio Grande do Sul	29th St, Brooklyn
United States Lines	Bremen	6th St, Hoboken
United States Navigation Co.	Hamburg, Liverpool, London	44th St, Brooklyn
West Coast	Callao, Valparaiso	29th St, Brooklyn
White Star	Azores, Liverpool, Bremen, Naples	58 to 62 N. R.
Wilhelmsen	Bahia, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos	Ask agents
Williams	San Francisco	Erie Basin
Winchester, J. H.	Bristol, Hull, London	Ask agents
Ybarra	Barcelona, Cadiz, Marseilles, Seville	Erie Basin

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

The Chicago Board of Trade was organized March 13, 1848. The first quarters were in a small room over a flour store on South Water Street. The first president of the organization was Thomas Dyer. There were 82 members.

In 1849 the Illinois legislature passed a law for the establishment of boards of trade and chambers of commerce. In 1850 the Chicago Board of Trade was incorporated. Various quarters were utilized by the exchange until April 29, 1885, when the present Board of Trade Building was completed at a cost of $1,750,000. The trading room is one of the largest in the country.

The Board of Trade still occupies the building erected in 1885, but the membership has almost unanimously approved the new building plans, providing for the erection of a 40-story structure. Need of a new building has become more apparent in recent years, because of a financial loss in the operation of the old building. The new exchange will cost around $10,000,000, and will occupy the present site at the foot of LaSalle Street. A committee is seeking temporary quarters, and not until arrangements are made can wrecking of the old structure and building of the new Board of Trade begin.

It is interesting to note the values placed on memberships, and the number of members. On Jan. 5, 1928, the membership was 1,586, two less than in the previous year. Within the last few years there has not been much variation in the number of members, though the value of memberships has fluctuated. On Jan. 15, 1920, memberships were held at $11,200; on Jan. 1, 1921, they were valued at $7,000. Early in January, 1922, one sold as low as $5,700; Jan. 23, 1923, one sold at $5,455; on Jan. 1, 1924, another at $4,500. On Jan. 13, 1925, two memberships sold at $8,775. Following the approval of the plan to erect a new building, there was a spirited demand for memberships. Early in December, 1927, the price advanced to $8,600. On Dec. 3 one brought $10,000, and during the following week the value reached $10,600.

Samuel P. Arnot is president, D. H. Lipsey first vice president, John C. Wood second vice president, Charles V. Essroger treasurer, James J. Fones secretary, and Edward J. Dies administrative assistant to the president. Directors: term expiring January, 1929, H. L. Wing, C. V. Essroger, L. N. Perrin, E. M. Combs, George A. Koehl; term expiring January, 1930, Harry H. Lobdell, E. D. Norton, James A. Begg, Peter B. Carey, Fred T. Bascom; term expiring January, 1931, T. Y. Wickham, F. B. Fox, Ervin L. Roy, John J. Jones, Kenneth S. Templeton.

TIME EQUIVALENTS

When It Is Noon (Standard Time) at Minneapolis

It is at—	Time	It is at—	Time
Argentina, Cordoba	1:43 p. m.	South Africa, Cape Town	8:00 p. m.
Australia, Central	3:30 a. m.	Spain, Madrid	6:00 p. m.
Austria-Hungary, Vienna	7:00 p. m.	Sweden, Stockholm	7:00 p. m.
Belgium, Brussels	6:00 p. m.	Switzerland, Berne	7:00 p. m.
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro	3:07 p. m.	Turkey, Constantinople	8:00 p. m.
Canada, Medicine Hat	11:00 a. m.	Uruguay, Montevideo	2:15 p. m.
Canada, Toronto	1:00 p. m.	Venezuela, Caracas	1:32 p. m.
Chile, Santiago	1:17 p. m.	United States—	
China, Shanghai	2:06 a. m.	Atlanta, Ga.	12:00 noon
Colombia, Bogota	1:03 p. m.	Austin, Texas	12:00 noon
Cuba, Havana	12:31 p. m.	Baltimore, Md.	1:00 p. m.
Denmark	7:00 p. m.	Boston, Mass.	1:00 p. m.
Ecuador, Quito	12:46 p. m.	Buffalo, N. Y.	12:30 p. m.
Egypt, Cairo	8:00 p. m.	Chicago, Ill.	12:00 noon
England, London	6:00 p. m.	Cincinnati, Ohio	12:00 noon
France, Paris	6:09 p. m.	Cleveland, Ohio	12:00 noon
Germany, Berlin	7:00 p. m.	Denver, Colo.	11:00 a. m.
Gibraltar	6:00 p. m.	Detroit, Mich.	12:00 noon
Greece, Athens	7:35 p. m.	Galveston, Texas	12:00 noon
Holland, The Hague	6:20 p. m.	Helena, Mont.	11:00 a. m.
India, Madras	11:21 p. m.	Indianapolis, Ind.	12:00 noon
India, Calcutta	11:53 p. m.	Kansas City, Mo.	12:00 noon
Ireland, Dublin	5:35 p. m.	Louisville, Ky.	12:00 noon
Italy, Rome	7:00 p. m.	Minneapolis, Minn.	12:00 noon
Jamaica, Kingston	12:53 p. m.	Nashville, Tenn.	12:00 noon
Japan, Tokyo	3:00 a. m.	New Orleans, La.	12:00 noon
Java, Batavia	1:07 a. m.	New York City	1:00 p. m.
Korea, Seoul	3:00 a. m.	Omaha, Neb.	12:00 noon
Malta	7:00 p. m.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1:00 p. m.
Mexico, Mexico City	11:24 a. m.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1:00 p. m.
Newfoundland, St. John's	2:29 p. m.	Portland, Oregon	10:00 a. m.
New Zealand	5:30 a. m.	Richmond, Va.	1:00 p. m.
Nicaragua, Managua	12:15 p. m.	Salt Lake City, Utah	11:00 a. m.
Norway, Christiania	7:00 p. m.	San Francisco, Cal.	10:00 a. m.
Nova Scotia	2:00 p. m.	Santa Fe, N. M.	11:00 a. m.
Panama, Colon	12:40 p. m.	Seattle, Wash.	10:00 a. m.
Peru, Lima	11:51 a. m.	Spokane, Wash.	10:00 a. m.
Portugal, Lisbon	5:24 p. m.	St. Louis, Mo.	12:00 noon
Russia, Petrograd	8:01 p. m.	Toledo, Ohio	12:00 noon
Singapore	12:55 a. m.	Washington, D. C.	1:00 p. m.

PAR VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEY

Approximate equivalents of foreign units of money in United States currency, as proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to variations of exchange, which in recent years have been extreme:

Great Britain

12 pence equal 1 shilling.
20 shillings equal 1 pound.
1 shilling equals 24 cents United States.
1 pound, gold, equals $4.87 United States.

Netherlands

100 cents equal 1 guilder or florin.
1 guilder equals 40 cents United States.
10 guilders, gold, equal $4.02 United States.

Germany

100 pfennigs equal 1 mark.
1 mark equals 24 cents United States.
20-mark piece, gold, equals $4.76 United States.

Sweden, Denmark and Norway

100 œre equal 1 krone.
1 krone equals 27 cents United States.
20 kroner, gold, equal $5.36 United States.

France, Switzerland and Belgium

5 centimes equal 1 sou.
20 sous equal 1 franc.
1 franc equals 19 cents United States.
20-franc piece, gold, equals $3.86 United States.

Russia

100 kopeks equal 1 rouble.
1 rouble equals 51 cents United States.
10 roubles, gold, equal $5.15 United States.

Italy

100 centesimi equal 1 lira.
1 lira equals 19 cents United States.
20 liras, gold, equal $3.86 United States.

Austria-Hungary

100 heller equal 1 crown.
1 crown equals 20 cents United States.
20 crowns, gold, equal $4.06 United States.

Finland

100 pennia equal 1 markkaa.
1 markkaa equals 19 cents United States.
20 markkaas, gold, equal $3.86 United States.

Spain

100 centimos equal 1 peseta.
1 peseta equals 19 cents United States.
25 pesetas, gold, equal $4.83 United States.

Mexico

100 centavos equal 1 peso.
1 peso equals 50 cents United States.
20 pesos, gold, equal $9.97 United States.

Philippine Islands

100 centavos equal 1 peso.
1 peso equals 50 cents United States.

Peru

10 centavos equal 1 real (dinero).
10 reals (dinero) equal 1 sol.
5 sols equal 1 libra.
1 libra, gold, equals $4.87 United States.

Turkey

40 paras equal 1 piaster.
100 piasters, gold, equal $4.40 United States.

Straits Settlements

100 cents equal $1.
1 dollar equals 57 cents United States.
1 sovereign, gold, equals $4.86 United States.

Persia

1 kran equals 13 cents United States.
100 achreh, gold, equal 96 cents United States.

Argentina

100 centavos equal 1 peso; written $1 m-n.
The peso changes in value almost daily.
5 pesos, gold, equal $4.82 United States.
The Argentine paper dollar is worth about 44 cents United States.

Brazil

1,000 reis equal 1 milreis.
1,000 reis, paper, equal 23 cents United States.
10 milreis, gold, equal $5.47 United States.

Chile

100 centavos equal 1 peso.
10 pesos, gold, equal $3.65, United States.
Peso, paper, nominal, equals 32 cents United States.

Uruguay

100 centavos equal 1 peso.
10 pesos, gold, equal $10.34 United States.

Bolivia

100 centavos equal 1 boliviano.
1 boliviano equals 39 cents United States.

China

1 tæl, silver, varying in value according to province. The customs unit, the Haikwan tæl, equals $1.34 United States.
The Yuan silver dollar, the unit of the republic, equals 86 cents United States.

Egypt

10 milliemes or 40 para equal 1 piastre.
100 piastres equal 1 lira (pound).
1 pound equals $4.94 United States.

Greece

100 lepta equal 1 drachma.
1 drachma equals 19 cents United States.
20 drachmas, gold, equal $3.86 United States.

Portugal

1,000 reis equal 1 escudo.
1 escudo, gold, equals $1.08 United States.

Roumania

100 bani equal 1 leu.
1 leu equals 19 cents United States.
20 lewa, gold, equal $3.86 United States.

Haiti

100 centimes equal 1 gourde.
1 gourde equals 20 cents United States.

British India

12 pice equal 1 anna.
16 annas equal 1 rupee.
1 rupee equals 32 cents United States.
15 rupees equal 1 pound sterling.

Japan

10 rin equal 1 sen.
100 sen equal 1 yen.
1 yen equals 50 cents United States.

Panama

100 centavos equal 1 peso.
2 pesos equal 1 balboa.
1 balboa, gold, equals $1 United States.

Santo Domingo

100 centavos equal 1 peso.
5 pesos equal $1 United States.
1 dollar, gold, equals $1 United States.

Venezuela

100 centimos equal 1 bolivar.
1 bolivar equals 19 cents United States.
20 bolivars, gold, equal $3.86 United States.

CONTRACT GRADES OF GRAIN ON THE PRINCIPAL GRAIN EXCHANGES

The following information on the grades of grain and flaxseed deliverable on contracts for future delivery has been compiled by the Grain Futures Administration.

At present there are 13 grain exchanges designated as "Contract Markets" under the grain futures act. They are:

Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Chicago Open Board of Trade, Duluth Board of Trade, Kansas City Board of Trade, Los Angeles Grain Exchange, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco Grain Trade Association of the Chamber of Commerce, Seattle Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

Transactions on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are not subject to provisions of the grain futures act. However, the grades deliverable at Winnipeg are listed as a matter of convenience. They are on the basis of delivery in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

The Chicago Open Board of Trade has provided by general rule the same contract grades that apply to the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

When the term "No. 2 corn" is used by the trade it refers to "No. 2 mixed corn" as designated by the federal grades under the grain standards act. White or yellow corn of the same numerical grade usually commands a premium over No. 2 mixed corn.

The Duluth Board of Trade is the only contract market that trades in durum wheat futures. The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Duluth Board of Trade are the only contract markets in the United States authorized to trade in flaxseed futures. The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Duluth Board of Trade have contract grades for winter wheat contracts. However, all contracts, unless otherwise specified, refer to spring wheat contracts. The Los Angeles Grain Exchange is designated as a contract market for barley, corn and Kafir, but at present is trading in barley futures only. The San Francisco Grain Trade Association of the Chamber of Commerce is designated as a contract market for barley only.

Future contracts for grain in the Los Angeles Grain Exchange and the San Francisco Grain Trade Association of the Chamber of Commerce are known as "time contracts."

The unit of trading at Los Angeles and San Francisco is 100 tons, whereas 5,000 bus is generally understood as the unit in all other markets.

St. Louis Merchants' Exchange contracts for wheat for future delivery, unless otherwise specified, are divided into two classes: "hard wheat" and "soft wheat."

Board of Trade of the City of Chicago

WHEAT

Deliverable at premium: 2c bu, No. 1 hard spring; 1½c bu, No. 1 dark hard winter; 1c bu, No. 1 dark northern spring; ½c bu, No. 2 dark hard winter.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and *No. 2 hard winter, No. 1 and *No. 2 yellow hard winter, No. 1 and *No. 2 red winter, No. 1 northern spring.

Deliverable at discount: 2c bu, No. 2 dark northern spring; 3c bu, No. 2 northern spring; 5c bu, No. 3 dark hard winter, No. 3 hard winter, No. 3 yellow hard winter, No. 3 red winter.

CORN

Deliverable at premium: ½c bu, No. 1 and No. 2 white corn, No. 1 and No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and *No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at discount: 2c bu, No. 3 white and No. 3 yellow; 2½c bu, No. 3 mixed.

OATS

Deliverable at premium: ½c bu, No. 1 white.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 white.

Deliverable at discount: 1½c bu, No. 3 white.

RYE

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and *No. 2.

Deliverable at discount: 5c bu, No. 3.

BARLEY

Deliverable at premium: 2c bu, No. 1.

Deliverable at contract price: special No. 2.

On contracts for grain or flaxseed for future delivery the tender of a higher grade of the same kind of grain or flaxseed than the one contracted for shall be deemed sufficient.

Where any contract calls for the delivery of grain of a stipulated grade or quality, such grade or quality shall be determined according to the rules, bylaws and regulations of the Board of Trade of Chicago, as they now exist or as they may be modified hereafter.

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

SPRING WHEAT

Deliverable at premium: 2c bu, No. 1 hard spring; 1c bu, No. 1 dark northern spring.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1 northern spring.

Deliverable at discount: 2c bu, No. 2 dark northern spring; 3c bu, No. 2 northern spring.

WINTER WHEAT

Deliverable at premium: 1c bu, No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 1 hard winter.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 dark hard winter, No. 2 hard winter.

*Indicates contract grades that are generally understood as basic, and in some markets are definitely so designated.

CORN

Deliverable at premium: ½c bu, No. 1 and No. 2 white, No. 1 and No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and No. 2 mixed, No. 2 white, *No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at discount: 2½c bu, No. 2 mixed; 4½c bu, No. 4 white, No. 4 yellow; 5c bu, No. 4 mixed.

Provided that No. 4 corn of the new crop can be delivered only during November, December, January and February; provided, further, that No. 4 corn, the moisture content of which does not exceed the maximum requirement for No. 3 corn, may be delivered on contract during the balance of the year, but in no case shall more than 25 per cent of No. 4 corn be applied on contract during any time of the year.

OATS

Deliverable at premium: ½c bu, No. 1 white.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 white.

Deliverable at discount: 1½c bu, No. 3 white.

RYE

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and *No. 2.

Deliverable at discount: 3c bu, No. 3.

BARLEY

Deliverable at premium: 2c bu, No. 1.

Deliverable at contract price: *special No. 2.

Deliverable at discount: 5c bu, No. 2; 8c bu, No. 3.

FLAXSEED

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1, No. 1 northwestern.

Upon all sales of flaxseed for "future" delivery, the following grades may be delivered: any and all No. 1 flaxseed and No. 1 northwestern flaxseed, as established by the Joint Board of Grain Appeals or other properly constituted authority of the state of Minnesota, at the contract price; also any flaxseed, wherever grown, the commercial value of which is equal or better than No. 1 flaxseed; and any "merchantable" flaxseed of inferior quality, wherever grown, at a difference in price equal to the commercial difference in value as compared with No. 1 flaxseed.

Kansas City Board of Trade

WHEAT

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and No. 2 dark hard winter, No. 1 and *No. 2 hard winter, No. 1 and No. 2 yellow hard winter.

Deliverable at discount: 3c bu, No. 3 dark hard winter, No. 3 hard winter, No. 3 yellow hard winter.

CORN

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and *No. 2 mixed, No. 1 and No. 2 white, No. 1 and No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at discount: 2½c bu, No. 3 mixed, No. 3 white, No. 3 yellow.

OATS

Deliverable at premium: ½c bu, No. 1 and No. 2 white.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 3 white (testing 36 lbs or better).

KAFIR CORN

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 white.

Deliverable at discount: 1½c bu, No. 3 white; 3c bu, No. 2 milo maize, No. 2 feterita, No. 2 mixed grade; 4½c bu, No. 3 milo maize, No. 3 feterita, No. 3 mixed grade (consisting of Kafir corn, milo maize and feterita).

Deliveries of the foregoing grades (all grains) may be made in such proportions as may be convenient to the seller, subject, however, to the provisions of section XIV, article XIII, section VII, article XIV, and section XX, article XIII, of the constitution, rules and regulations of the Board of Trade of the City of Kansas City, Mo.

Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce

WHEAT

Deliverable at premium: 1½c bu, No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 1 dark northern spring; ½c bu, No. 2 dark hard winter, No. 2 dark northern spring.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and *No. 2 hard winter, No. 1 and *No. 2 yellow hard winter, No. 1 and *No. 2 red winter, No. 1 and No. 2 northern spring.

Deliverable at discount: 5c bu, No. 3 dark hard winter, No. 3 hard winter, No. 3 yellow hard winter, No. 3 red winter; 8c bu, No. 3 dark northern spring, No. 3 northern spring.

CORN

Deliverable at premium: ½c bu, No. 1 and No. 2 white, No. 1 and No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and *No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at discount: 2c bu, No. 3 white, No. 3 yellow; 2½c bu, No. 3 mixed; 4½c bu, No. 4 white, No. 4 yellow; 5c bu, No. 4 mixed.

Any No. 4 corn, either white, yellow or mixed, may be delivered, provided that it can be delivered only during November, December, January and February.

OATS

Deliverable at premium: ½c bu, No. 1 white.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 white.

Deliverable at discount: 1½c bu, No. 3 white.

BARLEY

Deliverable at premium: 2c bu, No. 1.

Deliverable at contract price: *special No. 2.

Deliverable at discount: 3c bu, No. 2; 8c bu, No. 3.

RYE

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2.

Deliverable at discount: 5c bu, No. 3.

St. Louis Merchants' Exchange

On and after July 1, 1926, contracts for wheat for future delivery, unless otherwise specified, were divided into two classes, known for trade purposes as "hard wheat" and "soft wheat."

HARD WHEAT

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and No. 2 dark hard winter, No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter, No. 1 and No. 2 yellow hard winter.

Deliverable at discount: 5c bu, No. 3 dark hard winter, No. 3 hard winter, No. 3 yellow hard winter.

SOFT WHEAT

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and No. 2 red winter.

Deliverable at discount: 5c bu, No. 3 red winter.

CORN

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and No. 2 white, No. 1 and *No. 2 yellow, No. 1 and No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at discount: 2c bu, No. 3 white, No. 3 yellow, No. 3 mixed.

Provided, further, that No. 3 white, No. 3 yellow and No. 3 mixed cannot be delivered during March, April and May, except at 4c bu discount under contract price.

OATS

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and *No. 2 white.

Deliverable at discount: 1½c bu, No. 3 white.

Duluth Board of Trade

DURUM WHEAT

Duluth is the only market trading in durum wheat for future delivery. Practically all transactions in wheat futures at Duluth are in durum.

Deliverable at premium: 2c bu, No. 1 amber.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 amber.

May be applied at contract price: No. 1.

Deliverable at discount: 2c bu, No. 2; 4c bu, No. 3 amber; 6c bu, No. 3; 4c bu, No. 1 mixed; 6c bu, No. 2 mixed.

SPRING WHEAT

Deliverable at premium: 2c bu, No. 1 hard spring; 1c bu, No. 1 dark northern spring.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1 northern spring.

Deliverable at discount: 2c bu, No. 2 dark northern spring; 3c bu, No. 2 northern spring.

WINTER WHEAT

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and No. 2 dark hard winter, No. 1 and *No. 2 hard winter, No. 1 and No. 2 yellow hard winter, No. 1 and No. 2 red winter, No. 1 and No. 2 dark northern spring, No. 1 and No. 2 northern spring, No. 1 and No. 2 red spring.

Deliverable at discount: 5c bu, No. 3 dark hard winter, No. 3 hard winter, No. 3 yellow hard winter, No. 3 red winter, No. 1 and No. 2 hard white; 8c bu, No. 3 dark northern spring, No. 3 northern spring, No. 3 red spring.

RYE

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2.

Deliverable at discount: 3c bu, No. 3.

BARLEY

Deliverable at premium: 2c bu, No. 1.

Deliverable at contract price: *special No. 2.

Deliverable at discount: 5c bu, No. 2; 8c bu, No. 3.

FLAXSEED

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1. Any flaxseed wherever grown that shall be graded No. 1 shall be deliverable at contract price.

Deliverable at penalty of 2 per cent of the contract price: No. 2, wherever grown.

Baltimore Chamber of Commerce

The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce is licensed to trade in wheat and corn futures, although it is not actively engaged in trading in grain futures.

WHEAT

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and *No. 2 red winter, No. 1 and No. 2 red winter, garlicky.

CORN

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1, No. 2 and *No. 3 mixed, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 white.

On sales for year delivery, the seller may, in the same manner, deliver, at the same price, new and/or old crop natural and/or dried corn of the grades enumerated above.

Seattle Merchants' Exchange

WHEAT

Effective Sept. 1, 1926, beginning with a May option and affecting all future contracts thereafter:

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 western white, No. 1 soft white, No. 1 hard white.

Deliverable at discount: 3c bus, No. 1 dark northern spring, No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 red spring, No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 1 western red.

No. 2 and No. 3 wheat shall be accepted on contract at the regular Merchants' Exchange discounts and differentials.

Wheat taking a grade lower than No. 3 is not applicable on contract.

Los Angeles Grain Exchange

BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 western, No. 2 two-rowed, No. 3 bright western. Higher grades are deliverable without premiums.

Note. Deliveries of barley upon time contracts shall be made in approved public warehouses in the state of California, and shall be made by tender of regular negotiable warehouse receipt or receipts, sufficient to fill the contract covering the barley in same warehouse, which receipt or receipts shall be issued by such warehouses as are approved by the state railroad commission, and which hold a charter from the state of California, and shall have attached thereto a Los Angeles Grain Exchange certificate of inspection on each lot tendered, giving the grade, lot number, number of sacks of the barley and date of inspection, which must not be more than 15 days prior to date of tender, and must bear the name and location of the warehouse in which the barley is stored, the name of the inspector or authorized deputy who drew the sample, giving the date on which sample was drawn, as well as the condition of the sacks containing the barley. All accrued storage charges, if any, and storage charges for not less than 10 days after date of such delivery, shall be paid or allowed by the seller; regular or customary storage shall follow such receipts and be chargeable upon the barley. The all-railroad freight rates prevailing at the time of delivery and for a period of not less than 10 days after date of tender from point of delivery to Los Angeles shall be deducted by the seller. All loading out charges shall be paid or allowed by the seller.

San Francisco Grain Trade Association of the Chamber of Commerce

BARLEY

In making deliveries on "time contracts" of No. 3 bright western barley, seller shall have the right to deliver in lots of 2,000 centals either No. 3 bright western or No. 2 western. Barley delivered shall correspond with the federal standards in force at the time of making the contract for No. 3 bright western or No. 2 western, as the case may be.

Note.—All deliveries of grain upon "time contracts" or upon spot sales of inspected produce must be made in warehouses designated as "regular" as defined in Rule X, unless otherwise expressly agreed upon, and shall be made by tender of regular negotiable warehouse receipts, which receipts shall be issued by such warehouses as are in all respects conformable to the requirements prescribed by the committee on grain, and shall have attached thereto the certificate of the inspector, giving the grade or quality and weight and number of sacks of the property to be delivered, and the date of inspection. All such warehouse receipts shall be made to run at least five days from the date of such delivery, free of storage charges; regular or customary storage charges shall follow such receipt and be chargeable upon the property; provided, that on barley or wheat delivered after May 31, 1923, in any regular warehouse not located in San Francisco, the seller on making delivery shall deduct from the price at which the contract stands the railroad freight rate prevailing, at the time of delivery, from such warehouse to San Francisco, unless the parties have specifically agreed otherwise; and provided that on wheat and barley delivered in regular warehouses in Stockton on or prior to May 31, 1923, the seller on making delivery shall deduct 4½c per cental from the price at which the contract stands, except that when delivery in Stockton is specified in the contract no deduction shall be made; and provided further that on feed barley delivered in regular warehouses at Port Costa, Crockett and South Vallejo on or before May 31, 1923, the seller upon making delivery shall deduct 3c per cental from the price at which the contract stands.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange

WHEAT

In delivering wheat, oats, or barley, a higher grade than the contract grade may be delivered at the contract price.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1 Manitoba northern.

Deliverable at discount: 3c bu, No. 2 Manitoba northern; 8c bu, No. 3 Manitoba northern; 21c bu, No. 4.

OATS

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 Canada western.

Deliverable at discount: 3c bu, No. 3 Canada western, extra No. 1 feed; 5c bu, No. 1 feed.

BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 3 Canada western.

Deliverable at discount: 5c bu, No. 4 Canada western.

FLAXSEED

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1 North Western Canada.

Deliverable at discount: 4c bu, No. 2 Canada western.

RYE

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 and *No. 2 Canada western.

WORLD IMPORT DUTIES ON GRAIN AND ITS PRODUCTS

At the request of The Northwestern Miller, the Division of Foreign Tariffs, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, has supplied the following data covering import duties on wheat, flour and bran, as of Jan. 1, 1928.

The department points out that authoritative information in regard to rates of duty can be obtained only from the customs authorities of the countries concerned, and that it cannot guarantee that the rates here given will be applied to shipments. To test the rates, small trial shipments are advisable.

When two or more rates of duty for the same article are indicated, products of the United States as a rule are admitted at the lowest ("minimum") rate, except (a) into France and French colonies, where the "general" rate normally applies; (b) into Canada, where the "general" rate applies; (c) into other British colonies, where the "preferential" rate does not apply to non-British imports.

As a guide to currency values, in most instances the rates for cable transfers fixed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Jan. 3, 1928, are given.

Europe

All rates of duty per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs) unless otherwise specified.

AUSTRIA

Par value of crown, 20.3c.

The duty on flour is 3 gold crowns above the duty on wheat. The duty on wheat is adjusted semimonthly on the basis of the price of Austrian wheat for export, with fixed limits of 0.25 and 4 gold crowns.

BELGIUM

Par value of belga, 13.90c; exchange value Jan. 3, 13.99c. Duties are paid in belgas at rate of five francs to the belga.

	Duty in francs
Oats	Free
Other grain	Free
Oat flour	8.00
Other flour	4.00
Bran	Free

BULGARIA

Par value of lev, 19.3c; exchange value Jan. 3, 0.7241c.

	Duty in gold leva
Flour of all kinds	12.00
Cereals not specially mentioned	1.50
Feed and bran	Free

The duties on all products other than flour and wheat should be multiplied by 15.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Par value of crown, 20.3c; exchange value Jan. 3, 2.96c.

	Duty in crowns Max.	Min.
Wheat	60.00	30.00
Wheat flour	120.00	70.00
Rye	56.00	38.00
Rye flour	120.00	70.00

Minimum rate applies to those countries which have a most favored nation treaty with Czechoslovakia.

DENMARK

Par value of krone, 26.8c; exchange value Jan. 3, 26.82c.

Wheat, rye and their products..... Free

ESTONIA

Par value of franc, 19.3c, used for customs purposes.

	Duty in francs
Wheat, per gross kilo	0.10
Wheat flour, sifted, per gross kilo	0.21
Wheat flour, unsifted, per gross kilo	0.14
Bran	Free

FINLAND

Par value of mark, 19.3c; exchange value Jan. 3, 2.5183c.

	Duty in marks
Wheat flour, white	120.00
Wheat flour, graham	100.00
Wheat	75.00
Bran	8.00

FRANCE

Par value of franc, 19.3c; exchange value Jan. 3, 3.94c.

Wheat flour, 70 per cent extraction or more, net weight	60.00
Wheat flour, 61 to 69 per cent extraction, net weight	72.00
Wheat flour, 60 per cent extraction and less, net weight	80.00
Oatmeal, barley meal, corn meal, net weight	17.00
Rye flour, net weight	30.00
Buckwheat flour, net weight	13.60
Wheat, gross weight	35.00
Oats, corn, gross weight	10.25
Barley, gross weight	3.90
Rye, gross weight	15.00

GERMANY

Par value of mark, 23.8c. Exchange value, Jan. 3, 23.87c.

	Duty in marks General	Conventional
Flour of wheat and rye		11.50
Flour of barley and oats		18.75
Wheat		5.00
Rye		5.00
Bran		Free

Tare on flour: barrels, 13 per cent; sacks, 1 per cent. Tare on wheat: sacks, 1 per cent.

GREECE

Par value of drachma, 19.3c; exchange value Jan. 3, 1.231c.

	Duty in drachmas— General	Conventional
Wheat flour	....	10.70
Wheat	....	6.00
Bran	3.00	2.00

Above duties are paid in paper at the ratio of 14 paper drachmas to 1 gold drachma. There is an octroi tax of 25 per cent of the duty, and a loan tax of 30 per cent of the combined duty and octroi tax, both payable at the same ratio as the import duties.

HUNGARY

Par value of crown, 20.3c. Duties are paid in pengoes. At present, one gold crown equals 1.16 pengoes, value Jan. 3, 17.48c.

	Duty in gold crowns
Wheat	6.30
Wheat flour and semolina	13.00
Bran	Free

ITALY

Par value of lira, 5.26c; exchange value Jan. 3, 5.28c.

	Duty in gold lire
Wheat	7.50
Wheat flour	11.50
Bran	2.00

The importation and use of wheat flour under 85 per cent extraction is prohibited, except for food pastes.

Duties stated in gold, but paid in paper at a rate fixed at 3.67 paper lire to 1 gold lira.

LATVIA

Par value of lat, 19.3c. (Used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in lats
Flour	25.00
Wheat	7.00

LITHUANIA

Par value of lita, 10c (used for customs purposes).

	Duty in litas
Wheat, per kilo	0.30
Wheat flour, per kilo	0.90
Bran	Free

NETHERLANDS

Par value of florin, 40.2c; exchange value Jan. 3, 40.43c.

Wheat, flour and bran, packed, ad valorem (c.i.f.)	8%
Wheat, flour and bran, in bulk	Free

The term "packed" applies to packages weighing not over 1.2 kilos.

NORWAY

Par value of krone, 26.8c; exchange value Jan. 3, 26.62c.

	Duty in crowns
Wheat	330.00
Wheat flour	570.00
Bran	Free

POLAND

Par value of gold zloty, used for customs purposes, 11.22c.

	Duty in zloty
Wheat, rye, etc.	Free
Rye flour	5.00
Wheat flour	15.00
Other flour	4.00

PORTUGAL

Par value of escudo, $1.08. Exchange value, Jan. 3, 4.95c.

	Duty in gold
Fodder, probably including bran, gross weight	escudos 0.001

Wheat and wheat flour may be imported only by authority of special decrees, which also fix the rates of duty.

ROUMANIA

Par value of leu, 19.3c; exchange value Jan. 3, 0.6176c.

	Duty in lei
Wheat	1.50
Wheat flour	10.00
Bran	1.26

There is a supplementary tax of 20 paper lei on wheat flour.

Duties as paid in paper should be multiplied by 40.

RUSSIA

Par value of ruble, 51.4c. Duties stated in gold. (Par value used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in rubles
Wheat, other grains and bran	Free
Flour, gross weight	3.00

Trade in Russia is a government monopoly.

SPAIN

Par value of peseta, 19.3c. (Par value used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in pesetas First tariff	Second tariff*
Wheat flour	63.00	21.00
Rye and other flour	27.00	9.00
Wheat	42.00	14.00
Rye and bran	48.00	12.00

*Applies to imports from United States.

Duties are paid in gold or its equivalent. There is a prohibition upon the importation of wheat and wheat flour in Spain.

SWEDEN

Par value of krone, 26.8c; exchange value Jan. 3, 26.98c.

	Duty in kronen
Wheat flour, rye flour, etc.	6.50
Wheat, rye, barley	3.70
Bran	Free

SWITZERLAND

Par value of franc, 19.3c; exchange value Jan. 3, 19.31c.

	Duty in francs
Grain and rice, except corn	6.80
Corn	0.50
Cereals, pearled, hulled, cleaned or crushed, groats and semolina, except oats	4.50
Oats, hulled, cleaned or crushed	5.00
Flour, packages over 5 kilos	4.50
Flour, packages up to 5 kilos	40.00
Bran	0.30

TURKEY

Par value of piaster, 4.4c. Exchange value, Jan. 3, about 0.5c.

	Duty in piasters
Wheat	150
Wheat flour	1,140

UNITED KINGDOM

Par value of pound, $4.865; exchange value Jan. 3, $4.8823.

Wheat, wheat flour and bran..... Free

JUGOSLAVIA

Par value of dinar, 19.3c; exchange value Jan. 3, 1.7638c.

	Duty in gold dinars Maximum	Minimum
Wheat	6.50	5.00
Wheat flour	14.00	10.00
Bran	2.00	1.50

These duties are paid in paper, and should be multiplied by 12.

North America

Rates of duty per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs) unless otherwise specified.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Value of dollar, $1. (Used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in dollars General	Preferential
Wheat and bran, ad val.	20%	5%
Wheat flour, imported direct, bbl of 196 lbs	$1.00	Free
If imported through foreign country	....	$0.25

CANADA

Par value of dollar, $1; exchange value Jan. 3, 99.8263c.

	Duty in dollars General	Preferential
Wheat, bu (60 lbs), not otherwise specified	Free	Free
Wheat, bu (60 lbs), imported from any country imposing a duty on Canadian wheat	$0.12	$0.08
Wheat flour and semolina, bbl (196 lbs), not otherwise specified	Free	Free
Wheat flour and semolina, bbl (196 lbs), imported from any country imposing a duty on similar products imported from Canada	$0.50	$0.30
Millfeed, ad valorem	17½%	15%

COSTA RICA

Par value of gold colon, 46.53c. Exchange value, Jan. 3, 4 colons equals $1 (used for customs purposes).

	Duty in colons
Wheat	6.00
Wheat flour	14.00
Bran and other wheat byproducts	Free

There is a surtax of 5 per cent of the duty on imports intended for the provinces of Limon, and one of 2 per cent of the duty on imports intended for interior provinces.

GUATEMALA

Par value of peso, 48.26c. Exchange value, Jan. 3, 60 pesos equal $1.

	Duty in pesos
Wheat	2.00
Wheat flour	4.50

Duties are paid one half in United States currency and one half in Guatemala currency.

HONDURAS

Par value of peso (silver), 48.26c. Exchange value, Jan. 3, 2.20 pesos to $1.

	Duty in pesos
Wheat flour	4.00
Bran	2.00
Wheat	2.00

Surtax of 5 per cent of duty paid in gold. Duty should be paid 65 per cent United States currency.

MEXICO

Par value of peso, 49.85c; exchange value Jan. 3, 48.63c.

	Duty in pesos
Flour, including immediate containers	9.00
Wheat	3.00
Bran	3.00
Corn	2.00

There is a surtax of 12 per cent of the duty on all dutiable articles.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Par value of dollar, $1. Exchange value, Jan. 3, 99.8263c.

	Duty in dollars
Wheat	Free
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs), including duty on package	Free
Bran, 100 lbs	0.15

There is a duty of 75c per bbl which may be imposed on flour imported from any country whose fishermen have the privilege of taking fish from all parts of the coast of Newfoundland, but which impose duties on fish imported from the colonies.

NICARAGUA

Par value of cordoba, $1. (Par value used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in cordobas
Wheat	0.50
Wheat flour	2.10
Bran	0.50

There is a surtax of 12½ per cent of the duty, net weight.

PANAMA

Par value of balboa (gold), $1. (Par value used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in balboas
Wheat, per 46 kilos	Free
Flour and bran, per 46 kilos	0.40

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON (FRENCH)

Duties in francs per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs) unless otherwise specified. Par value of franc, 19.3c; exchange value Jan. 3, 3.94c.

Wheat	Free
Wheat flour, gross weight	0.35
Other flour, gross weight	3.00
Bran, ad valorem	8%

SALVADOR

	*Duty in U. S. dollars
Wheat	$8.80
Wheat flour, superfine	7.00
Bran	10.40

Duties paid in colones at the rate of 2 colones to $1. To secure a certificate of entry for wheat flour, a certificate of purity should be presented.

*Duties include all charges and surtaxes.

UNITED STATES

	Duty in U. S. dollars
Wheat, bu, 60 lbs	$ .42
Wheat flour, 100 lbs	1.04
Semolina, 100 lbs	1.04
Corn, bu, 56 lbs	.15
Corn meal and flour, 100 lbs	.30
Oats, bu, 32 lbs	.15
Oatmeal, rolled oats, etc., 100 lbs	.80
Rye, bu, 56 lbs	.15
Rye flour and meal, 100 lbs	.45
Barley, bu, 48 lbs	.20
Buckwheat, 100 lbs	.10
Buckwheat flour, 100 lbs	.50
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc., lb	.02
Oats and barley hulls, etc., 100 lbs	.10
Flaxseed, bu, 56 lbs	.40
Linseed oil, lb	.033

	*Per cent ad valorem
Bran, shorts, etc., ton	7½
Unground screenings, etc., ton	10
Ground screenings, ton	10
Cereal breakfast foods, etc.	20
Biscuits, cakes, etc.	30
Bread (yeast)	Free of duty

*Where ad valorem rates apply, the duty is computed on the foreign market value or export value, whichever is highest, at the date of shipment to the United States.

West Indies

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Rates of duty in sterling per 100 lbs unless otherwise specified.

	General	British preferential
Antigua—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	9s 0d	7s 0d
Feed	2s 0d	1s 4d
Bahamas—		
Wheat, bu (60 lbs)	4½d	3⅜d
Wheat or rye flour, bbl (196 lbs)	2s	1s
Bran	3d	2¼d
Barbados—		
Wheat	1s 0d	6d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	5s 9d	3s 9d
Bran	1s 2d	7d
Bermuda—		
Wheat	2d	.....
Wheat flour	Free	.....
Bran	3d	.....
There is a surtax of 10 per cent of the duty.		
Dominica—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	9s 4d	7s 4d
Bran	3s 1½d	2s 1d
Surtax 5 per cent of duty.		
Grenada—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	9s 0d	6s 0d
Bran	2s 0d	1s 4d
Jamaica—		
Wheat	2s 0d	1s 6d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	9s 0d	7s 0d
Bran and middlings	2s 6d	1s 10½d
There is a tax of 1s on each package imported.		
Montserrat—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	9s 0d	7s 0d
Feed	2s 0d	1s 4d
St. Christopher and Nevis—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	9s 0d	7s 0d
Feed	2s 0d	1s 4d

Import Duties on Wheat, Flour and Bran (Continued)

	General	British preferential
St. Lucia—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	6s 6d	4s 6d
Bran	1s 6d	1s 0d
Surtax 17½ per cent of duty except on wheat flour.		
Virgin Islands (British)—		
Wheat	1s 0d	9d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs), in quantities of 50 lbs or more	4s 0d	3s 0d
Wheat flour, lb, in quantities of less than 50 lbs	½d	½d
Bran	Free	Free
St. Vincent—		
Wheat	1s 3d	0s 10d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	5s 0d	4s 0d
Bran	1s 3d	0s 10d
Surtax 10 per cent of duty.		
Trinidad and Tobago—		
Wheat	2s 0d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	3s 6d	1s 6d
Bran	1s 0d	0s 6d
Surtax 7½ per cent of duty, except on wheat flour.		
Turks and Caicos Islands—		
Wheat, ad valorem	10%	10%
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	3s 0d	3s 0d
Bran, ad valorem	10%	10%

CUBA

Rates in U. S. dollars per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs).

	General	U. S. preferential
Wheat, gross weight	$0.40	$0.32
Wheat flour, gross weight	1.30	0.91
Bran	1.25	1.00

Plus surtax of 3 per cent of duty on bran.

CURACAO (DUTCH WEST INDIES)

Duties in florins per 90 kilos (198.41 lbs). Par value of florin, 40.2c; exchange value Jan. 3, 40.43c.

Wheat and bran, ad valorem (c.i.f. valuation)	3%
Wheat flour	0.50

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Duties in U. S. dollars per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs).

Wheat and bran	Free
Wheat flour, net weight	$4.50

FRENCH WEST INDIES

Duties in francs per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs) unless otherwise specified. Par value of franc, 19.3c; exchange value Jan. 3, 3.94c.

Guadeloupe—	
Wheat, net weight	1.25
Wheat flour, net weight	4.55
Bran, gross weight	1.02
Martinique—	
Wheat	5.00
Wheat flour	6.00
Bran, gross weight	1.02

Octroi tax on wheat, 3.68 francs per 100 kilos; octroi tax on flour, 6.10 francs per 100 kilos,—both net weight.

HAITI

Duties in gourdes per 100 kilos at rate of 5 gourdes to one U. S. dollar.

Wheat flour	17.00
Bran	6.00
Wheat	5.00

South America

Rates per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs) unless otherwise specified.

ARGENTINA

Par value of Argentine gold peso, 96.5c.

Wheat, wheat flour, corn flour, farina, semolina and millfeed	Free

BOLIVIA

Par value of boliviano, 38.93c. Exchange value Jan. 3, 33.75c.

	Duty in bolivianos
Wheat flour, gross weight	3.70
Wheat, gross weight	6.00
Bran, gross weight	1.50

There is a surtax of 10 per cent of the duty on wheat and bran.

Duties are paid three fourths in gold or its equivalent and one fourth in currency of the country.

BRAZIL

Par value of milreis (paper), 32.45c; exchange value Jan. 3, 12.01c.

	Duty in paper milreis Nominal	Actual
Wheat, gross weight	1.000	4.010
*Wheat flour, gross weight	2.500	10.125
Bran and middlings, gross weight	2.000	8.100

"Actual" duties include 2 per cent gold surtax and the increase due to proportion of duty payable on a gold basis. The calculations are based on a value of 11.97c for the paper milreis, and are subject to change with its fluctuations.

*Duties decreased 40% by decree.

BRITISH GUIANA

Par value of dollar, $1. (Par value used for customs purposes.)

	General	Duty in dollars British preferential
Wheat flour bbls (196 lbs)	$1.38	$0.90
Grain of all kinds not specified, 100 lbs	.30	.15
Bran	.30	.15

There is a surtax of 25 per cent of the duty on flour, and of 30 per cent of the duty on grain.

CHILE

Par value of peso, 12.17c. (Par value is used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in gold pesos
Wheat	Free
Wheat flour, net weight	9.00
Millfeed, gross weight	5.625

Surtax, 0.10 peso per 100 kilos.

COLOMBIA

Par value of peso, 97.33c. (Par value is used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in pesos
Wheat and bran	1.00
Wheat flour and farina	4.00

There is a surtax of 7 per cent of the duty, and an additional tax of 10 per cent on the total import duty, including surtax.

DUTCH GUIANA

Par value of florin, 40.2c; exchange value Jan. 3, 40.43c.

	Duty in florins
Flour, when packed in packages of 1 kilo or less, ad valorem (c.i.f.)	16%
Flour, otherwise packed	2.50
Wheat and other grain	4.00
Millfeed	Free

ECUADOR

Par value of sucre, 48.7c. (Par value is used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in sucres
Flour, gross weight	15.00
Wheat, gross weight	10.00
Bran, gross weight	2.50

PARAGUAY

Par value of peso (gold), 96.5c. (Par value is used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in pesos
Wheat, gross weight	1.30
Wheat flour, gross weight	3.00
Corn meal, gross weight	4.00
Bran, gross weight	0.50

Surtax 1.5% ad valorem.

PERU

Par value of sol, 48.67c. (Par value is used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in sols
Wheat flour, gross weight	4.00
Wheat, gross weight	1.25
Bran, gross weight	1.00

There is a surtax of 19 per cent of the duty on imports at Callao, and of 18 per cent of the duty on imports at other ports. Also 2% ad valorem on all freight shipments.

URUGUAY

Par value of peso, $1.0342. (Par value is used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in pesos
Wheat flour	2.70
Wheat	1.35

There is a surtax of 14 per cent ad valorem, based on a valuation of 8 pesos gold per 100 kilos for wheat flour and on the c.i.f. value of wheat.

VENEZUELA

Par value of bolivar, 19.3c. (Par value used for customs purposes.)

	Duty in bolivars
Wheat, gross weight	25.00
Wheat flour, gross weight	25.00
Bran, gross weight	5.00

There is a surtax amounting to 56.55 per cent of the duty.

Africa

ALGERIA AND MADAGASCAR

Same rates of duty as apply on similar products imported into France. Duties paid in French francs.

EGYPT

Rates ad valorem, paid in Egyptian pounds, par value $4.94.

Wheat, flour and bran	8%

Ad valorem rates based on c.i.f. value in port of entry. There is a wharfage surtax at Alexandria of 0.5% ad valorem.

MOROCCO

Wheat, wheat flour, bran, ad valorem	12½%

Ad valorem rates based on wholesale cash value of goods delivered at the custom house.

TUNIS

Rates in francs per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs). Par value of franc, 19.3c. Exchange value, Jan. 3, 3.94c.

Wheat	35.00
Flour, 70% extraction or above	60.00
Flour, 61 to 69% extraction	72.00
Flour, 60% extraction or below	80.00
Bran	1.02

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

	Duty in sterling Maximum	Minimum
Wheat, per 100 lbs	1s 7d	1s 5d
Wheat flour, per 100 lbs	3s 8d	3s 4d
Bran, per 100 lbs	1s 2d	1s 0d

The minimum rates on wheat and flour apply to imports from Canada only. Those on bran do not apply to imports from any country.

Asia and Australasia

AUSTRALIA

Rates in sterling per 100 lbs.

	General	British preferential
Wheat	2s 0d	Free
Wheat flour	2s 6d	Free
Bran	1s 3d	1s 0d

CHINA

Rates in Haikwan taels per picul. The nominal value of the customs tael is 91.77c; exchange value Jan. 3, 69.38c. The picul is 133.33 lbs.

Cereals and flour	Free
Bran	0.03

It is understood that, in general, Chinese factions in control of China collect a surtax of 2½% ad valorem on the above dutiable imports.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

Rates in Dutch florins. Par value, 40.2c. Exchange value Jan. 3, 40.43c.

Wheat and other grains (ad valorem, c.i.f.)	12%
Flour (ad valorem, c.i.f.)	10%
Bran (ad valorem, c.i.f.)	6%

JAPAN

Rates in yen per 100 kin (132.28 lbs). Par value of yen, 49.8c. (Par value is used for customs purposes.)

Wheat	1.50
Wheat flour	2.90
Bran	Free

NEW ZEALAND

Rates in sterling per 100 lbs.

Bran or Pollard.—1s per cental.

Wheat.—When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand is 5s 6d per bu of 60 lbs, the duty shall be 1s 3d per bu of 60 lbs, provided that—

(a) When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand exceeds 5s 6d per bu of 60 lbs, the rate of duty shall be decreased by ½d (halfpenny) per bu of 60 lbs for every ½d (halfpenny) or fraction of ½d (halfpenny) by which the said current domestic value exceeds 5s 6d, and

(b) When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand is less than 5s 6d per bu of 60 lbs, the rate of duty shall be increased by ½d (halfpenny) per bu of 60 lbs for every ½d (halfpenny) or fraction of ½d (halfpenny) by which the said current domestic value is less than 5s 6d.

Wheat Flour (including wheat meal and similar preparations of wheat)—(a) When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand is £13 10s per ton of 2,000 lbs, the duty shall be £3 10s per ton of 2,000 lbs.

(b) When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand exceeds £13 10s per ton of 2,000 lbs, the rate of duty shall be decreased by 1s per 2,000 lbs for every 1s or fraction of 1s by which the said current domestic value exceeds £13 10s.

(c) When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand is less than £13 10s per ton of 2,000 lbs, the rate of duty shall be increased by 1s per 2,000 lbs for every 1s or fraction of 1s by which the said current domestic value is less than £13 10s.

(d) Where wheat flour, including wheat meal and similar preparations of wheat, is imported in packages weighing less than 150 lbs, the current domestic value thereof shall be determined as if such goods had been imported in packages weighing 150 lbs or such other standard weight as the minister may approve.

(e) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding paragraphs of this tariff item, the current domestic value of wheat flour, including wheat meal and similar preparations of wheat, shall not in any case be deemed to exceed the free-on-board (f.o.b.) export cash price thereof by more than £1 5s per ton of 2,000 lbs.

There is a surtax (primage duty) of 1 per cent ad valorem on all imports in addition to the regular duty.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TRADE CONTRACT

The following form of trade contract in use by the Oklahoma City (Okla.) Mill & Elevator Co. was written after consultation with export trade authorities, lawyers and other millers, and is regarded as a standard and very desirable form to use. It is, of course, printed in Spanish and English, only the English text being here given.

EXPORT SALES CONTRACT*

Order No..... Date.....

OKLAHOMA CITY MILL & ELEVATOR COMPANY
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Sells and ..... of

Street or P. O. Box.....of the

City ..... buys

subject to the terms and conditions enumerated below and on the back of this contract, which terms and conditions are binding on both parties, and cannot be modified except by the written consent of both parties, the following merchandise:

Quantity	Size	Packing	Brand	Price in Dollars
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

Terms of payment.....Draft with bill of lading attached through .....Bank of .....

The buyer will be responsible until final payment reaches the seller

Time of shipment from mill.....

Destination or port.....

.....
Buyer

OKLAHOMA CITY MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
Seller

By..... By.....

CONDITIONS†

(1)—This contract is subject to the confirmation of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., in Oklahoma City, U. S. A., and is not subject to cancellation or modification without the previous consent of both parties of the contract, given either by letter or by cable.

(2)—No representative or agent has the authority to change this contract in any way, or to make verbal agreements.

(3)—Each shipment constitutes a separate contract, and the delivery of the flour to the transportation companies constitutes the complete execution of the contract on the part of the seller.

(4)—The prices stipulated are based on the value of the flour at the mill plus the cost of insurance to the port of destination, and the quota of the freight in force at the time of the ratifying of this contract. Any change in freight prices after the agreeing of this contract will be charged or credited to the buyer.

(5)—The seller is not responsible for delays resulting from strikes, fires, floods or delay in the itinerary of the steamers, or for any other cause or contingency beyond the seller's control.

(6)—The seller is not in any way responsible for any loss or damage that the goods may suffer during the passage, or for the arrival of the merchandise stipulated in this contract in perfect conditions; and the fact that the buyer received the merchandise in damaged condition does not relieve him of his responsibility.

(7)—Drafts covering any damaged shipments must be paid promptly, and any claim arising from such shipments must be directed to the steamship or to the insurance company, as the case may be; however, the shippers from this end and the representatives at the other will aid, if necessary, in the collection of the claims.

(8)—Any claim to be filed against the steamship company or the insurance company must be accompanied by an official survey, original insurance certificate, and the other papers necessary to substantiate the claim.

(9)—The nonacceptance by the buyer of a draft covering merchandise shipped in accordance with the terms of contract or the nonpayment when due will be considered default of contract on the part of the buyer, and the balance of the contract is subject to cancellation at the option of seller, and any expenses or losses resulting from noncompliance of contract shall be for the account of the buyer.

(10)—Seller shall be under no obligation to replace flour lost in transit.

*Face. †Reverse.

FOREIGN QUOTATIONS CONVERSION

By means of the accompanying table it is possible to convert quotations in shillings per sack of flour (280 lbs) or per quarter of wheat (480 lbs), corn (480 lbs), flaxseed (480 lbs), rye (480 lbs), oats (320 lbs) into United States gold per barrel (196 lbs) in the case of flour, and per bushel (of standard United States weight) in the case of grain. To do this look in the first column and obtain the rate of exchange then current; next find the factor which deals with the commodity in which you are interested, which is opposite the rate of exchange prevailing. Divide the number of shillings by the factor thus found and the result will be the corresponding quotation in dollars and cents per barrel or bushel.

Example 1.—United Kingdom quotes flour at 52s per sack when the sterling exchange is $4.50. Dividing 52 by 6.35, the factor indicated in the table, the quotient is 8.19, which is the corresponding quotation in dollars and cents per barrel, viz., $8.19 bbl.

Example 2.—The United Kingdom quotes oats at 16s per qr when the sterling exchange is at $4.80. Dividing 16 by 41.7, the factor indicated in the table, the quotient is .38, which is the corresponding quotation in dollars and cents per bushel, viz., 38c bu.

Conversely, to translate United States quotations per barrel or bushel into shillings per sack or quarter, multiply the number of dollars and cents (with the cents as decimal fractions of the dollars) by the factor opposite the current rate of exchange and under the heading of the commodity in which you are dealing, and the result will be the quotation in shillings per sack or quarter.

Example 3.—The United States quotes flour at $9.80 bbl when the exchange stands at $4.75. Multiplying 9.80 by 6.01, the factor indicated in the table, the result is 58.89, which is the corresponding quotation in shillings per sack, viz., 58s 11d per 280 lbs.

To convert quotations from any nation using the metric system, that is, any country which quotes in coinage the unit of which is divided into 100 parts, such as francs, guilders, marks, lire, pesos, etc., and quotes in quantities of 100 kilos, sometimes known as quintals, a similar procedure is followed. Divide the number of francs, guilders or other unit which is given as the price of 100 kilos by the factor found in the table opposite the rate of exchange then current per franc, guilder or other unit and under the heading of the commodity in which you are interested, and the result will be the corresponding quotation in dollars and cents per barrel or bushel.

Example 4.—Holland quotes flour at 28 fl when the guilder is quoted at 32¼c. Dividing 28 by 3.47 (intermediate between 3.50 and 3.44, the factors shown for exchange at 32c and 32½c, respectively), the quotient is 8.07, which is the corresponding value of the flour in dollars and cents per barrel, viz., $8.07 bbl.

Conversely, to translate United States quotations per barrel or bushel into the currency units of any other nation using the metric system per 100 kilos, multiply the number of dollars and cents (with the cents as a decimal fraction of the dollars) by the factor opposite the current rate of exchange and under the heading of the commodity in which you are dealing. The result will be the quotation in francs, marks, guilders or other unit per 100 kilos.

Example 5.—Corn is quoted in the United States at 60c bu when the German mark exchange stands at 22c. Multiplying .60 by 17.9, the factor shown under the heading, corn, when the exchange stands at .22, the result is 10.74, which is the corresponding quotation in marks per 100 kilos, viz., 10.74 marks per 100 kilos.

United Kingdom exchange at—	Flour per bbl	FACTOR Per bu Wheat	Rye, flaxseed and corn	Oats
$4.00	7.14	40.0	42.9	50.0
4.02½	7.10	39.7	42.5	49.7
4.05	7.06	39.5	42.3	49.4
4.07½	7.01	39.3	42.1	49.1
4.10	6.97	39.0	41.8	48.8
4.12½	6.92	38.8	41.6	48.5
4.15	6.88	38.5	41.3	48.2
4.17½	6.84	38.3	41.1	47.9
4.20	6.80	38.1	40.8	47.6
4.22½	6.75	37.8	40.6	47.3
4.25	6.72	37.6	40.3	47.0
4.27½	6.68	37.4	40.0	46.8
4.30	6.64	37.2	39.8	46.5
4.32½	6.60	37.0	39.6	46.2
4.35	6.56	36.8	39.4	46.0
4.37½	6.52	36.6	39.2	45.7
4.40	6.49	36.4	39.0	45.4
4.42½	6.45	36.2	38.7	45.2
4.45	6.42	36.0	38.5	45.0
4.47½	6.38	35.8	38.3	44.7
4.50	6.35	35.6	38.0	44.4
4.52½	6.31	35.4	37.9	44.2
4.55	6.28	35.2	37.7	43.9
4.57½	6.24	35.0	37.5	43.7
4.60	6.21	34.8	37.3	43.5
4.62½	6.17	34.6	37.1	43.2
4.65	6.14	34.4	36.9	43.0
4.67½	6.10	34.2	36.7	42.8
4.70	6.07	34.0	36.5	42.6
4.72½	6.04	33.8	36.3	42.3
4.75	6.01	33.6	36.1	42.1
4.77½	5.98	33.4	35.9	41.9
4.80	5.95	33.3	35.7	41.7
4.82½	5.92	33.1	35.5	41.4
4.85	5.89	33.0	35.3	41.2
4.87½	5.86	32.9	35.2	41.0
4.90	5.83	32.7	35.0	40.8
4.92½	5.80	32.5	34.8	40.6
4.95	5.77	32.3	34.6	40.4
4.97½	5.74	32.2	34.4	40.2
5.00	5.71	32.0	34.3	40.0

Metric system exchange at—	Flour per bbl	FACTOR Per bu Wheat	Rye, flaxseed and corn	Oats
$ .00½	224.00	733.3	787.2	1,377.5
.01	112.00	366.7	393.6	688.7
.01½	74.67	244.8	262.4	459.1
.02	56.00	183.3	196.8	344.4
.02½	44.80	133.6	157.4	275.5
.03	37.32	122.4	131.2	229.6
.03½	32.00	104.8	112.5	196.8
.04	28.00	91.7	98.4	172.2
.04½	24.88	81.6	87.5	153.1
.05	22.40	73.4	78.7	137.7
.05½	20.36	66.8	71.6	125.2
.06	18.66	61.2	65.6	114.8
.06½	17.35	56.4	60.5	106.0
.07	16.00	52.4	56.2	98.4
.07½	15.00	49.1	52.5	91.8
.08	14.00	45.9	49.2	86.1
.08½	13.16	43.3	46.3	81.0
.09	12.44	40.8	43.7	76.5
.09½	11.80	38.7	41.4	72.5
.10	11.20	36.7	39.4	68.9
.10½	10.67	35.0	37.5	65.6
.11	10.18	33.4	35.8	62.6
.11½	9.78	32.0	34.2	59.9
.12	9.33	30.6	32.8	57.4
.12½	8.96	29.4	31.5	55.1
.13	8.61	28.2	30.3	52.9
.13½	8.30	27.2	29.2	51.0
.14	8.00	26.2	28.1	49.2
.14½	7.75	25.3	27.1	47.5

Metric system exchange at—	Flour per bbl	FACTOR Per bu Wheat	Rye, flaxseed and corn	Oats
$ .15	7.50	24.5	26.5	45.9
.15½	7.25	23.7	25.4	44.5
.16	7.00	22.9	24.6	43.0
.16½	6.80	22.2	23.9	41.7
.17	6.59	21.6	23.2	40.5
.17½	6.40	21.0	22.5	39.4
.18	6.22	20.4	21.9	38.2
.18½	6.06	19.8	21.3	37.2
.19	5.90	19.3	20.7	36.3
.19½	5.75	18.8	20.2	35.3
.20	5.60	18.4	19.7	34.5
.20½	5.46	17.9	19.2	33.6
.21	5.33	17.5	18.7	32.8
.21½	5.21	17.1	18.3	32.0
.22	5.10	16.7	17.9	31.3
.22½	4.99	16.3	17.5	30.6
.23	4.89	16.0	17.1	29.9
.23½	4.78	15.6	16.7	29.3
.24	4.67	15.3	16.4	28.7
.24½	4.57	15.0	16.1	28.1
.25	4.48	14.7	15.7	27.6
.25½	4.39	14.4	15.4	27.0
.26	4.31	14.1	15.1	26.4
.26½	4.22	13.8	14.8	25.9
.27	4.15	13.6	14.6	25.5
.27½	4.08	13.4	14.3	25.0
.28	4.00	13.1	14.0	24.6
.28½	3.93	12.9	13.8	24.2
.29	3.86	12.7	13.6	23.8
.29½	3.79	12.4	13.3	23.3
.30	3.73	12.2	13.1	22.9
.30½	3.67	12.0	12.9	22.6
.31	3.61	11.8	12.7	22.3
.31½	3.56	11.6	12.5	21.9
.32	3.50	11.5	12.3	21.5
.32½	3.44	11.3	12.1	21.2
.33	3.39	11.1	11.9	20.8
.33½	3.34	10.9	11.7	20.6
.34	3.29	10.8	11.6	20.3
.34½	3.25	10.6	11.4	19.9
.35	3.20	10.5	11.2	19.7
.35½	3.15	10.3	11.1	19.4
.36	3.11	10.2	10.9	19.1
.36½	3.07	10.0	10.8	18.9
.37	3.03	9.9	10.6	18.6
.37½	2.99	9.7	10.5	18.4
.38	2.96	9.6	10.4	18.2
.38½	2.92	9.5	10.2	17.9
.39	2.88	9.4	10.0	17.6
.39½	2.84	9.3	9.9	17.4
.40	2.80	9.2	9.8	17.2
.40½	2.76	9.0	9.7	17.0
.41	2.73	8.9	9.6	16.8
.41½	2.69	8.8	9.5	16.6
.42	2.66	8.7	9.4	16.4
.42½	2.63	8.6	9.3	16.2
.43	2.60	8.5	9.2	16.0
.43½	2.57	8.4	9.0	15.9
.44	2.54	8.3	8.9	15.7
.44½	2.51	8.2	8.8	15.5
.45	2.48	8.1	8.7	15.3
.45½	2.45	8.1	8.6	15.1
.46	2.43	8.0	8.5	14.9
.46½	2.41	7.9	8.5	14.8
.47	2.39	7.8	8.4	14.6
.47½	2.37	7.8	8.3	14.5
.48	2.34	7.7	8.2	14.3
.48½	2.32	7.6	8.1	14.2
.49	2.29	7.5	8.0	14.0
.49½	2.27	7.4	7.9	13.9
.50	2.24	7.3	7.9	13.8

UNIFORM FEED REGISTRATION

The Millers' National Federation has been represented on the committee appointed by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States to draft uniform labels for feed packages and a uniform application blank for registration of feeds. Secretary Husband is a member of this committee.

Practically all state officials who have approved the blank will accept the registrations on it.

Feed control officials of the following states do not approve either the label or the application blank: Arkansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Connecticut. There are no special feedstuffs laws in Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada or Utah; Arizona has a feedstuffs law but no funds for its administration, and the feed control officials of Colorado, New Hampshire and Oklahoma failed to reply to communications.

The uniform application blank will be furnished by feed control officials, and will be printed in duplicate, the applicant filling out the application blank and mailing original and carbon copy to the feed control official of the state; if approved, the feed control official will date and sign one copy, giving it a number, and return it to the applicant, keeping the other copy for his records. The copy returned to applicant then becomes the certificate of registration. There will be a slight variation in the application blanks of some states, to meet particular requirements of their state laws.

Extreme care must be exercised by the applicant to insert in the proper place in the application blank an exact copy of the wording he proposes to use on his labels; he should then see to it that there is no deviation from this wording, as the feed control official has an exact copy of the label, and a deviation from that will invalidate his registration.

The standard labels are all modifications of a single form, which, for mixed feeds in general, is as follows:

100 lbs net
EXCELSIOR DAIRY FEED
Manufactured by (or for)
JOHN DOE FEED MILLS,
Doeville, Kansas
Guaranteed Analysis
Crude protein not less than .. per cent
Crude fat not less than .. per cent
Crude fiber not more than .. per cent
Carbohydrates
Nitrogen-free extract not less than .. per cent

Ingredients: Corn gluten feed, cottonseed meal, wheat bran, wheat shorts, ground corn, alfalfa meal, and oat meal mill by-product (oat hulls, oat shorts).

For wheat bran or shorts with screenings, the words "Wheat Bran (or Shorts) with Screenings" replace the name of the feed, and the ingredients are listed as "Wheat bran and ground (or unground) wheat screenings not exceeding mill-run." For wheat bran, standard middlings, flour middlings, red dog flour, brown shorts, gray shorts, white shorts or white middlings, wheat mixed feed, and wheat bran and standard middlings, the name of the product appears in place of the line "Excelsior Dairy Feed," and the ingredients are the same as the name of the product. For poultry feed the name of the feed is followed by the line "With Grit and/or Charcoal," and the ingredients are listed in the following style: "Ingredients: Wheat gray shorts, wheat bran and wheat screenings, corn gluten feed, alfalfa meal, granulated meat scraps, and not to exceed .. per cent of .. grit and .. per cent of charcoal."

The form required for the uniform registration blank is as shown below.

Uniform Registration Blank for Commercial Feedingstuffs

(Copy to Be Retained by Feed Control Official)

Name of Applicant.....
Address .....

Registration No.....
Date .....

(Applicant NOT to fill in above)

.....192..

.....

Application is hereby made for the registration of a brand of COMMERCIAL FEED under the trade name.....

in the State of.....for a period beginning with the actual date of registration and ending.....192 .., under a label, guarantee and declaration of which the following is an exact copy:

Make an Exact Copy of the Upper Part of Your Tag in This Space.

Guaranteed Analysis

Crude Protein, not less than.....	Per Cent
Crude Fat, not less than.....	Per Cent
Crude Fiber, not MORE than.....	Per Cent
Carbohydrates.....	
Nitrogen-free Extract, not less than.....	Per Cent
Ingredients:	

State of.....
County of..... } S. S.

..... being duly sworn, deposes and says that the information appearing above is true and correct in every respect; that each and every package and bulk shipment will be labeled as shown (except that shipments in packages and in bulk of different net weight may be made); that the above declaration is the guarantee of the applicant as to the chemical and physical composition of the material named; that this registration shall not apply to sales of this material made before or after the dates above named; and that this application is made for and on behalf of.....

located at.....State of.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this

.....day of.....192.. .....
(Name of Applicant)

....
Notary Public. (Official Position of Person Signing)

(Applicant NOT to fill in below this line)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

This certifies that the above named applicant is hereby licensed to sell one brand of Commercial Feed in the State of.....for a period ending..... when sold, offered or exposed for sale under the brand name, guaranteed analysis and declaration of ingredients exactly as they appear above.

No.....Date.....192.. .....
.....

MILLERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION UNIFORM SALES CONTRACT

(Adopted July 2, 1927)

Contract No..... Date.....

.....sell(s), and
..... buy(s) the following commodities (to be manufactured), on the terms and conditions stated below and on back hereof, f.o.b. cars to initial carrier at shipping point (basis freight rate in effect date of sale), freight allowed to.....
Time of shipment .....
Destination .....
Terms of payment.....draft with bill of lading attached, through.....
Bank of .....
Routing .....
Seller shall have the option as to routing except as to the delivering carrier.

QUANTITY (Bbl., Ton or Cwt.)	COMMODITY (Flour, Feed, Etc.)	PACKAGES		Brands	PRICE PER UNIT (Bbl., Ton or Cwt.)
		Size	KIND Wood, Cotton, Etc.		

SHIP AS FOLLOWS: .....bbls. on or about.....; .....bbls. on or about.....; .....bbls. on or about.....; .....bbls. on or about.....; .....bbls. on or about.....

NET WEIGHTS: The commodities covered by this contract are sold on the basis of net weights when packed.

PACKAGE DIFFERENTIALS: Millers' National Federation Package Differentials in effect at time of contract govern.

COLLECTIONS: Where buyer designates the collecting bank, he shall be responsible for payment.

SHIPMENTS: Title to shipment(s) shall not pass until full payment. Buyer shall furnish seller shipping instructions (and on sales made on a bulk basis, the necessary packages) at least fourteen (14) days before the time of shipment.

RIGHTS OF THE SELLER: The seller may cancel this contract if there is any unpaid past due bill, or if the property and assets of the buyer are in liquidation. If the buyer shall fail to furnish shipping instructions and/or packages as herein provided, the seller may

(1) Cancel the contract; or

(2) Terminate the contract, the buyer to pay to the seller as liquidated damages on wheat flour remaining unshipped by reason of buyer's breach or default, the sum of:

(a) One-third of one cent (⅓c) per day per barrel on flour, and one cent (1c) per day per ton on feeds, from the date of sale to the date of termination, as the expense of carrying; plus

(b) Twenty cents (20c) per barrel as the cost of selling; and

(c) Plus or minus the difference between the market value of a bushel of cash wheat at mill on the date of sale and on the date of termination, multiplied by 4.6 times the number of barrels of flour. This amount is to be added if the price of cash wheat is lower, and subtracted if the price of cash wheat is higher, upon the date of termination.

(3) Extend the contract thirty (30) days, the buyer to pay to the seller as the expense of carrying, one-third of one cent (⅓c) per day per barrel on flour, and one cent (1c) per day per ton on feeds; demand draft covering such charge may be made upon buyer when shipping directions are due. If at the end of any extension period the buyer is still in default as to shipping instructions and/or packages, the seller may again exercise options (1), (2), or (3).

And as to any mill products other than wheat flour remaining unshipped by reason of buyer's breach or default, the difference between the purchase price specified thereof (after first deducting from such purchase price the amount of freight allowance, if any, on such products) and the value thereof to the seller in carload lots at point of shipment, if such value be less than such purchase price; but if such value is greater than such purchase price, the difference shall be credited to the buyer solely in reduction of damages, if any, recoverable by the seller under the paragraph "Rights of the Seller" on wheat flour, if any.

If the buyer shall fail or refuse to accept and pay for any shipment under this contract in accordance with the terms thereof, then the seller may resell such shipment for account of the buyer and the buyer shall pay all loss, damage, and expense arising from such resale, and the seller shall have the right of exercising options (a), (b), or (c) on the remaining portion of this contract.

RIGHTS OF THE BUYER. If shipments are not made by the seller within the time of shipment, unless for causes beyond seller's control, buyer may

(1) Cancel the contract; or

(2) Terminate the contract, the seller to pay to the buyer the difference between the contract price and the market value of the commodity covered by this contract at the date of default at the point of delivery; or

(3) Extend the contract thirty (30) days, subject to a reimbursement charge to the buyer of one-third of one cent (⅓c) per day per barrel on flour and one cent (1c) per day per ton on feeds.

NO MODIFICATION, TRANSFER, OR CHANGE OF DESTINATION SPECIFIED IN THIS CONTRACT SHALL BE MADE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF BOTH SELLER AND BUYER.

This contract is subject to confirmation by the seller at.....

.....
Seller.

By.....

.....
Buyer.

By.....

Moisture Loss in Bread

The following determinations of the losses of moisture in bread at various times after baking have been made in the laboratories of the American Institute of Baking:

Percentage moisture—1 hour after baking	Percentage moisture—24 hours after baking	Percentage loss in 24 hrs
36.16	30.34	5.82
36.16	29.61	6.55
36.16	27.63	8.53
36.16	29.10	7.06
36.16	29.36	6.80
36.16	29.09	7.07
36.35	28.67	7.56
36.35	29.04	7.21
36.25	29.50	6.75
36.25	29.23	7.02
36.25	29.40	6.85
36.60	29.40	7.20
36.18	29.35	6.83

Pct. moisture 48 hours after baking	Pct. loss in 48 hrs	Pct. moisture 72 hours after baking	Pct. loss in 72 hrs
26.56	9.60	23.31	12.85
25.45	10.71	22.66	13.50
22.51	13.65	19.22	16.94
24.54	11.62	22.26	13.90
24.22	11.04	21.55	14.61
26.03	10.13	19.19	16.97
25.00	11.25	21.75	14.50
24.53	11.72	21.88	14.37
24.39	11.86	20.92	15.33
25.19	11.06	21.99	14.26
25.43	10.82	22.75	13.50
25.37	11.23	21.56	15.04
24.87	11.31	21.73	14.45

St. Louis—Merchants' Exchange

The first grain exchange in the United States was in St. Louis. It was started in 1849 and was called the Millers' Exchange. Daily hours of trading were observed, and samples of grain and mill products were displayed to members and to flour and grain dealers who were invited to attend its sessions. The Millers' Exchange rivaled in importance the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, which was founded 13 years previously. The two were consolidated later, and took the name of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange on Jan. 1, 1928, had a membership of 501. About 100 of the number are engaged in the flour trade or are millers. Many of the members engaged in the flour trade are millers outside of St. Louis.

Nearly half a century ago some St. Louis financiers thought the exchange should have better quarters and should own them. These men purchased a site on Third Street between Pine and Chestnut streets, for which they paid $561,700.

Upon this site was erected a building costing over $1,500,000. This, now occupied by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, contains the largest trading hall in the world. The structure was completed in 1875 but did not until April 1, 1903, become the unincumbered property of the exchange.

Officers of the exchange: Fred B. Chamberlain, president; J. H. Caldwell, first vice president; H. H. Langenberg, second vice president.

CHEMISTRY OF BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS

Table of analyses prepared for The Northwestern Miller by Charles H. Briggs, Howard Wheat and Flour Testing Laboratory, Minneapolis.

Name—	Moisture	Ash	Protein	Fat	Fiber	Nitrogen-free extract	Carbohydrates	Starch
123 United States barleys (1906)	9.32	3.04	13.39	1.87	5.64	.....	76.05	.....
8 foreign barleys (1906)	9.38	2.81	12.52	2.06	4.58	.....	78.03	.....
55 barleys, World's Fair (1893)	11.31	2.44	10.61	2.06	4.07	69.48	.....	.....
14 barleys	6.47	2.87	11.52	2.67	3.81	72.66	.....	62.09
10 barleys	10.9	2.4	12.4	1.8	2.7	69.8	.....	.....
32 barleys	10.8	2.5	12.0	1.8	4.2	68.7	.....	.....
American malting barleys (1912)	11.5	2.45	10.73	1.96	5.28	.....	68.08	.....
United States barleys (1898)	10.85	2.8	12.34	2.52	4.32	.....	78.02	.....
84 U. S. barleys, 6-row (1909), dry basis	8.71	2.98	.....	2.02	5.76	.....	.....	58.87
18 U. S. barleys, bay brewing (1909), dry basis	8.39	2.98	.....	2.03	6.58	.....	.....	58.32
9 Utah winter barleys, 6-row (1909), dry basis	8.46	2.87	.....	1.98	5.79	.....	.....	59.86
18 U. S. barleys, 2-row (1909), dry basis	8.92	2.88	.....	2.01	5.23	.....	.....	59.08
510 barleys, all countries	12.95	2.5	9.68	1.96	4.4	68.51	.....	.....
1 Montana hull-less barley (1909), dry basis	8.73	2.24	.....	2.17	5.62	.....	.....	65.47
15 barleys, hulled	6.26	2.18	11.77	2.66	1.6	74.53	.....	.....
Roasted barley	1.96	2.94	13.92	2.17	10.91	65.54	.....	.....
3 pearled barleys	11.8	1.1	8.5	1.1	.3	.....	77.8	.....
30 U. S. 6-row malts (1909), dry basis	5.86	2.69	.....	2.14	5.98	.....	.....	48.39
8 bay brewing and Utah winter malts (1909), dry basis	6.12	2.5	.....	2.11	5.99	.....	.....	51.43
47 malt sprouts	9.5	6.1	26.3	1.6	11.6	44.9	.....	.....
15 brewers' grains (wet)	75.66	.96	5.44	1.58	3.82	12.54	.....	.....
53 brewers' grains (dried)	5.7	3.7	25.0	6.7	13.6	42.3	.....	.....
Barley bran (with hulls)	9.78	7.61	7.74	2.1	24.25	48.52	72.77	.....
Barley shorts	9.64	4.06	13.32	3.13	8.09	61.76	69.85	.....
Barley mixed feed	9.36	5.79	10.38	3.49	19.82	51.16	70.98	.....
2 barley screenings	12.2	3.6	12.3	2.8	7.3	.....	61.8	.....
Cracked barley breakfast food	9.49	1.38	9.23	.84	1.34	77.72	.....	.....
Flaked barley, range of analyses	9.79–12.76	.88–1.1	8.87–10.62	.88–1.24	.77–1.27	75.34–78.45	.....	.....
11 barley flours (1885)	14.06	1.85	12.29	2.44	.89	68.47	.....	.....
1 barley flour	10.92	.86	7.5	.89	.67	79.83	80.5	.....
Barley flour	11.5	1.1	8.7	1.2	.....	.....	77.6	.....
4 barley flours	11.63	1.52	9.09	1.44	1.0	70.69	.....	.....
9 barley flours	11.38	1.35	11.39	2.07	1.75	72.06	73.81	.....
Barley bread	35.0	1.4	8.7	1.4	.....	.....	53.5	.....
7 barley breads	49.77	2.01	6.41	2.13	1.32	38.36	.....	.....

TABLE OF ASH ANALYSES OF BARLEY, BARLEY FLOUR, ETC.

	K_2O	Na_2O	CaO	MgO	Fe_2O_3 & Al_2O_3	P_2O_5	SO_3	SiO_2	Cl
57 spring barleys	20.92	2.39	2.64	8.83	1.19	35.10	1.80	25.91	1.02
Barley	21.26	2.45	2.63	8.74	.98	34.79	1.65	26.59	.88
Barley	20.15	2.53	2.60	8.62	.97	34.68	1.69	27.54	.93
50 barleys, average	21.35	2.25	2.74	8.66	.91	35.19	1.73	26.10	.88
14 United States barleys	24.15	6.42	2.44	8.23	.33	35.47	.32	22.30	.66
Barley flour	28.77	2.54	2.80	13.50	2.00	47.29	2.10	.....	.....
Barley bran	23.30	1.74	3.09	14.05	2.93	52.08	2.82	.....	.....
Barley hulls	16.81	1.40	3.71	6.27	1.69	18.45	1.92	48.73	1.25
Wheat	31.47	.49	2.61	9.57	.68	53.83	.67	.63	.04
Spring wheat	29.99	1.93	2.93	12.09	.51	48.63	1.52	.48	1.64
Canadian wheat	24.03	9.55	3.50	13.24	.52	46.87	.01	2.28	....

FEDERATION PACKAGE DIFFERENTIALS

The following schedule of package differentials, effective Nov. 14, 1927, has been issued by the Millers' National Federation:

BASIS 98-LB COTTON

Weight lbs	Kind	Differential	No. to bbl	*Buyer's sacks
196	Wood	$ .65 over		
98	Wood	1.30 over		
140	Jute	.05 under		
98	Jute	Same as basis	2	
98	Cotton	BASIS	2	
96	Cotton	.10 under	2	
49	Cotton	.20 over	4	$0.10
48	Cotton	.10 over	4	.10
24½	Cotton	.40 over	8	.10
24	Cotton	.30 over	8	.10
12¼	Cotton	.70 over	16	.15
12	Cotton	.60 over	16	.15
10	Cotton	1.00 over	20	.20
9.8	Cotton	.90 over	20	.20
8	Cotton	.90 over	24	.25
7	Cotton	.90 over	28	.30
6	Cotton	1.00 over	32	.30
5	Cotton	1.50 over	40	.40
4.9	Cotton	1.40 over	40	.40
4	Cotton	1.40 over	48	.45
3½	Cotton	1.50 over	56	.50
3	Cotton	1.60 over	64	.55
2	Cotton	2.60 over	96	.70
1½	Cotton	3.50 over	128	1.00
49	Paper	.10 over	4	.10
48	Paper	Same as basis	4	.10
24½	Paper	.20 over	8	.15
24	Paper	.10 over	8	.15
12¼	Paper	.40 over	16	.20
12	Paper	.30 over	16	.20
10	Paper	.70 over	20	.25
8	Paper	.50 over	24	.30
7	Paper	.60 over	28	.30
6	Paper	.80 over	32	.35
5	Paper	1.20 over	40	.50
4	Paper	1.10 over	48	.50
3½	Paper	1.10 over	56	.55
3	Paper	1.30 over	64	.55
2	Paper	2.30 over	96	.80
5	Cartons	2.80 over	†40	

*Charge over bulk price for packing in buyer's sacks.

†Including shipping containers.

Additional charge per barrel for outside envelopes: jute (1 to bbl), 25c; jute (2 to bbl), 35c; cotton (2 to bbl), 35c; paper (4 to bbl), 35c.

All sales to be made basis 98-lb cotton.

A reduction of 20c per bbl from the half cotton basing price shall be made where the flour is packed in buyer's 98-lb bags, and a reduction of 15c per bbl from the 140-lb jute price where the flour is packed in buyer's 140-lb jute bags.

Seller or buyer may not have option of shipping flour in cotton or jute sacks where either may have been specified at time of sale, except as may be agreed to by buyer and seller at time of shipment.

COMPARATIVE FEED VALUES

A comparison of the value of wheat feeds with other feeds, from "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry and Morrison:

Kind of feed—	Average analysis: Protein	Fat	Fiber	Nitrogen free extract	Average digestibility: Protein	Fat	Nitrogen free extract
Wheat bran	16.0	4.4	9.5	53.7	78.0	68.0	72.0
Wheat mixed feed*	16.8	4.6	7.6	55.7	77.0	87.0	76.0
Wheat middlings	17.4	4.9	6.0	56.8	88.0	86.0	88.0
Average	16.73	4.63	7.7	55.4	81.0	80.3	78.6
No. 1 alfalfa meal	14.9	2.3	28.3	37.3	71.0	35.0	72.0
No. 2 mixed corn, ground	10.1	5.0	2.0	70.9	74.0	93.0	94.0
No. 2 white oats, ground	12.4	4.4	10.9	59.6	78.0	87.0	81.0
White hominy feed	10.6	8.0	4.4	64.3	66.0	91.0	90.0
No. 2 timothy hay	6.2	2.5	29.9	45.0	48.0	50.0	62.0
Cottonseed meal, prime	39.8	8.3	10.1	27.4	84.0	95.0	75.0
Average	12.2	5.1	14.3	50.3	70.1	75.7	79.0

WHAT $1 WILL BUY IN DIGESTIBLE FOOD

	Price per ton, bulk, St. Louis	Digestible food, lbs: Protein	Fat	Nitrogen free extract
Wheat bran	$23.00	10.8	2.6	33.6
Wheat mixed feed*	26.50	9.8	3.0	31.9
Wheat middlings	29.00	10.5	2.9	34.5
Average	$26.33	10.4	2.8	33.3
No. 1 alfalfa meal	$26.00	8.1	0.7	20.7
No. 2 mixed corn, ground	43.40	3.4	2.1	30.6
No. 2 white oats, ground	32.00	6.0	2.4	30.2
White hominy feed	40.50	3.5	3.6	28.6
No. 2 timothy hay	20.00	3.0	1.3	27.9
Cottonseed meal, prime	40.35	16.5	3.9	10.2
Average	$33.71	6.8	2.3	24.7

*Mixed wheat feed or shipstuff is a mixture of the products other than the flour obtained from the milling of the wheat berry, combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of commercial milling. In other words, it is the mill-run mixture of the bran and middlings or shorts, to which red dog flour may or may not have been added.

Mixed wheat feed forms a combination which can be fed to animals of almost every class with safety and good results, for it is rich in digestible protein and fat and contains an abundance of minerals, except calcium; the laxative properties of the bran are reduced by the presence of middlings and shorts.

* *

Table of average analyses, coefficients of digestibility and relative values of important feedstuffs as calculated by various methods, prepared by C. H. Briggs, of the Howard Wheat & Flour Testing Laboratory, Minneapolis:

Name of feed—	No. of analyses	Protein	Fat	Nitrogen-free extract	Crude fiber	Digestible: Protein	Fat	Carbohydrates
Bran, per ton	58	15.4	4.0	52.9	9.0	11.9	2.5	42.0
Shorts, per ton	94	16.9	5.1	56.2	6.2	13.0	4.5	45.7
Oil meal, old process, ton	191	33.9	7.8	35.7	7.3	30.2	6.9	32.0
Corn, per bu (56 lbs)	..	10.0	4.3	71.7	1.7	7.9	4.3	67.0
Barley, per bu (48 lbs)	22	12.0	1.8	68.7	4.2	8.4	1.6	65.3
Oats, per bu (32 lbs)	126	11.4	4.8	59.4	10.8	8.8	4.3	49.2
Red clover, per ton	38	12.3	3.3	38.1	24.8	7.1	1.8	37.8
Timothy, per ton	68	5.9	2.5	45.0	29.0	2.8	1.4	43.0
Alfalfa, per ton	92	14.6	2.1	37.4	28.9	11.7	1.0	41.0
Corn silage, per ton	99	1.7	.8	11.0	6.0	1.2	.2	14.0
Green fodder corn, per ton	126	1.8	.5	12.2	5.0	1.0	.4	11.9
Dried fodder corn, per ton	35	4.5	1.6	34.7	14.3	2.5	1.2	34.6
Corn stover, per ton	60	3.8	1.1	31.6	19.7	1.4	.7	31.2

	Fuel value (exact)	Method: Florida	"Eastern Chemist"	Haecker	Kellner	Briggs	Briggs No. 2
Bran, per ton	$40.00	$40.00	$40.00	$40.00	$40.00	$40.00	$40.00
Shorts, per ton	41.70	42.14	42.34	45.24	43.88	44.92	45.80
Oil meal, old process, ton	46.18	52.87	50.48	70.46	45.42	56.79	68.11
Corn, per bu (56 lbs)	1.16	1.10	1.15	1.26	1.25	1.27	1.13
Barley, per bu (48 lbs)	.96	.92	.96	1.05	1.05	1.02	.85
Oats, per bu (32 lbs)	.66	.63	.64	.68	.66	.61	.61
Red clover, per ton	37.42	36.58	34.77	17.76	26.40	22.39	26.66
Timothy, per ton	37.54	34.11	32.82	14.46	24.89	15.84	17.49
Alfalfa, per ton	39.05	38.80	36.39	22.08	24.98	21.51	25.32
Corn silage, per ton	9.04	8.35	8.12	5.36	6.65	4.82	5.32
Green fodder corn, per ton	8.92	8.24	8.14	12.02*	7.18	5.54	5.25
Dried fodder corn, per ton	26.28	23.08	22.83	....	20.14	15.26	14.60
Corn stover, per ton	26.30	22.78	21.97	23.00	16.51	10.30	10.36

*Estimate doubtless made on basis of half the weight as ear corn.

BAKERS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Principal Bakers in Holland

Brood-en Meelfabrieken Maatschappij de Korenschoof, Utrecht.
Meel-en Broodfabriek de Zeeuw (B. Hus), The Hague.
N.V. tot Exploitatie der Koninklijke Luxe Broodfabriek v/h Paul C. Kaiser, The Hague.
N.V. van der Meer & Schoep's Bakkerojen en Handel Maatschappij, Rotterdam.
Stoommeel-en Broodfabriek "Ceres" v/h G. A. Nering Bögel, Amsterdam.
N.V. Verkade's Fabrieken, Zaandam.

Principal Bakers in Germany

HAMBURG

Julius Busch, Conventstrasse 8-10.
Otto Kloss, Hamburgerstradde 178.
Vorwaerts Backerij.
Produktions Bäckerei, Hegestrasse.
Franz Vondey, Anckelmannstrasse 117.
Franz Wirth, Breitestrasse 32.
Wwe. H. Mordhorst, Hamburgerstrasse 1.
Josef Kuhn, Emilienstrasse 14.
Stadtbäckerei G.m.b.H., Gansemarkt 44.
M. D. Först, Hamburgstrasse 164.
W. Beust, Bramfelderstrasse 8a.

ALTONA NEAR HAMBURG

Elbebrotfabrik, Fischmarkt.
Schluterbrotfabrik, Holstenstradde.
Harry Brotfabrik, Bahrenfelder Chaussee.

BERLIN AND DISTRICT

Berliner Brotfabrik G.m.b.H., Gerichtstr. 23, Berlin N. 39.
Berliner Brotfabrik Fritz Neumann, Langhansstr. 74/75, Berlin-Weissensee.
Berliner Hermannmühle, Berthold Rotholz, Köpenickstr. 16, Berlin SO. 33.
Brotfabrik Hermann Ulirich, Pankowerstr. 28, Buchholz, Berlin.
Dampforotfabrik Wilhelma, Michael Herzog, Andreasstr. 32, Berlin SO. 27.
Danielzik, Zwinglistr. 34, Berlin NW. 87.
E. Engel, Langhansstr. 98, Berlin-Weissensee.
R. Engel, Prenzlaner Promenade 47, Berlin-Heinersdorf.
Oskar Hanke's Brotbäckerei, Admiralstr. 10, Berlin SO. 26.
Hansa Brotfabrik, Heinrich Hänge, Pistoriusstr. 16, Berlin-Weissensee.
Hoffmann & Schmoldt, Mainzerstr. Neukölln.
Martha Köhler, Prenzlauer Promenade 4, Berlin-Weissensee.
R. Liebenow, Bergstrasse 143, Neukölln.
O. Maroldt, Brotfabrik, Bergstrasse 93, Berlin-Steglitz.
New Berliner Genossenschaftsbäckerei e. G.m.b.H., Wilkestrasse 62, Berlin-Reinickendorf.
W. Porath, Wallstrasse 100, Berlin-Charlottenburg.
Sächsische Landbrotbäckerei Heinrich Hänge, Werneuchenerstr. 4, Hohenschönhausen b/Berlin.
Schlüterbrotfabrik G.m.b.H., Alt Moabit 91/92, Berlin NW. 21.
Senf & Co., Sömmeringstr. 18, Berlin-Charlottenburg.
Steinmetzmühle & Brotfabrik G.m.b.H., Maxstrasse 5, Berlin N. 65.
A. Thiele, Brotfabrik, Beusselstrasse 36, Berlin NW. 87.
W. Wesche, Beusselstrasse 50, Berlin NW. 87.
R. Zimmer, Hansastrasse 3, Berlin-Reinickendorf.

Principal Bakers in Ireland

Inglis & Co., Ltd., Belfast.
Bernard Hughes, Ltd., Belfast.
Ormeau Bakery, Ltd., Belfast.
John McWatters, Ltd., Belfast.
Bloomfield Bakery, Ltd., Belfast.
United Co-operative Society, Belfast.
Hugh Kennedy, Ltd., Dublin.
Johnston, Moody & O'Brien, Dublin.
Joseph Lyons, Ltd., Dublin.
W. & R. Jacob & Co., Ltd., Dublin.

Principal Bakers in Great Britain

LONDON AND DISTRICT

Barrett & Pomeroy, 48 Warwick Street, S.W. 1.
J. & B. Stevenson, Ltd., Battersea Bakeries, S.W. 11.
V. V. Bread Co., 16-24 Brewery Road, N. 7.
Price & Co. (Bakers), Ltd., Furness Road, Willesden, N.W. 6.
Chibnall's Bakery, Ltd., Chiswick Mall, W. 4.
Maltena Bakeries, Ltd., 61 Webb Street, S.E. 1.
Joys, Ltd., 232 Dawes Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, 147 Powis Street, S.E. 18.
H. W. Nevill, Ltd., Acton Lane, W. 3.
J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., Cadby Hall, Kensington, W. 4.
London Co-operative Society, Ltd., 54 Maryland Street, E. 15.
Aërated Bread Co., Ltd., 21 Camden Road, N.W. 1.
Express Dairy Co., Ltd., 26 Tavistock Place, W. C. 1.
United Caterers, Ltd., 20 The Pavement, Clapham, S.W. 4.
H. O. Serpell & Co., Ltd., Reading, Berkshire.

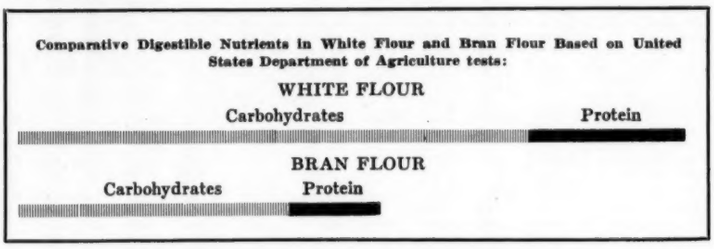
LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT

R. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.
B. Sykes & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.
J. Blackledge & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.
R. Scott & Sons, Liverpool.
T. Scott & Sons, Liverpool.
W. & R. Jacob & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
W. Crawford & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.
Latham & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
R. Sharrock & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.
W. J. Brookes & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.
The Handley Bakeries, Ltd., Manchester.
E. Harding, Steam Bakery, Yardley, Birmingham.
A. D. Wimbush & Son, Birmingham.

GLASGOW

William Beattie, Denistoun Bakery, Paton Street.
Bilsland's Bakery, Hydepark.
J. & B. Stevenson, Vermont Street.
Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society's Bakery.

Comparative Digestible Nutrients in White Flour and Bran Flour Based on United States Department of Agriculture tests:



BRITISH METHODS OF DISTRIBUTING FLOUR AND FEED

Home milled flour is usually sold direct from the miller to the baker, confectioner, or other user, generally through the travelers employed by the miller. Small bakers, especially those in sparsely populated districts, occasionally purchase through factors or wholesale dealers, who buy from millers for resale on their own account, but this method of distribution is not common. It is estimated that only about 7½ per cent of the total flour actually milled in Great Britain is handled by factors acting as principals. Imported flour is nearly always sold through factors.

Flour sold direct from the mills is usually sold at a price delivered to purchaser, although this does not appear to be universal. In any case, the cost of transport is presumably allowed for in the price charged. The miller also provides the bags in which the flour is sold, although a charge is usually made for these, which is refunded upon their return. Imported flour is sold at an inclusive charge to cover bags, and accounts are payable within 30 days of delivery.

The terms upon which British mills usually sell to bakers or grocers are a month's credit, with certain discounts for ready money. While these are the nominal terms, considerable latitude in the matter of credit is given to bakers in some parts of England. In Scotland and the north of England, millers are usually strict about getting their accounts in by the end of the month.

In London a discount is allowed of 6d for cash in seven days from delivery, or 4d for cash within the month, per 280 lbs. This is equivalent to 8.4c and 5.6c per bbl, respectively.

In the north of England and certain districts of the south, where the London system does not apply, a discount of 4d per pound sterling is allowed for cash in seven days, 3d in 14 days and 2d within 30 days. Accounts are usually collected by the mills' traveling salesmen.

Milling offals are mainly sold ex-mill, the purchaser paying railway carriage, although the prices quoted usually include bags. Frequently offals are sold locally, and in some cases small millers are able to economize transport costs by delivering them to the farm and collecting grain at the same time; more often, however, milling offals are sold through the agency of a merchant dealing in feedingstuffs, who does not accept delivery or store the offals in his own warehouses, but merely arranges sales.

Pacific Coast—Grain Handling

Originally the wheat grown in the Pacific Coast states was handled only in sacks. Bulk handling increased slowly until 1916, when the high price of grain bags and an awakening to the economy and other advantages of bulk handling gave great impetus to this method. During the years 1916-18 a number of bulk grain elevators were erected at country points by the mills, grain concerns and farmers' organizations, the port mills increased their bulk handling facilities, and the port commissioners of Seattle and Portland erected large bulk grain elevators.

During the crop year 1921-22 bulk shipments began. Since then export shipments of bulk wheat have rapidly increased, and now practically all of the wheat exported from the Pacific Northwest is in bulk, though 70 per cent of the wheat shipped from the interior to tidewater is in sacks.

In Washington, Oregon and northern Idaho, grain is quoted in bushels; in California, southern Idaho and Utah in centals.

Minneapolis—Commission Rates

Following are the rates fixed by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce for selling on arrival or to arrive:

Wheat and rye, 1 per cent of gross proceeds, with maximum charge of 2½c per bu and minimum charge 1½c per bu.

Corn and barley, 1 per cent of gross proceeds, with maximum charge of 2c per bu and minimum charge of 1c per bu.

Oats, 1 per cent of gross proceeds, with maximum charge of 1c per bu and minimum charge of ½c per bu.

Flaxseed, 1 per cent of gross proceeds, with maximum charge of 3½c per bu and minimum charge of 2c per bu.

Speltz and screenings, 1 per cent of gross proceeds.

Millstuffs and ground feeds, 50c per ton.

Hay, $1 per ton, with minimum charge per car of $10.

Buckwheat, 2 per cent. Percentage on sales of all seeds and buckwheat will be computed on gross proceeds.

Minimum charge per car: Minimum charge per car on any grain, seeds or screenings, $12.

Sacked lots less than carloads: Small sacked lots of grain and screenings, less than carloads, 1½ per cent, except buckwheat and all grass seeds 2 per cent, minimum charge, $2.50 per lot.

Yield of Flour per Bushel of Wheat

The following table, prepared by the Howard Wheat & Flour Testing Laboratory, of Minneapolis, shows the average yield of straight flour and cleaned dry wheat required to make a barrel (196 lbs) of flour.

The yields reported are calculated on cleaned dry wheat, and cover all flour streams down to and including low grade. As the yields given are averages, an individual wheat might vary 3 or 4 per cent from the results shown.

The figures, computed from several thousand tests, extended over a period of 15 years, and are based upon the experience of well-equipped large mills grinding fairly closely. Smaller mills not grinding closely may expect to obtain from 2 to 4 per cent lower yields.

For the convenience of Canadian and British readers, equivalent imperial bushels are given, as well as United States standard Winchester bushels.

Following is the table:

Wt. per bu U. S.	Wt. per bu Imp.	Yield per ct. straight flour	Bus and lbs per bbl	Wt. per bu U. S.	Wt. per bu Imp.	Yield per ct. straight flour	Bus and lbs per bbl
40	41.3	40.0	8:10	53	54.7	69.3	4:43
41	42.3	42.8	7:38	54	55.7	70.9	4:36
42	43.3	45.6	7:10	55	56.7	72.4	4:31
43	44.4	48.4	6:45	56	57.8	73.8	4:26
44	45.4	51.0	6:24	57	58.8	75.0	4:21
45	46.4	53.5	6:06	58	59.8	75.9	4:18
46	47.5	55.8	5:51	59	60.9	76.7	4:15
47	48.5	57.8	5:39	60	61.9	77.4	4:13
48	49.5	59.8	5:28	61	62.9	78.0	4:11
49	50.5	61.8	5:17	62	64.0	78.6	4:09
50	51.6	63.8	5:07	63	65.0	79.1	4:08
51	52.6	65.8	4:58	64	66.0	79.6	4:06
52	53.6	67.8	4:50				

Bushels per Carload

Average number of bushels of grain per carload, estimated on total yearly grain receipts by rail at Chicago:

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Wheat	1,399	1,393	1,402	1,367	1,363
Corn	1,493	1,493	1,465	1,467	1,470
Oats	2,167	1,901	2,197	2,133	2,109
Rye	1,272	1,298	1,454	1,481	1,356
Barley	1,603	1,548	1,627	1,493	1,583
Flaxseed	1,500	1,498	1,482	1,415	....

USAGE OF FLOUR PACKAGES

The following statistics were compiled by The Northwestern Miller from reports received from a number of the leading flour mills in the United States. Weighted figures were arrived at by using statistics published elsewhere in this Almanack showing the total flour milling capacity of the United States.

State—	Daily capacity of mills reporting statistics for this compilation	Quantity of flour packed in the various containers by mills reporting statistics for this compilation — Barrels: Jute	Cotton	Paper	Total daily capacity of all mills in the state according to the List of Mills	Weighted figures showing quantities of flour packed in the various containers by all mill, when operating at their capacity, as is the same that of the mills reporting — Barrels: Jute	Cotton	Paper	Percentage of flour packed in the various containers, according to actual experience of mills supplying statistics for this compilation: Jute	Cotton	Paper
Minnesota	83,320	23,259	47,114	12,767	151,135	43,321	85,499	23,313	28	57	15
Kansas	61,205	12,923	42,755	5,480	95,355	20,159	66,697	8,548	21	70	9
Indiana	13,475	4,029	5,874	3,273	36,623	10,958	15,977	8,902	31	44	25
Michigan	1,925	616	562	747	26,767	8,562	7,812	10,383	32	30	38
Illinois	13,850	5,267	7,363	1,165	48,715	18,539	25,917	4,100	38	53	9
Montana	5,800	2,708	3,092	0	13,410	6,228	7,111	0	48	52	0
Maryland	2,250	1,200	840	210	10,633	5,664	3,964	991	53	38	9
Iowa	3,700	1,295	2,294	111	14,734	5,154	9,130	442	35	62	3
Colorado	725	14	704	7	12,520	242	12,157	121	2	97	1
North Dakota	5,350	737	4,462	151	16,210	2,211	13,386	453	14	83	3
Missouri	29,625	9,262	16,810	2,400	92,069	28,712	52,111	7,440	32	57	8
California	3,400	34	3,332	34	14,120	141	13,827	141	1	98	1
Ohio	8,715	1,969	3,386	3,360	50,968	11,420	19,638	19,488	22	39	39
Oklahoma	5,300	402	4,603	295	21,170	1,608	18,412	1,180	8	87	5
Pennsylvania	700	199	341	160	31,852	9,054	7,280	15,515	29	48	23
Nebraska	3,260	657	2,229	374	27,169	5,453	18,500	3,104	20	69	11
New Jersey	750	338	375	37	1,540	676	750	114	45	50	5
Oregon	7,200	721	6,479	0	25,337	2,546	22,776	0	10	90	0
New York	10,250	3,154	5,498	1,598	72,235	22,178	38,586	11,286	30	54	16
Idaho	300	30	270	0	8,345	839	7,506	0	10	90	0
Virginia	2,000	400	1,560	40	22,427	4,495	17,492	448	20	78	2
Washington	17,450	1,384	16,066	0	32,460	2,660	29,822	0	8	92	0
Wisconsin	10,225	5,897	3,811	508	20,697	11,911	7,799	1,026	58	37	5
Tennessee	900	9	702	189	40,407	404	31,519	8,486	1	78	21
Texas	2,000	400	1,500	100	38,150	7,630	28,612	1,907	20	75	5
Totals of above states	293,675	76,904	182,022	32,996	925,048	229,765	562,280	127,388	24	60	14
U. S., totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	993,565	238,455	596,139	139,099	..	..	..

NOTE.—It should be understood that all totals will not be 100 per cent correct owing to the fact that a small percentage of wooden containers is used.

ACTUAL USAGE

The average of the estimates of the total flour production in the United States for 1927 as made by Russell's Commercial News and the United States Bureau of the Census is 110,578,000 bbls. Applying this figure and the percentages shown above, it would appear that the actual usage of flour packages, so far as the known production of flour is concerned, in the United States during 1927 was:

Kind of material—	Percentage	Number of barrels
Jute	24	26,538
Cotton	60	66,346
Paper	14	15,480
Totals	98	108,364

FLOUR MILLING IN JAPAN

Total daily productive capacity of all Japanese wheat flour mills at the beginning of 1928 was 46,625 bbls, of which 44,600 belonged to seven mills of the Japan Flour Mill Association and 2,025 to 20 minor mills outside the association. This is a gain of 7,655 bbls over the capacity at the beginning of 1927, according to an exclusive report prepared by the association for The Northwestern Miller. This means an advance of 8,200 bbls for association mills, but a decline of 545 for outside ones, compared with the previous year.

Official statistics specially prepared by the association for The Northwestern Miller give data for the companies' mills, with their capacity and location, as follows:

	Daily capacity, bbls
Nippon Seifun Kaisha—	
Sunamachi (Tokyo plant)	900
Tokyo No. 1	900
Tokyo No. 2	2,400
Takasaki	900
Oyama	600
Sendai	400
Sapporo	400
Otaru	700
Yokohama	7,600
Nagoya (incompleted)	1,000
Kobe	1,000
Dairi	2,400
Kurume	900
Total	19,200
Nisshin Seifun Kaisha—	
Tatebayashi	1,000
Yokohama	900
Utsunomiya (old)	100
Utsunomiya (new)	600
Mito	1,000
Takasaki	1,100
Sano	600
Tsurumi	7,000
Nagoya	2,100
Kobe	2,000
Okayama	1,250
Sakaide	850
Tosu (first)	700
Tosu (second)	900
Total	20,100
Masuda Seifun Kaisha	2,500
Matsumoto Beikoku Seifun Kaisha—	
First plant	70
Second plant	230
Third plant	500
Chiba plant	500
Total	1,200
Nagoya Seifun Kaisha	700
Osaka Seifun Kaisha	500
Nippon Seimai Seifun Kaisha	300
Grand total	44,600

These seven companies are members of the Japan Flour Mill Association. The capacity of the Nippon and Nisshin mills, Jan. 1, 1927, was each 15,600 bbls, but during last year the latter gained 900 over the former. The most noteworthy event of the year was the final completion, toward the end of 1927, of the Nisshin Seifun Kaisha's Tsurumi mill, which was increased from 2,500 bbls to 7,000. The company intends to devote this mill exclusively to the manufacture of export flour. The Nippon Seifun also increased the capacity of its Yokohama mill from 4,000 to 7,600 bbls.

In addition, there are 19,000 water mills in Japan, run by farmers as their subsidiary jobs. No exact data are available for the latter, but they are expected to produce about 2,000,000 49-lb bags a year.

Flour milling in Japan up to the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War, in 1904, was still in the water mill stage. Flour was manufactured principally by these mills scattered everywhere, each with a daily capacity of only 10 to 50 49-lb bags. The majority of flour that was wanted was imported.

The Nippon Seifun Kaisha, established in 1896, was the only roller mill, with a productive capacity of 200 bbls, in striking contrast to its 19,200 of today. Whereas the capacity was limited to 750 bbls in all Japan in pre-war days, it was increased to 8,700 in 1910. In 1914, when the World War broke out, the capacity was 9,060 bbls, but it reached 21,600 in 1921, and has grown to the present capacity of 46,625.

Norway—Flour Trade

The Norwegian government monopoly, by which the government was the sole buyer of wheat and flour in Norway, was discontinued in July, 1927, and open trading was resumed. The terms for open trading are as follows:

Offers—To be made in sacks (cotton or jute) of 100 kilos, c.i.f., Oslo.

Payment—Ninety days' sight draft against documents on first class bankers in London or Oslo.

Commission—Mills' agents to receive 2½ per cent commission, to be included in the price of the flour when quoting.

Grades of Flour—The flours most in demand are hard winter export patents and straights.

Chicago—Flour Inspection

Several years ago a great deal of flour was purchased and handled by members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and at that time it became necessary to establish rigid rules regarding inspection, packing, weights, and the handling of flour. Today, however, the members of the Chicago Board of Trade who handle flour are probably not more than two or three in number. There is seldom if ever a sample of flour shown, yet the trade continues to make use of the inspection department, and abide by the rules of the Board of Trade.

The rules in force relating to flour are as follows: The fee for inspecting and branding flour within the city of Chicago shall be at the rate of 2½c per bbl, whether the flour be in barrels or in sacks, the buyer to pay one half of same. Unless the flour in sacks is sewed and loaded in accordance with the regulations of the committee on flour inspection, the inspector will be entitled to charge for the labor necessary to put the flour in proper condition for inspection, a sum not to exceed $2 per car.

The flour committee of the Board of Trade consists of four men. Should any trouble arise, relating to the quality of flour or delivery, this committee takes care of it. If an appeal on the inspection of flour is wanted, it can be taken by paying a fee of $5, which must be deposited with the secretary of the board. In case the inspector is sustained, the fee is given to the committee; otherwise the money is returned to the person making the appeal. Appeals at times are taken from the inspector's rulings on weight, color, quality and soundness. Frank C. Sickinger is the official flour inspector.

UNITED STATES—ANTI-TRUST LAW

The following is the text of the Sherman law regarding combinations in restraint of trade:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and state or states, or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one state to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States prior to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

Federal Corn Grades

The following is a summary of the federal standards for shelled corn, as established by the Secretary of Agriculture and published in Handbook U. S. G. S. A. form 90.

CLASSES

Shelled corn shall be divided into the following three classes:

White corn, with at least 98 per cent by weight of white kernels.

Yellow corn, with at least 95 per cent by weight of yellow kernels.

Mixed corn, consisting of corn of various colors not coming within the limits for color provided for white and yellow corn.

GRADE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements for the several grades of corn under the foregoing classes are summarized in the following table:

Grade No.	Minimum test weight per bu, lbs	Maximum limits (per cent) of Moisture	Foreign material and cracked corn	Damaged kernels — Total	Heat damage
1	55	14.0	2	2	0.0
2	53	15.5	3	4	0.1
3	51	17.5	4	6	0.3
4	49	19.5	5	8	0.5
5	47	21.5	6	10	1.0
6	44	23.0	7	15	3.0

Sample Grade shall be white corn, or yellow corn, or mixed corn, respectively, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 6, inclusive, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or is heating, hot, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

(1) The corn in grades Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, shall be cool and sweet.

(2) The corn in grade No. 6 shall be cool but may be musty or sour.

Weevily Corn shall be all corn that is infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain. It shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such corn if it were not weevily, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation the word "Weevily."

CANADIAN PACKAGE DIFFERENTIALS

Domestic

The Canadian National Millers' Association issued the following list of revised domestic package differentials, effective Jan. 28, 1927. This cancels all previous schedules.

BASIS PER BBL—TWO 98'S, JUTE

Barrels	$ .70 per bbl over basis
Half barrels	1.40 per bbl over basis
98's, cotton	.15 per bbl over basis
49's, cotton	.25 per bbl over basis
24's, cotton	.35 per bbl over basis
14's, cotton	.70 per bbl over basis
12's, cotton	.65 per bbl over basis
10's, cotton	.95 per bbl over basis
7's, cotton	1.00 per bbl over basis
6's, cotton	1.00 per bbl over basis
24's, paper	.10 per bbl over basis
7's, paper	.60 per bbl over basis
3½'s, paper	1.15 per bbl over basis
Jute covers	.30 per bbl over basis
140's, jute	.05 per bbl under basis
120's, cotton seamless sacks	.30 per bbl over basis

Returned bags: All bags, flour and feed, 7½c, delivered in good order. Returned covers: all covers 15c each, delivered in good order.

Export

The Canadian National Millers' Association issued the following list of revised export package differentials effective March 9, 1927. This cancels all previous schedules.

(Gross weight in each case)

Jute, 10½ oz Gourepore—	
140's	Basis
98's	5c per bbl over basis
110's	Basis
Jute, 12 oz Gourepore—	
196's	Basis
220's	Basis
Cotton, export quality (2½ yds per lb)—	
140's	10c per bbl over basis
98's	10c per bbl over basis
112's	5c per bbl over basis
110's	5c per bbl over basis
Drill sacks—	
97's	20c per bbl over basis
Osnaburgs, 7 oz—	
220's	5c per bbl over basis
196's	5c per bbl over basis
Double cottons—	
98's	40c per bbl over basis
Doubles, inside cotton, outside jute—	
98's	30c per bbl over basis
120's	30c per bbl over basis
125's	30c per bbl over basis
196's	20c per bbl over basis
Cotton, jute baled—	
5's (2½ kilos)	$1.20 per bbl over basis
11's (5 kilos)	80c per bbl over basis
22's (10 kilos)	70c per bbl over basis
12½'s	85c per bbl over basis
14's	80c per bbl over basis
20's	65c per bbl over basis
25's	65c per bbl over basis
10's	85c per bbl over basis
12¼'s	85c per bbl over basis
24½'s	65c per bbl over basis
49's	45c per bbl over basis
Standard quality barrels—	
196 lbs	70c per bbl over basis
Standard quality half-barrels—	
98 lbs	$1.40 per bbl over basis
Extra strong barrels	.90c per bbl over basis

Packing in containers supplied by buyers, 15c per bbl under basis.

THE CHEMISTRY OF WHEAT AND FLOUR AT A GLANCE

By C. H. Briggs, Howard Wheat and Flour Testing Laboratory, Minneapolis

Inorganic	MOISTURE				Free water, Combined water.
	ASH (mineral matter)	Metallic			Potassium, Sodium, Iron, Magnesium, Manganese, Calcium, Aluminum.
		Nonmetallic			Silica, Sulfur trioxid, Chlorin, Phosphorus Pentoxid.
Organic	ORGANIC ACIDS AND ESTERS (except fats and waxes)	Esters			Phytin, Nucleins.
		Free acids			Triticonucleic, Lactic, Acetic, Butyric, Propionic, Fatty acids.
	ETHER EXTRACT (crude fat)				Oil (fat), Lecithin, Paracholesterol, Phytosterol, Yellow coloring matter (Carotin).
	CARBOHYDRATES	Soluble	Sugars	Reducing	Dextrose, Levulose, Maltose.
				Nonreducing	Sucrose, Raffinose.
			Dextrins	Nonreducing (soluble gums)	Amylodextrin, Erythrodextrins, Achroodextrins, Maltodextrin, Alpha-amylan, Beta-amylan, Levulin, Levosin, Galactin.
		Insoluble	Amyloses	Starch	Alpha-amylose, Beta-amylose.
			Hemicelluloses	Pentosans (wood gums)	Araban, Xylan, Araboxylan.
				Pentosan-hexosan complexes	Galactoxylan.
			Celluloses (crude fiber)	Hexosans	True cellulose.
				Hexosan-lignone complexes	Lignocellulose (Lignin).
	NITROGENOUS COMPOUNDS (crude protein)	Proteins	Insoluble	True gluten	Gliadin, Glutenin.
			Soluble	Nongluten proteins	Leucosin, Edestin, Enzymes.
		Amino Compounds	Soluble		Asparagin, Allantoin, Betain, Cholin.

TABLE OF AVERAGE ANALYSES OF NORMAL SAMPLES OF FLOUR

Compiled by the Howard Wheat and Flour Testing Laboratory, Minneapolis

	Moisture	Ash	Acidity	Soluble carbohydrates	Total nitrogenous compounds	Dry crude gluten	Quality of gluten	Fat	Crude fiber	Starch	Calories (fuel value), per gram	Color	Color quality	Color of crust	Volume, cu. in.	Shape of loaf crown	Texture	Odor (merely suggestive)	Weight of loaf, oz	Water used, oz	True absorption	Dough per bbl, lbs	Bread yield, lbs per bbl
Spring wheat—																							
First patent	12.8	.38	.080	2.0	11.7	12.0	E.	1.25	.22	71.5	3,906	1	C. W.	Lt. Br.	205	H. d.	Good	Neutral	17.38	6.63	55.2	304	284
Standard patent	12.9	.48	.090	2.1	11.9	12.3	E.	1.34	.33	70.8	3,905	1.5	C. W. L. D.	Lt. Br.	206	H. d.	Good	Neutral	17.44	6.69	55.7	305	285
Straight	12.9	.53	.092	2.4	11.9	12.3	E.	1.40	.35	70.4	3,906	G. 2	C. D.	Lt. Br.	206	H. d.	Good	Neutral	17.44	6.69	55.7	305	285
First clear	13.4	.72	.156	3.3	13.1	13.9	E.	1.85	.64	65.9	3,917	G. 4	Lt.	Br.	181	Con.	Fair	Nutty	17.25	6.38	53.2	300	282
Graham (or whole grain)	12.1	1.88	.188	4.0	12.8	13.1	E.	2.29	2.90	59.8	3,939	5	Lt. Br.	Lt. Br.	168	Flat	Fair	Wheaty	17.50	6.50	54.2	302	286
Hard winter wheat—																							
First patent	12.6	.37	.078	2.3	11.5	11.8	E.	1.23	.28	71.6	3,910	1	C. W.	Lt. Br.	196	H. d.	Good	Neutral	17.25	6.56	54.7	303	282
Standard patent	12.5	.47	.088	2.5	11.6	12.1	E.	1.30	.34	71.2	3,915	1.5	C. W. L. D.	Lt. Br.	196	H. d.	Good	Neutral	17.31	6.56	54.7	303	283
Straight	12.5	.50	.090	2.5	11.8	12.2	E.	1.30	.38	70.9	3,917	G. 2	C. W. D.	Lt. Br.	194	H. d.	Good	Neutral	17.31	6.63	55.2	304	283
First clear	13.2	.69	.159	3.5	13.0	13.8	F. E.	1.81	.60	66.1	3,923	G. 4	Lt.	Br.	161	Con.	Fair	Nutty	17.38	6.44	53.7	301	284
Graham (or whole grain)	12.8	1.83	.180	4.4	12.4	12.6	E.	2.25	2.81	59.2	3,899	5	Lt. Br.	Lt. Br.	149	Flat	Fair	Wheaty	17.56	6.56	54.7	303	287
Soft winter wheat—																							
First patent	12.5	.33	.074	1.4	9.4	9.2	S. E.	1.02	.20	75.0	3,865	M. 1	W. C.	V. Lt. Br.	168	Con.	Good	Neutral	17.25	6.44	53.7	301	282
Standard patent	12.6	.40	.082	1.4	9.4	9.2	S. E.	1.10	.35	74.6	3,862	1.5	W. C. D.	V. Lt. Br.	169	Con.	Good	Neutral	17.31	6.50	54.2	302	283
Straight	12.7	.43	.096	1.5	9.5	9.4	S. E.	1.16	.36	74.2	3,865	G. 2	W. C. Gr.	V. Lt. Br.	172	Con.	Good	Neutral	17.31	6.50	54.2	302	283
First clear	13.1	.62	.144	1.8	12.0	11.0	S. F. E.	1.63	.50	69.4	3,905	2	W. C. Gr.	Lt. Br.	138	Flat	Poor	Neutral	17.50	6.56	54.7	303	286
Graham (or whole grain)	12.1	1.70	.169	3.2	10.1	9.8	S. F. E.	2.41	2.83	63.8	3,908	G. 4	Lt. Br.	Lt. Br.	96	Flat	Fair	Wheaty	17.50	6.44	53.7	301	286
Pacific Coast wheat—																							
First patent	11.5	.38	.071	.9	9.5	9.3	S. F. E.	1.00	.20	76.4	3,906	1	W.	V. Lt. Br.	163	Flat	Fair	Chalky	17.56	7.00	58.3	310	287
Standard patent	11.6	.45	.089	1.5	9.6	9.5	S. F. E.	1.06	.37	75.3	3,907	M. 1	W. L. D.	V. Lt. Br.	163	Flat	Fair	Chalky	17.63	7.00	58.3	310	288
Straight	11.7	.50	.092	1.6	9.6	9.5	S. F. E.	1.06	.39	75.0	3,901	G. 1.5	W. C. D.	V. Lt. Br.	160	Flat	Fair	Chalky	17.63	7.00	58.3	310	288
First clear	12.2	.64	.145	1.9	10.3	9.6	S. F. E.	1.53	.45	72.0	3,908	G. 2	W. C. Gr.	Lt. Br.	115	Dep.	Poor	Neutral	17.94	6.75	56.2	306	293
Graham (or whole grain)	10.6	1.92	.165	1.6	10.9	9.7	S. F. E.	2.19	1.78	66.9	3,964	4	Lt. Br.	Lt. Br.	100	Flat	Poor	Alkaline	18.00	6.75	67.5	306	294
Spring durum—																							
First patent	12.2	.52	.097	3.5	11.2	11.5	St. E.	1.31	.21	70.9	3,919	1	Y. W.	Br.	154	Flat	Fair	Sweetish	17.31	6.38	53.2	300	283
Standard patent	12.3	.61	.114	3.8	11.4	11.6	St. E.	1.36	.34	70.0	3,916	G. 1.5	Y. W. L. D.	Br.	151	Flat	Fair	Sweetish	17.31	6.38	53.2	300	283
Straight	12.4	.68	.121	4.0	11.5	11.9	St. E.	1.38	.35	69.5	3,912	1.5	Y. W. D.	Dk. Br.	151	Flat	Fair	Sweetish	17.38	6.44	53.7	301	284
First clear	12.9	.87	.169	6.2	12.8	13.1	E.	1.97	.51	63.5	3,932	G. 2	Y. Gr.	Dk. Br.	98	Dep.	Poor	Wheaty	17.63	6.56	54.7	303	288
Graham (or whole grain)	12.0	1.54	.210	5.0	12.9	13.3	E.	2.13	1.81	60.2	3,950	G. 5	Lt. Br.	Dk. Br.	140	Dep.	Poor	Sweet	17.63	6.69	55.7	305	288
Rye—																							
Patent (white rye)	13.5	.48	.174	4.1	10.0	0	.....	.77	.41	70.3	3,815	2 R.	Gr. W.	Lt. Br.	61	Dep.	Poor	Rye	17.44	6.63	55.2	304	285
Straight (medium) rye	12.8	.79	.211	4.6	10.6	0	.....	.80	.67	68.8	3,842	5 R.	Lt. Gr.	Lt. Br.	58	Dep.	Poor	Rye	17.44	6.63	55.2	304	285
Dark rye	12.4	1.01	.331	4.8	12.8	0	.....	1.31	1.39	64.0	3,859	7 R.	Dk. Br.	Choc.	47	Dep.	Poor	Strong Rye	17.56	6.75	56.2	306	287
Graham (or rye meal)	13.4	1.81	.232	4.6	12.0	0	.....	1.68	1.36	60.8	3,854	7 R.	Dk. Br.	V. Dk. Br.	50	Dep.	Poor	Strong Rye	17.56	6.75	56.2	306	287
Bread—																							
From white flour	37.4	1.26	.223	6.6	8.5	..	.....	1.39	.36	44.2	2,782	G. 1.5	W. C. L. D.	Lt. Br.	..	Con.	Good	Sweetish	....	...	...	...	...
From graham flour	38.2	1.84	.360	9.1	9.1	..	.....	1.43	1.91	33.8	2,730	G. 5	Lt. Br.	Br.	..	Con.	Fair	Wheaty	....	...	...	...	...
From rye flour ("½ rye")	36.6	1.59	.631	8.8	8.7	..	.....	.73	.90	40.7	2,755	5 R.	Lt. Gr.	Dk. Br.	..	Flat	Poor	Rye	....	...	...	...	...

NOTE AND ABBREVIATIONS: As the above are averages compiled from samples tested in the Howard Laboratory for many years, they necessarily do not express the extremes over which individual samples range from season to season. Br. brown, C. creamy, Choc. chocolate, Con. convex, D. dull, Dep. depressed, Dk. dark, E. elastic, F. fairly, G. good, Gr. grayish, H. d. high domed, L. little, Lt. light, M. minimum, R. rye, S. soft, St. stiff, V. very, W. white, Y. yellowish.

FLOUR PACKAGE EQUIVALENTS

Number of 140-lb sacks	Number of 280-lb sacks	Number of barrels	Number of 100-kilo sacks	Number of barrels
50	25	35.7	50	56.0
100	50	71.4	80	89.6
150	75	107.1	100	112.0
200	100	142.8	160	179.2
250	125	178.6	200	224.0
500	250	357.1	250	280.0
1,000	500	714.3	320	358.4
1,500	750	1,071.4	400	448.0
2,000	1,000	1,428.6	500	560.0
2,500	1,250	1,795.7	800	896.0
3,000	1,500	2,142.8	1,000	1,120.0
4,000	2,000	2,857.1	1,500	1,680.0
5,000	2,500	3,571.4	1,600	1,790.0
7,500	3,750	5,357.1	2,000	2,240.0
8,000	4,000	5,714.3	3,200	3,584.0
10,000	5,000	7,142.8	4,000	4,480.0
12,000	6,000	8,571.4	5,000	5,600.0
14,000	7,000	10,000.0	8,000	8,960.0
15,000	7,500	10,714.3	10,000	11,200.0
16,000	8,000	11,428.6	12,000	13,440.0
17,500	8,750	12,500.0	15,000	16,800.0
18,000	9,000	12,857.1	16,000	17,920.0
20,000	10,000	14,285.7	20,000	22,400.0

DOCKAGE IN WHEAT

A table showing the average dockage, by crop years, for all receipts and shipments, assessed by licensed inspectors, based on inspections supervised by federal grain supervisors:

	1919 Receipts		1919 Shipments		1920 Receipts		1920 Shipments		1921 Receipts		1921 Shipments	
	Av. % dockage	†No. samples	Av. % dockage	†No. samples	Av. % dockage	†No. samples	Av. % dockage	†No. samples	Av. % dockage	†No. samples	Av. % dockage	†No. samples
Hard red spring	1.5	5,816	1.1	3,038	2.8	3,654	1.9	1,374	3.2	9,089	3.6	4,147
Durum	1.4	1,100	1.7	212	3.3	1,206	2.7	515	4.5	1,370	2.8	240
Hard red winter	.3	5,344	.1	3,120	.1	13,547	.1	6,149	.2	24,473	.1	12,136
Soft red winter	.1	5,695	*.	3,819	.2	11,407	*.	9,345	.2	8,978	*.	3,153
Common white	.7	1,991	.5	419	.7	2,724	.5	99	.7	2,436	.7	151
White club	.7	660	.3	36	.7	2,484	.5	110	1.2	1,606	.7	70

*Less than .1 per cent. †Number samples on which data are based.

Wet Corn

Table showing the "reduction in percentage of moisture" and the corresponding "loss in weight" which occurs in drying corn with excessive moisture content:

When original moisture content is, per cent	When Moisture Content is reduced to 15.5% — Maximum limit for No. 2 corn — Reduction in moisture content	15.5% — Shrinkage in weight	When Moisture Content is reduced to 17.5% — Maximum limit for No. 3 corn — Reduction in moisture content	17.5% — Shrinkage in weight
34.0	18.5	21.90	16.5	20.00
33.5	18.0	21.30	16.0	19.39
33.0	17.5	20.82	15.5	18.79
32.5	17.0	20.13	15.0	18.18
32.0	16.5	19.53	14.5	17.58
31.5	16.0	18.94	14.0	16.97
31.0	15.5	18.35	13.5	16.36
30.5	15.0	17.75	13.0	15.76
30.0	14.5	17.16	12.5	15.15
29.5	14.0	16.57	12.0	14.55
29.0	13.5	15.98	11.5	13.94
28.5	13.0	15.39	11.0	13.33
28.0	12.5	14.80	10.5	12.73
27.5	12.0	14.20	10.0	12.12
27.0	11.5	13.61	9.5	11.52
26.5	11.0	13.02	9.0	10.91
26.0	10.5	12.43	8.5	10.30
25.5	10.0	11.84	8.0	9.70
25.0	9.5	11.25	7.5	9.09
24.5	9.0	10.65	7.0	8.48
24.0	8.5	10.06	6.5	7.88
23.5	8.0	9.47	6.0	7.27
23.0	7.5	8.88	5.5	6.67
22.5	7.0	8.29	5.0	6.06
22.0	6.5	7.70	4.5	5.45
21.5	6.0	7.10	4.0	4.85
21.0	5.5	6.51	3.5	4.24
20.5	5.0	5.92	3.0	3.64
20.0	4.5	5.33	2.5	3.03
19.5	4.0	4.74	2.0	2.42
19.0	3.5	4.15	1.5	1.81
18.5	3.0	3.55	1.0	1.21
18.0	2.5	2.97	.5	.61
17.5	2.0	2.37	0.0	.00

U. S. GRAIN EXCHANGES

The following is a list of the grain exchanges in the United States: St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Peoria Board of Trade, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City Board of Trade, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Duluth Board of Trade, Indianapolis Board of Trade, Omaha Grain Exchange, Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, Toledo Produce Exchange, Cleveland Grain and Hay Exchange, Little Rock Board of Trade, St. Joseph Grain Exchange, Atchison Board of Trade, Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange, Louisville Board of Trade, Memphis Merchants' Exchange, Houston Grain and Hay Exchange, Topeka Board of Trade, Wichita Board of Trade, Salina Board of Trade, Hutchinson Board of Trade, Oklahoma City Board of Trade, Enid Board of Trade, Denver Grain Exchange, Sioux City Grain Exchange, Seattle Board of Trade, Lincoln Grain Exchange, Des Moines Board of Trade, Tacoma Grain Exchange, Los Angeles Grain Exchange, San Francisco Grain Exchange, Seattle Grain Exchange.

Port of London

The port of London is owned and controlled by a body known as the Port of London Authority. This body consists of a chairman, vice chairman, 14 elected members and 10 specially appointed members. It is independent and self-supporting, its revenue being derived from dues on goods and ships entering the port of London and certain other levies. There are eight groups of docks under the control of the Port of London Authority, viz: St. Katharine Docks, London Docks, Surrey Commercial Docks, West India Dock, Millwall Dock, East India Dock, Royal Victoria and Albert Docks and Tilbury Docks. The Millwall Dock is mainly used for the discharge of grain, the Surrey Commercial Docks for flour. The headquarters of the Port of London Authority are in Trinity Square, London.

FLOUR MILLS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Interesting figures showing the ramifications of the flour milling industry in Australia appear in an official statistical bulletin issued by the commonwealth bureau of census and statistics.

On June 30, 1924, there were in the commonwealth 182 mills grinding wheat flour, and 60 engaged in the manufacture of corn flour, oatmeal and other products. Details of them are given below:

State—	No. wheat flour mills 1924	1921	Employees—Number— 1924	1921	Wages 1924
N. S. Wales.	60	71	1,211	860	£294,143
Victoria	47	59	1,114	734	266,540
So. Australia.	37	54	584	574	113,085
Queensland..	12	14	288	195	65,901
W. Australia.	18	18	395	187	80,386
Tasmania ...	8	15	105	126	24,943
Totals	182	231	3,697	2,676	£844,998

*1921 figures not available.

In the case of the flour mills, the total value of the output for 1923-24 was £15,866,848, that of the materials used £13,184,846, and increase by the process of manufacture £2,495,770. The value of the fuel used was £186,223, and the output per employee £4,292, the added value per employee having been £675. The ratio per cent of salaries and wages to the added value was 33.85. The figures relating to the corn flour and oatmeal mills were on a much smaller scale. The value of the output in that instance was £1,631,379, the value of the materials used £1,093,121, and the added value by the process of manufacture £507,887. The ratio per cent of salaries and wages to the added value was 36.33.

The 182 flour mills were equipped with engines showing actual horsepower as follows: steam, 8,584; gas, 4,229; oil, 235; electricity, 6,953; water, 7. The approximate value of the land and buildings was £1,413,649, and of the plants and machinery, £1,846,719. The 60 corn flour and oatmeal mills had 659 steam horsepower, 281 gas, 23 oil, 2,155 electricity and 5 water. The land and buildings were valued at £421,036, and the plants and machinery at £311,910.

Taking the several states separately, and confining attention to the flour mills, the approximate values of the land and buildings and of the plants and machinery, respectively, were as follows: New South Wales, £615,158 and £788,224; Victoria, £397,416 and £440,570; Queensland, £124,843 and £148,802; South Australia, £173,484 and £265,730; Western Australia, £165,549 and £175,088; Tasmania, £37,200 and £27,305.

Among the most important Australian flour mills, as reported to the Australian correspondent of The Northwestern Miller, are the following, capacities being estimated in barrels per 24-hour day:

	Bbls
NEW SOUTH WALES	
Murrumburrah—Allsopp's Silver Spray Flour Mills, Ltd.	360
Sydney—Brunton & Co.	1,250
Gunnedah—Brunton & Co.	320
Goulburn—William Connolly, Ltd.	430
Sydney—John Darling & Son.	1,200
Sydney—Gillespie Brothers, Ltd.	1,500
Millthorpe—Great Western Milling Co., Ltd.	360
Canowindra—Great Western Milling Co., Ltd.	330
Wellington—McLeod, Ltd.	280
Gilgandra—McLeod, Ltd.	165
Wagga—Murrumbridgee Co-operative Milling Co.	720
Sydney—McCorquodale Brothers (two mills)	1,120
Narrandera—Wise Brothers, Ltd.	215
Young—Young Co-operative Roller Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	480
VICTORIA	
Melbourne—T. Brunton & Co.	1,200
Dimboola—Dimboola Roller Flour Mill Co.	360
Melbourne—Kimpton & Son (Kensington Roller Flour Mills)	2,750
South Kensington—Minifie & Co. (Victorian Roller Mills)	1,050
Maryborough—Minifie & Co.	165
Mooroopna—McLennan & Co.	360
Horsham—Noske Brothers	720
Nhill—Noske Brothers	480
Bendigo—Tomlins, Simmie & Co.	480
Richmond—Tomlins, Simmie & Co.	240
Newport—W. C. Thomas & Co.	720
Warracknabeal—W. C. Thomas & Co.	480
Murtoa—W. C. Thomas & Co.	260
Bridgwater—Water & Kerang United Roller Mills, Ltd.	600
Kerang—Water & Kerang United Roller Mills, Ltd.	240
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
Port Adelaide—Adelaide Milling Co.	650
Gawler—Adelaide Milling Co.	240
Charlick—William Charlick, Ltd.	360
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	
Guildford—Peerless Roller Flour Mills, Ltd.	1,000
Perth—Perth Roller Flour Mills	600
Katanning—F. & C. Piesse	600
York—York Flour Milling Co., Ltd.	480
QUEENSLAND	
Warwick—Barnes & Co., Ltd.	360
Toowoomba—Defiance Milling Co.	240
Brisbane—Defiance Milling Co.	240
TASMANIA	
Launceston—Monds & Affleck, Ltd. (two mills)	400
NEW ZEALAND	
Christchurch—D. H. Brown & Sons, Ltd.	480
Dunedin—Crown Milling Co., Ltd.	360
Christchurch—Wood Brothers	480

Equivalent Freight per Bushel

To find the freight per bu at any given rate per 100 lbs, in cents:

Freight per 100 lbs	Wheat 60 lbs	Corn 56 lbs	Oats 32 lbs
2	1.20	1.12	.64
2½	1.50	1.40	.80
3	1.80	1.68	.96
3½	2.10	1.96	1.12
4	2.40	2.24	1.28
4½	2.70	2.52	1.44
5	3.00	2.80	1.60
5½	3.30	3.08	1.76
6	3.60	3.36	1.92
6½	3.90	3.64	2.08
7	4.20	3.92	2.24
7½	4.50	4.20	2.40
8	4.80	4.48	2.56
8½	5.10	4.76	2.72
9	5.40	5.04	2.88
10	6.00	5.60	3.20
11	6.60	6.16	3.52
12	7.20	6.72	3.84
13	7.80	7.28	4.16
14	8.40	7.84	4.48
15	9.00	8.40	4.80
16	9.60	8.96	5.12
17	10.20	9.52	5.44
18	10.80	10.08	5.76
19	11.40	10.64	6.08
20	12.00	11.20	6.40
21	12.60	11.76	6.72
22	13.20	12.32	7.04
23	13.80	12.88	7.36
24	14.40	13.44	7.68
25	15.00	14.00	8.00
26	15.60	14.56	8.32
27	16.20	15.12	8.64
28	16.80	15.68	8.96
29	17.40	16.24	9.28
30	18.00	16.80	9.60

Canada—Grain Commissioners

The following is a list of the commissioners and permanent officers of the Board of Grain Commissioners working under the Canada grain act of 1912:

Chief commissioner, L. H. Boyd, K.C., Fort William.

Commissioners, M. Snow and James Robinson, Fort William.

Secretary, F. J. Rathbone, Fort William.

Chief inspector, James D. Fraser, Winnipeg.

Chemist, F. J. Birchard, M.A., Ph.D., Winnipeg.

Deputy registrars, W. T. Todd, Winnipeg, R. C. Deakin, Fort William, and H. E. James, Vancouver.

Inspectors, F. Symes, Fort William; Thomas Young, Calgary; William Crawford, Vancouver; A. A. Bowen, Montreal; W. J. McNeil, Toronto.

Chief weighmaster, J. C. White, Fort William.

Assistant chief weighmaster, J. T. Hollinshead, Fort William.

Statistician, E. A. Ursell, Fort William.

Warehouseman, C. F. Spittle, Fort William.

ASSOCIATED BAKERS OF AMERICA

For many years the retail bakers throughout the country felt that the National Association of Master Bakers was concerned mainly with the needs of the wholesalers, and that there was no organization on which the retailers could rely for assistance in case of need. Particularly after the Food Administration assumed control, the retailers felt that the laws promulgated paid no attention to the peculiar needs of the smaller baker, whose income is derived less from bread sales than from sweet goods. It was thus demonstrated that one national organization could not represent both the wholesalers and retailers satisfactorily.

Consequently, in the spring of 1918, a movement was started to organize the retailers into a national body, credit for which must be given largely to the Chicago Retail Master Bakers' executive board, through its president, Eugene Lipp, and secretary, John M. Hartley. A call was issued for a general conference in Chicago, July 16-17. At that time a temporary organization was effected, with Eugene Lipp, Chicago, as president.

The first annual convention was held Jan. 27-29, 1919, at Chicago. The constitution, as submitted to the delegates by the executive committee, was adopted almost unanimously. This fixed the name as the Retail Bakers' Association of America. In 1925 the name of the association was changed to the Associated Bakers of America, Retail and Wholesale, in deference to the wishes of many of the individual members of the association who were wholesalers on a small scale.

American Corn Millers' Federation

The American Corn Millers' Federation was formed in the summer of 1918, the purpose of the organization being to bring together corn millers of the country for the general welfare of their industry. The first meeting was held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Nov. 29-30, 1918.

United States Feed Distributors' Association

The United States Feed Distributors' Association was formed as a temporary organization in St. Louis, in the spring of 1920, and was made permanent at its first annual convention in Chicago, Oct. 14-15 of that year.

The primary object of the association was to bring about the adoption of uniform rules and regulations governing transactions in feedstuffs. To this end it co-operated with the Grain Dealers' National Association and the Millers' National Federation. Several joint committee meetings were held during the year, and at the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association in 1921 the rules were submitted to that association and adopted by it.

These national trade rules have since been adopted by the Millers' National Federation, the United States Feed Distributors' Association, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange; also by a number of smaller associations.

The association is now co-operating with the Feed Control Officials of the United States to bring about the adoption, if possible, of a uniform feed tag.

NATIONAL FEDERATED FLOUR CLUBS

During the past 10 years or more there has been a movement in all large flour distributing centers toward the development of flour clubs, which originally were mainly for the purpose of creating a closer social relation between those engaged in the purchase and sale of flour. The first large active organization was the New York Flour Club, although Chicago had a similar organization which came into being about the same time. The movement was beneficial from the outset, and clubs were later formed in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City and Milwaukee, and similar organizations will doubtless be organized at other points.

In July, 1919, it was found advisable to form a federation of these organizations, which was accomplished at a meeting in New York.

National Association of Importers

The National Association of Flour Importers was organized some years ago. The principal object is to strengthen the position of the flour trade in the United Kingdom by having a central board representing the different parts of the United Kingdom, to deal with all questions of a national character affecting the trade, leaving local interests to the several individual associations concerned.

Officers of the association: Percy Drakeford, London, president; James McD. Black, Glasgow, vice president; J. H. Pillman, London, secretary-treasurer.

ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE MILLERS

The Association of Operative Millers was known until June, 1919, as the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America, the name of the organization being changed at the annual meeting held June 3-7 in Kansas City. The organization has been in existence 31 years.

Recent conventions have been: 1927, Dallas, June 6-11; 1926, Detroit, June 7-12; 1925, St. Louis, June 1-6; 1924, Denver, June 1-7; 1923, Chicago, June 5-10; 1922, Kansas City, June 5-10; 1921, Buffalo, June 7-10; 1920, St. Louis, June 7-12; 1919, Kansas City, June 3-7; 1918, Indianapolis, June 4-7; 1917, Minneapolis, June 4-8; 1916, St. Louis, May 29-June 2; 1915, Cincinnati, May 24-27; 1914, Buffalo, June 1-5; 1913, Kansas City, June 2-6.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, held Sept. 14, 1927, the following officers were elected for 1927-28: president, E. W. Kneeland; vice presidents, J. A. Crowe and W. A. Murphy; secretary-treasurer, R. Magill; members of the council, N. J. Breen, R. T. Evans, C. C. Fields, J. C. Gage, H. Gauer, C. H. Leaman, D. C. MacLachlan, A. C. Michael, R. W. Milner, A. C. Reid, A. Thomson, A. P. White; committee of arbitration, C. E. Eggleston, R. T. Evans, F. O. Fowler, James Stewart, A. Thomson, C. Tilt, A. P. White; committee of appeals, N. J. Breen, John Fleming, J. C. Gage, A. K. Godfrey, W. E. Reid, J. A. Richardson, S. T. Smith.

CANADA—EXPORT DOCUMENTS

Shipments originating in Canada consigned to points in the United States require the following customs papers for each shipment, which must be securely attached to waybills:

Export entry form B.13 (C.P.R. form 548 and C.N.R. 7070), in duplicate.

Consular invoice for all shipments exceeding $100 in value.

Car report and manifest (C.P.R. form 209A and C.N.R. 7015), in triplicate, to be filed with the United States customs at port of entry. This form is not required for shipments exported via Prescott, Ont., McAdam, N. B., or North Portal, Sask., as forms are prepared by agents at these points.

Duplicate bill of lading for customs (C.P.R. form 9D and C.N.R. 7010) must be signed by both the agent and the shipper; it must consign the goods to the name of the customs broker at the border. Agents will see that the bill of lading and waybill show correct routing and correct port of entry.

SHIPMENTS IN BOND

Shipments to be forwarded through the United States in bond will not require consular invoice, but C.P.R. form 477 should be made in triplicate and agents must see that ultimate destination is shown on waybill.

PAYMENT OF DUTY

Payment of duty on shipments from Canada to the United States may be made at destination, provided they are consigned to a port of entry in the United States. All other freight must have duty paid at frontier.

Duty and entry fee must be paid (prepaid) on shipments when the value does not exceed the duty charges.

Disposition of Flour Milled in the United States

A table prepared by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, shows the production and disposition of flour by crop years since 1879-80:

Year—July-June	Wheat ground: Totals, bus (000's omitted)	Per bbl (bus)	Flour output, bbls (000's omitted)	Milfeed output, (000's omitted)	Flour consumption: Totals, bbls (000's omitted)	Per capita, bbls	Flour trade, bbls (000's omitted): Net exports and shipments	Imports	Re-exports	Domestic exports	*Shipments to possessions
1879-80	.....	....	62,800	....	56,800	1.147	6,009	5.2	2.9	6,011	..
1880-81	.....	....	66,100	....	58,200	1.147	7,945	2.4	1.5	7,946	...
1881-82	.....	....	65,400	....	59,500	1.147	5,915	4.2	3.3	5,916	...
1882-83	.....	....	70,100	....	60,900	1.147	9,205	2.5	1.7	9,206	...
1883-84	.....	....	71,400	....	62,300	1.147	9,150	1.8	0.2	9,152	...
1884-85	.....	....	74,300	....	63,700	1.147	10,647	1.3	..	10,648	...
1885-86	342,900	4.678	73,300	3,100	65,100	1.147	8,177	1.8	0.4	8,179	...
1886-87	369,100	4.727	78,100	3,420	66,600	1.147	11,517	2.6	..	11,518	...
1887-88	374,000	4.674	80,000	3,380	68,000	1.147	11,964	2.6	2.6	11,964	...
1888-89	368,600	4.670	78,900	3,320	69,500	1.147	9,374	1.2	..	9,375	...
1889-90	396,200	4.746	83,500	3,700	71,200	1.147	12,333	1.2	2.3	12,332	...
1890-91	395,200	4.701	84,100	3,620	72,700	1.147	11,344	8.4	8.4	11,344	...
1891-92	420,700	4.720	89,100	3,890	73,900	1.147	15,196	0.6	0.1	15,197	...
1892-93	429,600	4.670	92,000	3,870	75,400	1.147	16,620	0.4	..	16,620	...
1893-94	441,100	4.708	93,700	4,050	76,800	1.147	16,860	0.4	..	16,860	...
1894-95	440,200	4.704	93,600	4,040	78,300	1.147	15,267	1.9	..	15,269	...
1895-96	441,800	4.678	94,400	4,000	79,800	1.147	14,620	1.4	0.2	14,621	...
1896-97	451,200	4.704	95,900	4,140	81,300	1.147	14,569	2.2	1.3	14,570	...
1897-98	464,000	4.723	98,200	4,290	82,900	1.147	15,348	2.7	1.4	15,350	...
1898-99	483,900	4.701	102,900	4,430	84,500	1.147	18,486	0.9	1.0	18,486	...
1899-1900	496,300	4.731	104,900	4,610	86,200	1.147	18,698	0.7	0.1	18,699	...
1900-01	508,600	4.754	107,000	4,770	88,100	1.147	18,886	0.6	16.4	18,651	220
1901-02	508,200	4.708	108,000	4,670	90,000	1.147	18,002	0.4	0.2	17,759	243
1902-03	525,800	4.704	111,800	4,820	91,600	1.145	20,126	0.6	0.7	19,716	410
1903-04	519,100	4.716	110,000	4,790	92,700	1.135	17,374	46.9	36.1	16,999	386
1904-05	492,200	4.784	102,900	4,680	93,700	1.126	9,141	40.8	3.8	8,826	352
1905-06	513,300	4.708	109,000	4,710	94,700	1.116	14,393	45.3	..	13,919	418
1906-07	522,500	4.678	111,700	4,730	95,700	1.106	15,985	47.7	0.5	15,585	447
1907-08	519,400	4.681	111,000	4,710	96,600	1.096	14,319	39.6	0.1	13,927	432
1908-09	505,300	4.678	108,000	4,570	97,100	1.087	10,902	92.4	..	10,521	473
1909-10	506,700	4.693	108,000	4,620	98,600	1.077	9,391	144.8	..	9,041	495
1910-11	513,400	4.670	109,900	4,630	99,400	1.067	10,500	141.6	..	10,129	513
1911-12	522,700	4.697	111,300	4,770	99,900	1.058	11,366	158.8	0.1	11,006	519
1912-13	526,700	4.678	112,600	4,770	100,800	1.048	11,832	107.6	1.0	11,395	544
1913-14	532,600	4.662	114,200	4,780	102,000	1.038	12,267	89.9	1.4	11,822	534
1914-15	558,900	4.689	119,200	5,090	102,600	1.029	16,625	64.2	1.5	16,183	504
1915-16	557,100	4.693	118,700	5,080	103,000	1.019	15,751	329.9	10.2	15,521	550
1916-17	547,100	4.723	115,800	5,066	103,500	1.009	12,296	174.7	2.2	11,943	526
1917-18	530,900	4.601	115,400	4,620	94,000	.907†	22,932	675.1	79.5	23,096‡	432
1918-19	545,000	4.450	122,500	4,350	91,500	.888†	29,679‡	27.1	0.8	29,083‡	532
1919-20	605,900	4.645	130,400	5,390	94,600	.895	22,141	159.1	12.8	21,652	635
1920-21	458,200	4.712	97,200	4,220	96,300	.897	15,564	1,430.9	45.9	16,180	559
1921-22	537,900	4.727	113,800	4,990	98,000	.898	15,820	619.1	84.2	15,797	558
1922-23	539,200	4.701	114,700	4,940	99,600	.900	15,068	429.4	13.3	14,833	601
1923-24	560,500	4.700	119,300	5,130	101,500	.901	17,708	169.1	13.3	17,353	611
1924-25	546,600	4.651	117,500	4,880	103,000	.902	14,508	6.7	5.4	13,920	590
1925-26	542,900	4.705	115,400	4,980	104,600	.902	10,103	17.4	11.0	9,542	567
1926-27	554,100	4.639	119,400	4,920	106,100	.902	14,025	6.1	3.6	13,385	642

*Included in domestic exports to 1899-1900. †Expeditionary forces excluded from population estimate. ‡Including, in addition to the Department of Commerce figures, shipments to the A. E. F., A. R. C., and relief organizations as reported by the Food Administration and the Grain Corporation, totaling 1,216,000 bbls in 1917-18 and 4,890,000 in 1918-19.

FLOUR MILLING CAPACITY AND THE OUTPUT OF FLOUR

A Section Devoted to Statistics With Regard to the Flour Milling Capacity of the More Important Centers With a Record of the Amount of Flour Ground in These Districts—Principal Milling Centers Have the Names of Their Milling Companies Listed.

PRODUCTION OF FLOUR BY MILLS IN THE NORTHWEST

Reports received from mills indicate notable changes that are taking place in flour milling in the Northwest. Minneapolis mills ground approximately 6,000,000 bus less wheat during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1927, than in the preceding 12 months. This decrease is natural and should be expected, because several Minneapolis companies have built mills in other sections, notably at Buffalo, and much of their business goes to these outside plants. But the outstanding feature of these annual figures is the apparent steady increase in production of the larger interior mills and the gradual elimination of the small grist mills. In the last 20 years the number of mills in the Northwest has been decreased by about 250. In the meantime, Minnesota interior mills have grown. The figures show that these interior mills ground over 10,000,000 bus more wheat last year than in 1925-26; while North and South Dakota mills, probably because of short crops, used less. Of the 57,000,000 bus ground by 90 Minnesota mills, 54,000,000 were used by 30 companies.

In all, 84 northwestern companies reported their mills as idle for the entire crop year, and presumably, of the 82 companies that did not report and the output of which had to be estimated, many were idle also.

Flour production was arbitrarily estimated on the basis of 4½ bus to the barrel. The figures in detail follow:

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

A comparative table as to the wheat consumption in two years, in bushels (000's omitted), shows:

Mills in—	1926-27	1925-26	Increase
Minneapolis	50,332	56,291	*5,959
Duluth	3,981	4,526	*546
St. Paul	2,598	2,568	28
Minnesota, interior	57,374	46,747	10,627
Totals	114,285	110,132	4,150
North Dakota	4,792	7,876	*3,084
South Dakota	1,615	2,349	*734
Montana	8,588	7,124	1,464
Totals	129,280	127,481	1,796

*Decrease.

SUMMARIZED STATEMENT

The quantity of wheat ground, in bushels (000's omitted), and the number of mills included in the report, covering two crop years ended Aug. 31, are shown below:

	Ground 1926-27	Ground 1925-26	Increase	No. of mills 1926-27	No. of mills 1925-26
Minn.	114,285	110,132	4,153	150	174
N. D.	4,792	7,876	*3,084	37	52
S. D.	1,615	2,349	*734	31	42
Mont.	8,588	7,124	1,464	46	50
Tots.	129,280	127,481	1,799	364	318

*Decrease.

COMPARED WITH OTHER YEARS

Totals for a series of years, covering all mills in Minnesota, North and South Dakota:

		Ground bus	Output bbls
1905-6,	509 mills	138,436,000	30,763,555
1906-7,	475 mills	133,365,881	29,636,862
1907-8,	467 mills	120,057,995	26,679,554
1908-9,	469 mills	122,590,857	27,242,396
1909-10,	487 mills	142,784,552	31,729,677
1910-11,	434 mills	131,141,785	29,142,500
1911-12,	425 mills	134,586,666	29,908,145
1912-13,	413 mills	159,098,000	35,355,442
1913-14,	406 mills	155,636,000	34,585,796
1914-15,	382 mills	139,154,640	30,923,249
1915-16,	364 mills	169,449,774	37,655,386
1916-17,	360 mills	138,743,315	31,987,284
1917-18,	418 mills	130,584,446	29,018,656
1918-19,	428 mills	147,935,903	32,874,645
1919-20,	424 mills	143,153,171	31,811,814
1920-21,	381 mills	125,336,203	27,852,487
1921-22,	388 mills	129,275,162	28,727,803
1922-23,	341 mills	137,504,591	30,556,576
1923-24,	288 mills	126,137,341	28,030,520
1924-25,	287 mills	119,266,706	26,503,713
1925-26,	268 mills	120,356,973	26,745,994
1926-27,	218 mills	120,692,694	26,820,598

Montana not included.

MINNESOTA MILLS, 1926-27

	Ground bus	Output bbls
28 mills, under 100 bbls.	288,762	64,169
23 mills, 100-200 bbls.	880,840	195,742
2 mills, 200-300 bbls.	157,074	34,905
3 mills, 300-400 bbls.	363,380	80,751
4 mills, 400-500 bbls.	691,918	153,760
12 mills, 500-1,000 bbls.	3,701,401	3,044,756
18 mills, 1,000 and up	40,919,837	9,093,297
90 mills reporting	57,003,212	12,667,380

Mills not reporting but estimated:

	Ground bus	Output bbls
36 mills	371,268	82,504
Totals, 126 Minnesota mills	*57,374,480	12,749,884

In addition, 35 mills were idle, one dismantled, two burned, and several ground feed only.

*Outside of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.

NORTH DAKOTA MILLS, 1926-27

	Ground bus	Output bbls
9 mills, under 100 bbls.	67,409	14,980
3 mills, 100-200 bbls.	115,464	25,659
4 mills, 200-300 bbls.	550,824	122,407
3 mills, 300-400 bbls.	322,635	71,697
1 mill, 400-1,000 bbls.	588,343	130,743
4 mills, 1,000 bbls up	3,049,893	677,754
24 mills reporting	4,649,578	1,042,240

Mills not reporting, but estimated:

	Ground bus	Output bbls
13 mills	97,370	21,638
Totals, 37 North Dakota mills	4,791,948	1,064,378

In addition, 21 mills were idle.

SOUTH DAKOTA MILLS, 1926-27

	Ground bus	Output bbls
12 mills, under 100 bbls.	283,374	62,972
3 mills, 100-200 bbls.	250,450	55,655
1 mill, 200-400 bbls.	75,698	16,822
1 mill, 500 bbls and up.	675,072	150,016
17 South Dakota mills reporting	1,284,594	285,465

Mills not reporting, but estimated:

	Ground bus	Output bbls
14 mills	330,596	73,466
Totals, 31 South Dakota mills	1,615,190	358,931

In addition 16 mills were idle.

MONTANA MILLS, 1926-27

	Ground bus	Output bbls
13 mills, under 100 bbls.	93,774	20,839
1 mill, 100-200 bbls.	58,000	12,889
4 mills, 200-300 bbls.	972,198	216,044
5 mills, 500-1,000 bbls.	2,560,664	569,036
4 mills, 1,000 bbls up	4,765,980	1,059,107
27 mills reporting	8,450,616	1,877,915

Mills not reporting but estimated:

	Ground bus	Output bbls
19 mills	137,047	30,454
Totals, 46 Montana mills	8,587,663	1,908,369

In addition 12 mills were idle and one is under construction.

SUMMARY BY CROP YEARS

No. mills		Ground bus	Output bbls
	1926-27—		
126	Minnesota†	57,374,480	12,749,884
37	North Dakota	4,791,948	1,064,878
31	South Dakota	1,615,190	358,931
194	Totals	63,781,618	14,173,693
20	Minneapolis	50,331,892	11,184,865
2	Duluth	3,981,226	884,717
2	St. Paul	2,597,958	577,324
46	Montana	8,587,663	1,908,369
264	Grand totals	129,280,357	28,728,968
	1925-26—		
150	Minnesota†	46,746,962	10,388,214
52	North Dakota	7,875,928	1,750,206
42	South Dakota	2,349,377	522,084
244	Totals	56,972,267	12,660,504
20	Minneapolis	56,290,752	12,509,056
2	Duluth	4,526,384	1,005,863
2	St. Paul	2,567,570	570,571
50	Montana	7,124,033	1,583,118
318	Grand totals	127,481,006	28,329,112
	1924-25—		
158	Minnesota†	52,749,899	11,722,200
60	North Dakota	8,337,312	1,852,736
39	South Dakota	2,321,153	515,812
257	Totals	63,408,364	14,090,748
26	Minneapolis	49,361,184	10,969,152
2	Duluth	4,541,166	1,009,148
2	St. Paul	1,955,992	434,665
58	Montana	9,528,857	2,117,524
345	Grand totals	128,795,563	28,621,337
	1923-24—		
158	Minnesota†	45,599,216	10,133,159
61	North Dakota	15,338,985	3,408,663
39	South Dakota	3,270,280	726,729
258	Totals	64,208,481	14,268,551
26	Minneapolis	54,861,349	12,191,411
2	Duluth	4,253,076	945,128
2	St. Paul	2,814,435	625,430
58	Montana	6,893,210	1,531,603
346	Grand totals	133,029,551	29,562,123
	1922-23—		
193	Minnesota†	47,678,670	10,595,259
66	North Dakota	9,459,020	2,102,002
52	South Dakota	1,741,995	387,110
311	Totals	58,879,685	13,084,371
26	Minneapolis	70,788,906	15,730,868
2	Duluth	4,890,000	1,086,652
2	St. Paul	2,941,000	653,615
65	Montana	12,189,367	2,708,743
406	Grand totals	149,688,958	33,264,249
	1921-22		
216	Minnesota†	42,182,252	9,373,839
74	North Dakota	10,604,439	2,356,538
67	South Dakota	3,085,723	685,714
357	Totals	55,872,414	12,416,081
26	Minneapolis	67,455,391	14,990,087
3	Duluth	3,823,582	849,685
2	St. Paul	2,128,775	471,950
71	Montana	7,477,401	1,661,641
459	Grand totals	136,752,563	30,389,444
	1920-21—		
212	Minnesota†	41,421,405	9,204,756
69	North Dakota	9,480,301	2,106,732
66	South Dakota	3,540,256	786,723
347	Totals	54,441,962	12,098,211
26	Minneapolis	65,361,802	14,524,845
3	Duluth	3,244,500	721,000
2	St. Paul	2,287,939	508,431
63	Montana	6,884,702	1,529,931
440	Grand totals	132,220,905	29,382,418
	1919-20—		
242	Minnesota†	47,535,207	10,563,379
78	North Dakota	8,604,807	1,912,188
72	South Dakota	5,238,277	719,616
392	Totals	59,378,291	13,195,183
26	Minneapolis	77,029,245	17,117,610
3	Duluth	4,644,000	1,032,000
2	St. Paul	2,101,595	467,021
68	Montana	4,252,810	945,069
491	Grand totals	147,406,941	32,756,883
	1918-19—		
246	Minnesota†	53,839,523	11,742,116
52	North Dakota	11,785,961	2,619,102
71	South Dakota	4,132,852	918,411
399	Totals	68,758,336	15,279,629
26	Minneapolis	74,446,335	16,543,630
3	Duluth	4,731,233	1,051,385
75	Montana	9,770,683	2,171,262
503	Grand totals	157,706,587	35,045,906
	1917-18—		
242	Minnesota†	43,932,641	9,762,810
78	North Dakota	9,679,248	2,150,945
69	South Dakota	3,671,557	815,901
389	Totals	57,283,446	12,729,656
26	Minneapolis	68,643,000	15,254,000
3	Duluth	4,658,000	1,035,000
56	Montana	7,967,073	1,770,462
474	Grand totals	138,551,519	30,789,118
	1916-17—		
204	Minnesota‡	47,987,136	10,663,695
70	North Dakota	9,405,423	2,090,092
62	South Dakota	3,356,756	1,901,497
336	Totals	60,749,315	14,655,284
25	Minneapolis	73,058,000	16,235,000
3	Duluth	4,936,000	1,097,000
55	Montana	6,970,910	1,549,086
419	Grand totals	145,714,225	33,536,370
	1915-16—		
210	Minnesota‡	51,715,575	11,492,347
59	North Dakota	13,189,290	2,930,952
67	South Dakota	6,241,909	1,387,087
336	Totals	71,146,774	15,810,386
25	Minneapolis	91,994,000	20,443,000
3	Duluth	6,309,000	1,402,000
41	Montana	6,533,466	1,451,880
405	Grand totals	175,983,240	39,107,266
	1914-15—		
226	Minnesota‡	46,573,536	10,349,674
58	North Dakota	9,031,296	2,006,953
71	South Dakota	5,275,321	1,172,292
355	Totals	60,880,153	13,528,919
24	Minneapolis	72,320,127	16,182,250
3	Duluth	5,454,360	1,212,080
32	Montana	4,742,495	1,053,887
414	Grand totals	143,897,135	31,977,136

†Outside of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. ‡Outside of Minneapolis and Duluth.

Duluth-Superior—Rye Flour Output

Output of rye flour by Duluth-Superior mills, by months and calendar years, in barrels:

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
January	65	1,885	1,305	1,105	320
February	545	2,230	1,075	1,850	725
March	1,525	2,345	1,285	1,380	960
April	1,090	820	1,235	2,100	1,000
May	1,500	580	1,700	2,055	945
June	9,365	380	1,130	965	1,540
July	4,435	1,085	2,050	1,140	750
August	2,515	1,935	3,220	2,170	730
September	3,295	1,560	2,735	1,955	1,715
October	4,370	2,690	3,635	940	1,015
November	3,160	2,005	2,820	1,610	2,570
December	3,970	4,560	2,965	1,525	3,380
Totals	35,835	22,075	25,155	18,795	15,660

Totals for crops years (Sept. 1-Aug. 31), in barrels:

1926-27	31,855	1921-22	9,445
1925-26	23,415	1920-21	13,380
1924-25	17,980	1919-20	5,620
1923-24	21,445	1918-19	37,065
1922-23	12,435		

MINNEAPOLIS—WEEKLY FLOUR OUTPUT

Weekly flour output, in barrels, for the year 1927, of the Minneapolis mills, with a combined estimated daily capacity of 76,800 bbls, and the percentage of activity to total capacity, based on six 24-hour days a week, with comparisons:

Week ending—	Output, 1927	Percentage of activity '27	'26	'25	'24	'23	'22
Jan. 8	221,368	42	14	19	43	40	36
Jan. 15	189,512	41	57	36	43	40	41
Jan. 22	181,026	39	49	38	41	47	51
Jan. 29	186,228	40	45	40	41	45	55
Feb. 5	233,423	51	43	42	42	46	52
Feb. 12	185,531	40	41	45	38	44	55
Feb. 19	202,662	44	37	42	40	47	51
Feb. 26	159,982	35	43	40	46	52	46
March 5	200,506	44	41	38	41	54	47
March 12	191,972	41	51	37	44	54	42
March 19	198,043	42	45	33	40	61	46
March 26	221,937	48	37	33	42	53	53
April 2	200,307	43	45	27	36	55	55
April 9	183,164	40	39	27	31	54	47
April 16	184,755	40	34	28	36	43	42
April 23	231,417	50	33	31	33	42	34
April 30	193,582	42	34	30	33	40	40
May 7	177,739	38	34	31	35	41	42
May 14	189,934	41	40	30	36	42	46
May 21	167,417	36	39	34	36	39	44
May 28	220,173	48	40	32	37	37	42
June 4	160,291	35	38	23	38	39	37
June 11	173,958	38	36	33	35	40	38
June 18	170,844	37	36	30	39	42	45
June 25	204,826	44	40	39	40	39	37
July 2	193,270	42	44	49	42	44	46
July 9	198,612	43	37	45	28	36	46
July 16	196,031	42	30	47	38	50	51
July 23	242,572	53	39	53	39	50	58
July 30	221,262	48	44	48	41	50	57
Aug. 6	230,801	50	46	35	36	49	54
Aug. 13	194,657	42	40	48	39	47	45
Aug. 20	198,122	43	45	38	41	46	51
Aug. 27	222,557	46	40	44	46	48	60
Sept. 3	225,478	49	38	50	50	53	66
Sept. 10	195,237	42	48	52	35	36	62
Sept. 17	289,286	63	44	46	45	48	75
Sept. 24	332,653	72	55	73	49	49	71
Oct. 1	312,739	68	62	63	46	53	78
Oct. 8	334,527	73	56	69	42	55	81
Oct. 15	330,045	72	53	69	41	55	81
Oct. 22	233,682	51	54	69	40	53	75
Oct. 29	274,415	59	62	62	45	51	75
Nov. 5	266,450	58	40	55	45	54	80
Nov. 12	260,517	58	47	50	39	42	74
Nov. 19	298,854	65	37	55	42	44	80
Nov. 26	224,303	49	37	51	41	50	76
Dec. 3	196,307	43	36	44	41	42	64
Dec. 10	243,794	53	47	48	38	41	61
Dec. 17	283,438	62	41	49	34	40	51
Dec. 24	271,563	59	40	48	36	35	47
Dec. 31	238,273	52	33	35	22	31	38
Totals	11,540,042	48	43	43	41	46	55

Minneapolis—Flour Output and Exports

Flour output and direct foreign flour shipments of Minneapolis mills by calendar years:

	Output bbls	Exports bbls	Per ct. exported
1927	11,540,042	73,456	.64
1926	11,793,258	117,321	.99
1925	12,059,557	147,058	1.22
1924	11,679,130	215,439	1.84
1923	13,488,460	76,645	.57
1922	15,642,395	555,600	3.55
1921	14,871,750	1,012,785	6.81
1920	15,003,195	864,825	5.76
1919	17,500,890	1,098,255	6.26
1918	14,413,830	1,334,260	9.26
1917	17,610,845	1,085,590	6.16
1916	18,541,650	1,410,970	7.60
1915	18,089,195	1,459,690	8.06
1914	17,769,280	1,873,930	10.54
1913	17,673,725	1,764,805	9.98
1912	17,031,935	1,132,640	6.65
1911	15,795,470	1,136,685	7.19
1910	15,375,760	1,323,650	8.61
1909	14,867,245	1,645,190	11.07
1908	13,694,895	2,121,255	15.44
1907	13,660,465	2,349,540	17.19
1906	13,825,795	2,425,035	17.54
1905	14,366,095	2,188,775	15.23
1904	13,652,735	1,741,120	12.75
1903	15,581,805	3,080,610	19.77
1902	16,260,105	3,410,405	20.97
1901	15,921,880	3,597,905	21.31
1900	15,082,725	4,702,485	31.11
1899	14,291,780	4,009,135	28.05
1898	14,232,595	4,052,585	28.47
1897	13,635,205	3,942,630	29.13
1896	12,874,890	3,717,265	28.80
1895	10,581,635	3,080,935	29.11
1894	9,400,525	2,370,756	25.21
1893	9,377,635	2,877,275	30.68
1892	9,750,470	3,337,205	34.22
1891	7,877,947	3,038,065	38.53
1890	6,988,830	2,107,125	30.14
1889	6,088,865	1,953,815	32.08
1888	7,056,680	2,197,540	31.14
1887	6,574,900	2,650,000	40.30
1886	6,168,000	2,288,500	37.10
1885	5,221,245	1,834,845	35.13
1884	5,317,670	1,805,875	33.22
1883	4,046,220	1,343,105	33.10
1882	3,175,910	1,201,630	37.83
1881	3,142,970	1,181,322	37.58
1880	2,051,840	799,440	38.96
1879	1,551,790	442,600	28.52
1878	940,785	107,185	11.39

NORTHWEST—FLOUR MILL CAPACITY

Approximate number of flour mills and total daily capacity, in barrels, in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, at the end of each calendar year, as reported to The Northwestern Miller:

	Minnesota*		North Dakota		South Dakota		Totals, "outside" mills		Minneapolis	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
1927.	140	56,885	58	16,210	44	5,718	242	78,813	30	83,150
1926.	172	62,935	61	17,560	50	5,943	283	86,438	29	83,150
1925.	196	68,855	70	15,670	64	7,905	330	92,430	28	88,200
1924.	215	74,380	79	17,370	74	8,945	365	100,695	29	91,450
1923.	231	77,035	73	17,420	69	6,500	373	100,965	29	95,350
1922.	247	78,225	88	17,130	78	8,585	413	103,940	27	93,450
1921.	256	77,530	89	15,730	81	8,910	426	102,170	26	93,300
1920.	268	77,665	94	17,375	83	10,115	445	105,155	26	93,300
1919.	264	76,715	98	17,560	87	10,450	449	104,725	28	93,900
1918.	234	70,010	85	16,455	73	10,865	392	97,330	29	89,300
1917.	237	68,725	77	15,920	74	10,890	388	95,535	26	86,400
1916.	243	68,195	75	15,685	76	11,090	394	94,970	26	80,200
1915.	258	69,245	71	15,485	82	11,685	411	96,415	24	73,800
1914.	278	72,125	73	16,175	81	11,375	427	99,675	23	72,800
1913.	292	74,185	73	16,265	86	12,425	451	102,875	23	72,800
1912.	288	73,485	72	16,065	85	10,485	445	100,035	23	72,800
1911.	303	75,215	77	16,070	88	10,270	468	101,555	23	72,800
1908.	296	75,985	74	15,300	94	10,600	464	101,885	23	72,800

	St. Paul		Duluth-Superior		Totals, 3 states		Montana		Totals, 4 states	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
1927..	4	4,900	2	6,200	278	173,063	57	13,410	335	186,473
1926..	4	4,900	2	6,100	317	180,588	61	13,610	378	194,198
1925..	2	3,650	2	6,150	362	190,430	65	13,275	427	203,705
1924..	2	3,650	2	6,150	401	201,945	67	13,235	468	215,180
1923..	3	4,000	2	6,500	406	206,815	72	13,857	478	220,672
1922..	3	4,650	2	6,500	445	208,540	74	13,467	519	222,007
1921..	3	4,150	2	6,500	457	206,120	79	13,684	536	219,804
1920..	4	4,750	2	6,500	477	209,705	84	13,859	561	223,504
1919..	4	....	2	6,500	479	205,125	82	13,825	561	218,950
1918..	..	....	5	6,250	426	192,880	66	12,877	492	205,757
1917..	..	....	5	6,050	419	187,985	60	11,517	479	199,502
1916..	..	....	5	6,050	425	181,220	52	7,877	477	189,097
1915..	..	....	5	6,050	440	176,265	35	6,670	475	182,035
1914..	..	....	5	6,050	455	178,525	26	5,740	481	184,265
1913..	..	....	5	6,050	479	181,725	..	....	...	.....
1912..	..	....	4	5,900	472	178,735	..	....	...	.....
1911..	..	....	4	5,900	495	180,255	..	....	...	.....
1908..	..	....	3	6,000	490	180,685	..	....	...	.....

*Mills outside of Minneapolis and Duluth, and since 1920 also outside of St. Paul.

Minneapolis—Flour Output and Exports

Minneapolis flour output by months and crop years, in barrels:

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
Sept.	1,190,531	1,216,076	1,356,706	1,057,606
Oct..	1,269,200	1,265,346	1,530,562	1,078,124
Nov..	1,103,869	918,282	1,086,086	951,765
Dec..	1,135,221	943,941	1,040,831	836,285
Jan..	.....	817,038	1,087,837	980,020
Feb..	.....	776,112	851,476	932,693
Mch.	.....	912,578	1,042,682	761,604
April	.....	859,687	787,631	700,994
May.	.....	808,693	866,200	709,476
June.	.....	785,336	923,519	863,341
July.	.....	922,910	938,068	1,078,862
Aug.	.....	958,876	952,200	1,018,382
Yr.	*4,698,821	11,184,875	12,463,798	10,969,152

Minneapolis direct foreign shipments, by months and crop years, in barrels:

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
September ...	3,529	11,010	6,624	22,647
October	9,676	11,190	10,070	49,419
November	5,181	17,940	6,161	25,647
December	3,710	9,964	9,863	36,158
January	....	6,868	5,803	16,821
February	....	5,876	7,565	25,037
March	....	11,042	10,185	23,253
April	....	8,432	7,436	9,264
May	....	3,425	4,483	12,062
June	....	6,445	8,307	6,336
July	....	6,007	11,005	12,555
August	....	3,265	12,433	9,012
Year	*22,096	101,464	99,935	248,211

*Four months.

Minneapolis—Flour Output and Exports

Flour output and direct foreign shipments of Minneapolis mills by crop years (Sept. 1 to Aug. 31):

	Output bbls	Exports bbls	*Per cent
1926-27.....	11,184,865	101,464	.97
1925-26.....	12,509,057	99,994	.80
1924-25.....	10,969,152	248,211	2.26
1923-24.....	12,191,411	107,022	.88
1922-23.....	15,730,865	82,160	.52
1921-22.....	14,785,650	870,265	5.88
1920-21.....	14,524,845	971,840	6.69
1919-20.....	17,117,610	736,730	4.30
1918-19.....	16,543,630	1,451,135	8.77
1917-18.....	15,255,310	888,240	5.82
1916-17.....	16,236,330	1,166,850	7.18
1915-16.....	20,443,185	1,628,195	7.87
1914-15.....	16,182,250	1,768,715	10.92
1913-14.....	18,146,530	1,699,580	9.31
1912-13.....	18,230,160	1,761,935	9.66
1911-12.....	15,705,075	739,500	4.70
1910-11.....	15,513,190	1,341,995	8.49
1909-10.....	16,075,155	1,609,135	10.01
1908-9.....	13,697,370	1,786,925	13.05
1907-8.....	13,137,300	1,984,640	15.10
1906-7.....	14,159,760	2,436,170	17.20
1905-6.....	15,141,785	2,674,755	17.66
1904-5.....	12,747,325	1,675,785	13.15
1903-4.....	14,213,085	2,284,755	16.07
1902-3.....	16,505,645	3,331,805	20.02
1901-2.....	15,802,270	3,160,160	19.19
1900-1.....	14,863,395	3,973,179	26.73
1899-1900.....	15,308,160	4,847,600	31.66
1898-9.....	15,318,415	4,593,140	29.98
1897-8.....	13,299,180	3,569,225	26.84
1896-7.....	13,473,160	3,618,555	26.85
1895-6.....	12,577,120	4,044,790	32.15
1894-5.....	9,428,225	2,377,090	25.21
1893-4.....	9,321,630	2,362,550	25.34
1892-3.....	9,349,615	3,038,692	32.50
1891-2.....	9,500,554	3,668,380	38.61
1890-1.....	7,434,098	2,576,540	34.65
1889-90.....	6,863,015	2,091,215	30.47
1888-9.....	5,740,380	1,557,575	27.13
1887-8.....	7,244,930	2,617,795	36.19
1886-7.....	6,375,250	2,523,030	39.59
1885-6.....	5,953,200	2,288,500	38.45
1884-5.....	5,317,670	1,805,875	33.32

*Per cent of flour output exported direct by mills to foreign countries.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—FLOUR OUTPUT

Flour output of Duluth-Superior mills, by months and crop years ended Aug. 31, in barrels:

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
September ..	81,235	111,210	108,295	124,795
October	121,440	141,515	107,755	96,875
November ...	84,575	94,265	125,615	104,140
December ...	90,195	93,550	75,990	98,455
January	61,230	68,905	83,670	48,180
February	59,405	48,595	61,480	64,535
March	57,655	70,380	93,050	85,370
April	56,050	59,395	52,935	41,625
May	51,730	92,475	79,225	72,760
June	49,110	63,025	50,435	57,910
July	83,735	72,165	69,100	63,750
August	56,270	46,350	84,160	85,570
Totals	852,630	961,830	991,710	943,965

BY CALENDAR YEARS

Flour output and exports of Duluth-Superior mills, by calendar years, in barrels:

	Output	Exports		Output	Exports
1927.	893,615	*....	1908.	591,765	74,085
1926.	915,995	*....	1907.	715,280	78,650
1925.	1,014,595	*....	1906.	908,175	19,900
1924.	937,355	*....	1905.	793,145	106,500
1923.	1,015,615	*....	1904.	835,720	64,730
1922.	1,004,175	*....	1903.	1,178,695	383,115
1921.	768,615	4,500	1902.	1,809,620	877,955
1920.	822,125	*....	1901.	860,605	379,925
1919.	1,118,655	*....	1900.	345,460	76,030
1918.	885,200	*....	1899.	1,745,325	540,005
1917.	1,148,610	10,105	1898.	2,459,956	983,235
1916.	1,272,660	101,660	1897.	2,532,830	761,115
1915.	1,334,715	96,385	1896.	3,120,945	1,228,395
1914.	1,212,625	160,670	1895.	3,508,050	1,076,340
1913.	1,115,590	205,000	1894.	2,946,385	820,510
1912.	996,635	186,735	1893.	2,108,119	513,196
1911.	730,845	47,525	1892.	3,960,035	.....
1910.	784,790	51,065	1891.	684,000	.....
1909.	624,240	76,350			

*Figures not obtainable.

Duluth-Superior—Flour Output and Exports

Flour output and direct foreign shipments of Duluth-Superior mills, by crop years ended Aug. 31, in barrels:

	Output	Exports
1926-27.....	852,630	*.....
1925-26.....	961,830	*.....
1924-25.....	991,710	*.....
1923-24.....	943,965	*.....
1922-23.....	1,074,075	*.....
1921-22.....	840,410	*.....
1920-21.....	711,295	3,900
1919-20.....	1,032,635	.....
1918-19.....	1,051,385	.....
1917-18.....	1,035,495	.....
1916-17.....	1,096,980	58,740
1915-16.....	1,401,500	98,535
1914-15.....	1,212,080	111,905
1913-14.....	1,420,890	200,185
1912-13.....	1,073,550	231,470
1911-12.....	839,275	82,475
1910-11.....	797,955	52,280
1909-10.....	712,745	80,980
1908-9.....	599,840	72,800
1907-8.....	585,275	61,245
1906-7.....	774,870	75,020
1905-6.....	1,034,605	124,400
1904-5.....	635,775	5,000
1903-4.....	1,031,355	237,225
1902-3.....	1,423,365	537,095
1901-2.....	1,605,945	832,300
1900-1.....	477,615	187,400
1899-1900.....	749,155	279,820
1898-99.....	2,637,015	1,021,630
1897-98.....	2,133,120	668,245
1896-97.....	2,630,380	791,485
1895-96.....	3,404,500	1,308,215
1894-95.....	3,325,025	928,120
1893-94.....	2,671,885	657,565
1892-93.....	1,607,620	305,505
1891-92.....	872,665	*.....

*Figures not obtainable.

Minneapolis—Flour Output and Exports

Minneapolis flour output by months and calendar years, in barrels:

	1927	1926	1925	1924
Jan..	817,038	1,087,837	980,020	1,108,082
Feb..	776,112	851,476	932,693	996,064
Mch.	912,578	1,042,682	761,604	1,003,546
April	859,687	787,631	700,994	821,874
May.	808,693	866,200	709,476	927,653
June.	785,336	923,519	863,341	911,202
July.	922,910	938,068	1,078,862	935,320
Aug..	958,876	952,200	1,018,382	1,051,610
Sept.	1,190,531	1,216,076	1,356,706	1,057,606
Oct..	1,269,200	1,265,346	1,530,562	1,078,125
Nov.	1,103,869	918,282	1,086,086	951,765
Dec..	1,135,221	943,941	1,040,831	836,284
Tots.	11,540,042	11,793,258	12,059,557	11,679,130

Minneapolis foreign shipments, by months and calendar years, in barrels:

	1927	1926	1925	1924
January	6,868	5,803	16,821	8,279
February	5,876	7,565	25,037	6,527
March	11,042	10,185	23,253	8,343
April	8,432	7,436	9,264	8,850
May	3,425	4,483	12,062	11,556
June	6,445	8,307	6,336	13,300
July	6,007	11,005	12,555	12,093
August	3,265	12,433	9,012	12,619
September	3,529	11,010	6,624	22,647
October	9,676	11,190	10,070	49,420
November	5,181	17,940	6,161	25,647
December	3,710	9,964	9,863	36,158
Totals	73,456	117,321	147,058	215,439

Minneapolis-Duluth—Per Cent of Activity

Percentage of flour produced by Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior mills, compared with their maximum daily capacity, by calendar years, in barrels:

MINNEAPOLIS

	Daily capacity	Output	Pct.
1927.....	76,800	11,540,042	48
1926.....	88,200	11,793,258	43
1925.....	90,000	12,059,557	43
1924.....	93,300	11,679,130	41
1923.....	94,100	13,488,460	46
1922.....	94,100	15,642,395	54
1921.....	91,000	14,871,750	54
1920.....	91,000	15,003,195	55
1919.....	91,000	17,500,890	64
1918.....	87,300	14,413,830	55
1917.....	85,455	17,611,000	66
1916.....	85,400	18,541,660	70
1915.....	74,800	18,089,195	77
1914.....	73,800	17,769,280	77
1913.....	72,800	17,673,725	77
1912.....	72,800	17,031,935	74
1911.....	72,800	15,795,470	69
1910.....	72,800	15,375,760	67

DULUTH-SUPERIOR

	Daily capacity	Output	Pct.
1927.....	6,200	893,615	46
1926.....	6,200	940,692	49
1925.....	6,200	1,029,497	53
1924.....	6,200	937,355	48
1923.....	6,250	1,015,615	52
1922.....	6,250	1,004,175	52
1921.....	6,250	768,615	41
1920.....	6,250	822,125	44
1919.....	6,250	1,118,000	60
1918.....	6,250	885,000	47
1917.....	6,050	1,148,000	61
1916.....	6,050	1,273,000	67
1915.....	6,050	1,334,535	70
1914.....	6,050	1,212,625	64
1913.....	6,050	1,115,590	61
1912.....	6,050	996,635	53
1911.....	5,950	730,845	41
1910.....	5,900	784,790	43

Minneapolis Linseed Oil Mills

Operated by—	Yearly capacity
American Linseed Co.—	
Bus flaxseed	2,400,000
Bbls oil	140,000
Tons cake	43,000
Archer-Daniels Midland Co.—	
Midland—	
Bus flaxseed	4,000,000
Bbls oil	200,000
Tons cake	80,000
Daniels—	
Bus flaxseed	4,200,000
Bbls oil	223,000
Tons cake	84,000
Northern—	
Bus flaxseed	600,000
Bbls oil	30,000
Tons cake	12,000
Minnesota Linseed Oil Co.—	
Bus flaxseed	750,000
Bbls oil	37,500
Tons cake	15,000
Spencer Kellogg Co.—	
Bus flaxseed	4,500,000
Bbls oil	250,000
Tons cake	100,000

Duluth-Superior—Flour Mills

Flour mills of Duluth-Superior, with daily capacities, in barrels:

Mills—Operators—	
Duluth Universal—Duluth Universal Milling Co.	500
Daisy Durum—Dul.-Superior Mlg. Co..	700
Daisy Rye—Duluth-Superior Mlg. Co..	150
Daisy—Duluth-Superior Mlg. Co.....	3,000
Listman—Duluth-Superior Mlg. Co....	2,000
Total	6,350

St. Paul—Flour Output

Flour output of St. Paul, Minn., mills, by calendar years, in barrels:

1927.....	520,266	1923.....	672,000
1926.....	576,358	1922.....	533,145
1925.....	492,194	1921.....	498,515
1924.....	505,447	1920.....	388,765

Minneapolis—Flour-Mill Capacity

Minneapolis flour mills and daily capacities, in barrels of 196 lbs:

Atkinson Milling Co.	1,450
Century Milling Co.* (Idle)	2,500
Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co.	3,000
Fruen Milling Co.	2,000
King Midas Mill Co.	100
White Satin Mills, Inc.	750
N. W. Consolidated Co.—	1,200
A (Crown Roller)	3,000
B (Columbia)	2,000
C (Galaxy) (Idle)	2,000
D (Northwestern)	2,000
E (Zenith)	2,200
F (Standard)	2,000
Paramount Mill (idle)	2,800
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.—A	2,400
A South	13,500
B	3,250
Anchor	4,000
Palisade	950
Phoenix (Rye)	1,450
Lincoln (Anoka)	1,250
Russell-Miller Milling Co.—A	1,350
Minnesota State Testing Mill	3,000
Washburn Crosby Co.—A	150
B	3,500
C	2,700
D (Minneapolis)	11,000
E (Humboldt)*	2,400
F†	5,500
G	500
North Star Mill (Cereals)	1,500
Rye Mill	600
Minneapolis Milling Co. (Nokomis)*	500
Total, bbls	3,000
	85,500

*Steam only. †Experimental mill.

Northwest—Flour Output and Exports

Flour output and foreign shipments by mills of the Northwest outside of Minneapolis and Duluth, by calendar years (000's omitted in output and exports):

	No. mills	Output	Exports		No. mills	Output	Exports
1927..	73	11,367	133	1917..	66	10,953	126
1926..	62	11,301	122	1916..	66	10,571	172
1925..	62	12,097	194	1915..	66	11,261	252
1924..	60	12,049	182	1914..	62	11,354	195
1923..	61	10,169	103	1913..	60	9,795	280
1922..	62	11,181	20	1912..	58	9,150	210
1921..	62	9,875	29	1911..	58	8,202	182
1920..	36	8,745	38	1910..	60	8,091	177
1919..	64	11,739	77	1909..	66	8,918	460
1918..	66	9,015	381	1908..	69	8,730	451

SPRING WHEAT FLOUR YIELDS

The Minnesota state experimental mill has issued the following summary report showing the percentages of dockage, loss in cleaning and the percentages of flour and feed obtained from grinding dark northern wheat of grades ranging from No. 1 to No. 4 in a series of experimental runs:

DARK NORTHERN WHEAT

Grade number ..	1	2	3	4
No. of samples...	5	6	11	5
Dockage, per cent	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.8
Loss in cleaning, per cent	4.50	5.41	5.68	6.69
Weight per bu, lbs.	59.1	57.1	55.5	53.8
Moisture before tempering	11.7	12.6	12.8	11.8
Yields, per cent—				
Straight flour..	74.00	72.21	70.88	68.82
Red dog	2.67	2.68	4.55	4.29
Standard middlings	12.70	14.25	11.88	15.82
Bran	11.96	11.61	12.91	12.05
Total feed	27.33	28.54	29.34	32.16
Value of products per bu—				
Flour	$1.517	$1.480	$1.453	$1.411
Feeds	.170	.177	.182	.200
Totals	$1.687	$1.657	$1.635	$1.611

In calculating value of products the following commercial values were used:

	Price	Less for sacks	Price per lb
Flour, bbl	$6.975	$ .28	$.03416
Red dog, ton...	27.500	1.20	.01315
Standard middlings, ton...	20.920	1.20	.00986
Bran, ton	21.270	1.20	.01002

Milwaukee—Flour Output

Wheat flour output of Milwaukee mills by calendar years, in barrels:

1927.....	.....	1918.....	401,741
1926.....	105,750	1917.....	371,500
1925.....	372,850	1916.....	511,200
1924.....	193,220	1915.....	715,212
1923.....	217,800	1914.....	727,588
1922.....	245,186	1913.....	783,504
1921.....	358,742	1912.....	1,054,524
1920.....	417,583	1911.....	951,330
1919.....	589,070	1910.....	1,284,530

RYE FLOUR

1927.....	.....	1921.....	137,667
1926.....	.....	1920.....	121,826
1925.....	.....	1919.....	183,066
1924.....	.....	1918.....	221,840
1923.....	15,800	1917.....	28,180
1922.....	66,315		

Chicago—Flour Mills

Chicago, Ill., flour mills, with their daily capacity, in barrels:

B. A. Eckhart Milling Co.	4,000
Washburn Crosby Co.	3,000
Total	7,000

PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY OF MILLS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Reports direct from mills, compiled by The Northwestern Miller, show that the flour mills of the states of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, with those at the two principal Missouri River terminal market centers, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., in the crop year ended June 30, 1927, produced a total of 32,731,346 bbls wheat flour, exceeding the production of the previous year by 30 per cent and reaching a total substantially in excess of any previous year. Kansas, with an increase of more than 4,000,000 bbls over the previous year, led in the gain, with an increase of more than 34 per cent. The Kansas production has been approached in volume only in the 1921-22 crop year, when it slightly exceeded 16,000,000 bbls.

The gain at Kansas City was slightly less than that made by Kansas mills, partly accounted for by the fact that the mills at this center made a fairly high record in the previous year, which was not a good one from the standpoint of volume of production in Kansas.

Production, in barrels, of the three states and of Kansas City and St. Joseph mills for the crop year ended June 30, 1927, and for the previous year, with percentage of increase, is here shown:

	1925-26	1926-27	Increase, per cent
Kansas	12,349,093	16,512,146	34
Oklahoma ...	2,596,326	3,335,651	29
Nebraska	3,047,514	3,674,203	21
Kansas City..	5,455,430	7,217,840	32
St. Joseph ...	1,710,391	1,991,506	16
Totals	25,158,754	32,731,346	30

Output at other important milling points in the Southwest:

	Yearly capacity, bbls	Output bbls	Pct. of activity
Wichita	3,210,000	2,268,344	70
Salina	2,400,000	1,505,045	61
Hutchinson ..	1,530,000	1,245,151	81
Omaha	1,365,000	1,159,381	86
Topeka	1,665,000	651,945	39
Atchison	1,440,000	1,364,247	94

Kansas

The following table shows in detail the number of flour mills in Kansas (outside of Kansas City), together with the capacity ratings and the amount of flour produced and wheat ground in the crop year ended June 30, 1927, with previous years' records for comparison:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
31	1,000 and over	52,800	10,833,694	48,793,927
38	500 to 1,000.	24,025	4,149,549	18,700,806
25	200 to 500.	7,705	1,196,421	5,407,066
20	100 to 200.	2,670	265,753	1,213,192
21	Less than 100	1,005	66,729	316,280
135		88,205	16,512,146	74,431,271

Note: Nonreporting Kansas mills of 200 bbls and less capacity estimated at same rate of activity as reporting mills of like size.

Note: In the absence of reports from the Kansas Flour Mills Corporation, the average production of all Kansas mills was applied to the activities of that company's plants at Enterprise, Anthony and Fort Scott, with a total daily capacity of 2,525 bbls, making its production for the year 484,800 bbls. Its plants at Great Bend, Kingman and Pratt, with a daily capacity of 2,900 bbls, were not operated.

Year ending June 30, 1926:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
30	1,000 and over	49,950	8,019,895	36,528,094
41	500 to 1,000.	25,435	3,099,332	14,222,265
26	200 to 500.	7,905	899,314	4,054,755
26	100 to 200.	3,385	253,175	1,172,359
27	Less than 100	1,265	76,877	362,057
150		87,940	12,349,093	56,339,530

Year ending June 30, 1925:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
29	1,000 and over	48,000	9,079,638	41,284,035
40	500 to 1,000.	25,145	4,241,821	19,179,129
30	200 to 500.	9,190	1,285,423	5,920,515
27	100 to 200.	3,420	344,848	1,599,822
33	Less than 100	1,530	105,301	489,537
159		87,285	15,057,031	68,473,038

Year ending June 30, 1924:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
28	1,000 and over	47,170	8,241,558	37,444,297
43	500 to 1,000..	26,560	3,869,093	17,659,395
21	200 to 500....	9,095	1,193,163	5,314,540
28	100 to 200....	3,675	348,188	1,619,718
32	Less than 100	1,574	125,312	580,043
162		88,074	13,777,314	62,617,993

Year ending June 30, 1923:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
29	1,000 and over	48,705	8,802,019	40,704,155
43	500 to 1,000..	26,705	4,512,336	20,517,489
41	200 to 500....	12,135	1,688,122	7,643,434
22	100 to 200....	2,820	274,252	1,276,622
44	Less than 100	2,129	165,984	760,785
179		92,494	15,442,713	70,902,485

Year ending June 30, 1922:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
30	1,000 and over	48,965	9,203,771	41,758,130
39	500 to 1,000..	24,225	4,660,034	21,225,696
38	200 to 500....	11,805	1,699,046	7,758,366
29	100 to 200....	3,725	386,317	1,753,961
39	Less than 100	1,795	116,203	540,497
175		90,515	16,065,371	73,036,650

Year ending June 30, 1921:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
29	1,000 and over	40,575	6,667,884	30,419,332
38	500 to 1,000..	23,455	3,534,458	16,093,940
45	200 to 500....	14,020	1,697,676	7,740,398
39	100 to 200....	4,879	359,982	1,648,556
54	Less than 100	2,445	115,216	532,366
205		85,374	12,375,216	56,434,592

Year ending June 30, 1920:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
31	1,000 and over	43,650	8,534,527	39,196,279
36	500 to 1,000..	21,080	4,118,748	19,281,631
43	200 to 500....	13,410	2,233,993	10,362,580
41	100 to 200....	5,045	513,316	2,362,410
55	Less than 100	2,509	176,965	821,440
206		85,694	15,577,549	72,024,340

Year ending June 30, 1919:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
27	1,000 and over	38,080	6,780,220	30,040,361
35	500 to 1,000..	21,130	3,624,960	16,244,044
48	200 to 500....	14,810	2,205,651	9,897,603
40	100 to 200....	4,935	495,635	2,209,031
53	Less than 100	2,464	164,727	751,768
203		81,419	13,271,193	59,142,807

Year ending June 30, 1918:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
24	1,000 and over	32,550	5,230,223	23,558,669
31	500 to 1,000..	18,800	2,991,940	13,642,019
47	200 to 500....	14,340	2,106,651	9,485,135
39	100 to 200....	4,725	429,278	1,887,828
57	Less than 100	2,630	143,362	660,195
198		73,045	10,901,449	49,233,846

PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY OPERATED

Percentage of output to full capacity based on 300 running days of mills of all sizes in Kansas, by years ending June 30:

Year	1,000 and over	500 to 1,000	200 to 500	100 to 200	Less than 100	Average
1927..	68.0	57.0	51.0	33.0	21.0	62.0
1926..	53.0	40.0	37.0	25.0	20.0	46.0
1925..	63.0	56.0	46.0	33.0	23.0	57.0
1924..	58.0	49.0	43.0	31.0	26.0	53.0
1923..	53.0	56.0	46.0	32.0	26.0	55.0
1922..	62.0	64.0	47.0	34.0	21.0	59.0
1921..	54.7	50.2	40.3	24.5	15.7	48.3
1920..	65.2	65.1	55.5	33.2	23.5	60.6
1919..	59.3	57.0	49.6	33.4	22.3	54.3
1918..	53.5	53.0	48.9	30.2	18.1	49.9
1917..	64.0	68.0	58.0	36.0	26.0	61.0
1916..	68.0	64.7	62.3	38.5	30.5	62.8
1915..	70.5	71.8	63.6	39.3	28.6	67.0
1914..	69.6	61.0	64.4	38.6	28.0	62.7
1913..	67.5	64.0	60.7	30.5	32.2	59.8
1912..	55.3	59.3	53.4	28.0	27.2	51.4
1911..	57.2	63.8	52.0	30.1	27.2	53.2
1910..	53.0	63.0	59.0	44.0	29.0	54.5
1909..	50.0	68.5	62.1	41.0	36.1	56.1
1908..	62.5	64.0	60.0	42.6	26.7	51.1
Av'ge	60.3	59.7	52.9	33.8	25.4	56.2

CONSOLIDATED BY YEARS

The number of active flour mills in Kansas, the number of barrels of flour produced and the number of bushels of wheat ground, by years ending June 30:

Year—	All mills No.	All mills Cap.	Flour produced	Wheat consumed
1926-27..	135	88,205	16,512,146	74,431,271
1925-26..	150	87,940	12,349,093	56,339,530
1924-25..	159	87,285	15,057,031	68,473,048
1923-24..	162	88,074	13,777,314	62,617,993
1922-23..	179	92,494	15,442,713	70,902,485
1921-22..	175	90,515	16,065,371	73,036,650
1920-21..	205	85,374	12,375,216	56,434,592
1919-20..	206	85,694	15,577,549	72,024,340
1918-19..	203	81,419	13,271,193	59,142,807
1917-18..	198	73,045	10,901,449	49,233,846
1916-17..	156	65,352	11,932,186	55,222,279
1915-16..	169	64,807	12,213,447	56,074,464
1914-15..	177	62,620	12,599,151	56,417,505
1913-14..	164	60,335	11,303,289	51,487,092
1912-13..	182	59,500	10,688,566	49,406,226
1911-12..	191	61,140	9,440,921	42,736,504
1910-11..	211	63,870	10,207,353	46,215,005
1909-10..	225	62,375	10,197,152	46,134,812

CAPACITY BY YEARS

The following table shows the number of mills of over 200 bbls capacity and of mills of less than 200 bbls, with total capacity of mills of each class and total capacity of all mills:

	Over 200 bbls No.	Over 200 bbls Cap.	Less than 200 bbls No.	Less than 200 bbls Cap.	All mills No.	All mills Cap.
1926-27..	94	84,530	41	3,675	135	88,205
1925-26..	97	83,290	53	4,650	150	87,940
1924-25..	99	82,335	60	4,950	159	87,285
1923-24..	102	82,825	60	5,249	162	88,074
1922-23..	113	87,545	66	4,949	179	92,494
1921-22..	107	84,995	68	5,520	175	90,515
1920-21..	112	78,050	93	7,324	205	85,374
1919-20..	110	78,140	96	7,554	206	85,694
1918-19..	110	74,020	93	7,399	203	81,419
1917-18..	112	65,690	96	7,355	198	73,045
1916-17..	94	59,500	62	5,852	156	65,352
1915-16..	90	58,560	69	5,247	169	64,807
1914-15..	99	55,380	78	7,240	177	62,620
1913-14..	98	53,835	66	6,500	164	60,335
1912-13..	102	51,635	80	7,865	182	59,500
1911-12..	104	53,760	87	8,380	191	61,140
1910-11..	108	54,625	103	9,245	211	63,870
1909-10..	107	51,725	118	10,640	225	62,375
1908-9...	104	49,935	135	11,740	239	61,675

Oklahoma

Figures covering year ending June 30, 1927:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
6	1,000 and over.	8,305	1,681,907	7,583,865
8	500 to 1,000..	4,900	1,126,292	5,126,058
13	200 to 500..	3,350	452,772	2,054,385
3	100 to 200..	350	25,485	119,604
20	Less than 100..	885	72,195	320,380
50		17,790	3,358,651	15,204,292

Note: Nonreporting Oklahoma mills of 200 bbls and less capacity estimated on same basis of activity as reporting mills.

Note: In the absence of reports from the Kansas Flour Mills Corporation, the average production of all Oklahoma mills was applied to the activities of that company's mills at Alva and Cherokee, with a daily capacity of 1,625 bbls, making their production for the year 307,125 bbls. The same method was applied to the Yukon mill, making its estimated production 283,500 bbls.

Year ending June 30, 1926:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
6	1,000 and over	8,325	1,206,649	5,488,218
8	500 to 1,000..	5,050	888,729	4,063,917
13	200 to 500....	3,495	436,016	1,993,153
5	100 to 200....	600	21,092	100,311
25	Less than 100	1,110	43,840	202,893
57		18,580	2,596,326	11,848,492

Year ending June 30, 1925:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
6	1,000 and over	8,285	1,551,305	6,990,477
7	500 to 1,000..	4,700	741,249	3,377,363
12	200 to 500....	3,355	386,558	1,765,484
6	100 to 200....	750	57,239	262,051
28	Less than 100	1,202	71,541	295,700
59		18,292	2,807,892	12,691,075

Year ending June 30, 1924:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
6	1,000 and over	8,655	1,312,000	5,898,851
7	500 to 1,000..	4,435	647,852	2,836,339
14	200 to 500....	3,810	410,691	1,861,751
6	100 to 200....	860	57,713	238,074
27	Less than 100	1,300	56,975	235,735
60		19,060	2,485,231	11,070,750

Year ending June 30, 1923:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
7	1,000 and over	9,455	1,256,289	5,799,626
5	500 to 1,000..	3,125	418,316	1,916,222
15	200 to 500....	4,205	449,751	2,036,989
9	100 to 200....	1,275	105,231	479,278
33	Less than 100	1,530	46,015	209,922
69		19,590	2,275,602	10,442,037

Year ending June 30, 1922:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
8	1,000 and over	10,675	1,684,731	7,620,882
7	500 to 1,000..	4,350	692,893	3,128,538
14	200 to 500....	3,922	444,912	2,110,662
9	100 to 200....	1,210	104,521	486,424
24	Less than 100	1,110	42,966	184,748
62		21,267	2,970,023	13,531,254

PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY OPERATED

Percentage of output to full capacity, based on 300 running days of mills of all sizes in Oklahoma, by years ending June 30:

Year	1,000 and over	500 to 1,000	200 to 500	100 to 200	Less than 100	Average
1927..	67.0	48.0	45.0	24.0	27.0	62.0
1926..	48.0	58.0	41.0	11.0	13.0	46.0
1925..	62.0	52.0	38.0	25.0	19.0	51.0
1924..	52.0	48.0	35.0	22.0	14.0	43.0
1923..	44.0	44.0	35.0	28.0	10.0	38.0
1922..	52.0	53.0	38.0	28.0	12.9	46.0

Nebraska

Figures covering year ending June 30, 1927:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
5	1,000 and over	8,550	1,944,685	8,945,601
4	500 to 1,000.	2,450	647,914	2,960,554
15	200 to 500.	4,025	473,748	2,202,600
23	100 to 200.	2,801	308,855	1,674,127
82	Less than 100.	4,231	299,001	1,367,337
129		22,057	3,674,203	17,150,219

Note: Nonreporting Nebraska mills of 200 bbls and less capacity estimated on same basis of activity as reporting mills.

Year ending June 30, 1926:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
5	1,000 and over	8,000	1,510,569	7,045,092
4	500 to 1,000.	2,400	586,405	2,699,294
17	200 to 500.	4,215	431,531	1,986,583
24	100 to 200.	2,865	197,671	913,595
91	Less than 100.	4,674	321,338	1,508,584
141		22,154	3,047,514	14,153,148

Year ending June 30, 1925:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
5	1,000 and over	7,350	1,745,199	7,981,662
4	500 to 1,000..	2,400	591,457	2,654,534
19	200 to 500....	4,975	430,930	2,007,138
23	100 to 200....	2,775	264,626	1,233,433
96	Less than 100	4,840	428,866	1,947,400
147		22,340	3,461,078	15,824,167

Year ending June 30, 1924:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
5	1,000 and over	8,950	1,583,405	7,287,975
5	500 to 1,000..	2,800	501,074	2,249,235
14	200 to 500....	3,625	307,305	1,399,176
31	100 to 200....	3,680	357,248	1,641,962
104	Less than 100	5,232	430,994	1,971,296
159		24,287	3,180,026	14,549,644

Year ending June 30, 1923:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
5	1,000 and over	7,200	1,474,569	6,721,231
5	500 to 1,000..	2,850	488,261	2,232,207
18	200 to 500....	4,520	465,674	2,067,608
28	100 to 200....	3,290	235,922	1,075,878
112	Less than 100	5,533	305,285	1,412,627
168		23,393	2,969,711	13,509,551

Year ending June 30, 1922:

No.	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
5	1,000 and over	8,900	1,417,179	6,395,667
5	500 to 1,000..	2,950	503,625	2,295,854
16	200 to 500....	4,115	445,865	2,008,402
28	100 to 200....	3,250	263,392	1,094,496
106	Less than 100	5,308	377,537	1,741,832
160		24,523	3,007,598	13,536,251

PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY OPERATED

Percentage of output to full capacity, based on 300 running days of mills of all sizes in Nebraska, by years ending June 30:

Year	1,000 and over	500 to 1,000	200 to 500	100 to 200	Less than 100	Average
1927..	75.0	88.0	39.0	38.0	23.0	55.0
1926..	62.0	81.0	34.0	23.0	22.0	45.0
1925..	79.0	82.0	28.0	31.0	29.0	51.0
1924..	58.0	59.0	28.0	32.0	21.0	43.0
1923..	67.0	57.0	34.0	23.0	18.0	42.0
1922..	53.0	56.0	36.0	27.0	23.0	40.7

Kansas City—Weekly Rate of Mill Activity

Percentage of actual flour output, as related to full capacity, of Kansas City mills, by weeks in 1927, with comparisons:

	Pct. of activity 1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Jan. 8.....	75	71	78	50	67	61	67
Jan. 15.....	73	80	71	65	69	60	61
Jan. 22.....	76	72	73	70	71.7	66	64
Jan. 29.....	82	77	80	74	62	82	71
Feb. 5.....	87	74	85	74	52	78	73
Feb. 12.....	78	65	78	61	57	70	64
Feb. 19.....	86	61	76	67	63	81	66
Feb. 26.....	77	70	59	68	74	85	63
March 5.....	75	76	57	72	79	86	66
March 12.....	82	61	63	72	81	88	66
March 19.....	77	67	61	63	79	85	60
March 26.....	76	57	56	56	69	86	64
April 2.....	76	70	63	60	83	85	63
April 9.....	78	61	65	67	57	70	60
April 16.....	78	49	61	59	68	68	61
April 23.....	75	66	60	58	71	78	63
April 30.....	75	67	66	51	73	78	50
May 7.....	84	51	61	57	76	80	36
May 14.....	72	49	60	50	67	80	57
May 21.....	78	55	63	55	74	72	60
May 29.....	73	63	71	64	78	68	65
June 4.....	74	58	80	55	64	70	62
June 11.....	81	60	83	63	69	73	70
June 18.....	83	58	84	61	70	77	57
June 25.....	77	49	72	61	73	81	60
July 2.....	69	52	75	66	76	84	72
July 9.....	67	69	66	62	76	60	72
July 16.....	73	71	68	69	83	59	52
July 23.....	67	76	81	72	86	78	97
July 30.....	67	86	78	74	93	80	98
Aug. 6.....	64	83	68	78	82	86	97
Aug. 13.....	73	90	61	80	76	82	91
Aug. 20.....	69	87	56	79	78	83	100
Aug. 27.....	74	84	78	80	72	85	93
Sept. 3.....	80	86	76	82	90	82	93
Sept. 10.....	80	91	79	74	78	77	86
Sept. 17.....	95	79	72	85	87	92	85
Sept. 24.....	93	85	78	85	91	87	89
Oct. 1.....	87	84	85	90	85	85	100
Oct. 8.....	80	80	83	88	85	85	93
Oct. 15.....	89	84	80	86	83	86	90
Oct. 22.....	90	80	78	87	80	85	90
Oct. 29.....	92	90	81	87	75	87	89
Nov. 5.....	80	86	82	87	81	89	81
Nov. 12.....	75	83	85	83	79	87	73
Nov. 19.....	79	82	84	75	74.7	88	75
Nov. 26.....	68	86	77	71	72.9	87	63
Dec. 3.....	91	72	61	75	64.4	80	72
Dec. 10.....	94	90	77	81	69	86	74
Dec. 17.....	84	89	76	76	62	71	72
Dec. 24.....	77	72	70	85	57	64	68
Dec. 31.....	66	67	56	69	50	66	50

St. Joseph—Flour and Feed Output

Output of wheat flour, corn flour and feed by the mills at St. Joseph, Mo., by calendar years:

	Flour, bbls Wheat	Flour, bbls Corn	Feed, tons Wheat	Feed, tons Corn
1927.....	1,765,160	313,242	67,157	17,918
1926.....	1,928,528	287,761	94,027	17,518
1925.....	1,732,973	268,742	66,951	17,323
1924.....	1,836,900	288,894	69,572	16,576
1923.....	1,365,226	209,968	52,463	10,732
1922.....	1,602,902	248,592	60,639	13,742
1921.....	1,391,112	138,349	51,961	.....

Output of feed mills, showing bushels of grain ground, tons of feed manufactured and tons shipped, by calendar years:

	Bus ground	Feed, tons Mnfd.	Feed, tons Shipped
1927.....	3,250,000	122,067	133,730
1926.....	2,630,000	103,772	119,980
1925.....	2,795,000	119,058	147,658
1924.....	3,125,000	146,320	170,620
1923.....	3,410,000	152,281	175,931
1922.....	2,602,860	131,847	166,047
1921.....	1,430,000	101,048	135,848

SOUTHWEST—LARGE MILLING COMPANIES

Milling concerns, either single companies or closely associated in ownership, operating milling capacities of over 3,000 bbls per day in the Kansas-Nebraska-Oklahoma district, grinding hard winter wheat, are as follows:

Name—Location—	Capacity
Kansas Flour Mills Corporation, Kansas City	12,000
Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City (five mills)	18,500
Maney Brothers group—Oklahoma and Nebraska	3,800
Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City	6,000
Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City	3,800
Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver (Kansas mills only)	3,375
Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, St. John and Harper	4,400
Midland Flour Milling Co. (4 mills)	4,000
Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kansas	3,500
Red Star Milling Co., Wichita	4,400
Washburn Crosby Co., Kansas City	6,500
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Atchison	3,000

Southwest—Weekly Rate of Mill Activity

Percentage of actual flour output, as related to full capacity, of a group of about 70 mills in the Southwest outside of Kansas City terminal, by weeks in 1927, with comparisons:

	Pct. of activity						
	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Jan. 8	59	45	55	53	48	45	40
Jan. 15	69	47	64	56	53	53	43
Jan. 22	69	53	69	57	54	52	51
Jan. 29	69	55	66	64	57	52	43
Feb. 5	68	57	69	62	53	54	49
Feb. 12	67	50	66	55	51	56	53
Feb. 19	67	45	66	59	49	57	42
Feb. 26	61	49	61	58	52	63	48
March 5	63	52	57	57	57	66	49
March 12	65	50	53	59	56	65	48
March 19	63	51	50	60	52	62	54
March 26	64	51	53	59	54	59	49
April 2	62	50	48	56	56	60	50
April 9	63	47	52	55	48	55	49
April 16	61	49	47	54	50	55	49
April 23	56	49	45	54	48	55	49
April 30	63	48	44	53	54	59	52
May 7	64	51	41	54	55	53	47
May 14	60	50	38	51	54	54	42
May 21	62	49	42	49	53	55	51
May 28	62	46	44	45	50	54	49
June 4	54	47	47	51	44	51	51
June 11	56	47	46	52	46	53	52
June 18	56	61	51	54	44	56	52
June 25	60	56	54	53	43	55	61
July 2	61	65	55	55	47	56	74
July 9	61	78	56	54	41	51	60
July 16	66	84	47	50	51	54	66
July 23	65	80	59	66	57	59	85
July 30	67	88	65	75	66	70	95
Aug. 6	60	90	62	72	72	75	91
Aug. 13	65	90	60	68	67	80	94
Aug. 20	62	89	57	77	66	77	94
Aug. 27	60	91	55	79	64	72	96
Sept. 3	65	91	55	77	65	79	92
Sept. 10	63	86	54	78	65	70	80
Sept. 17	63	82	51	82	65	76	85
Sept. 24	63	86	56	87	73	78	88
Oct. 1	59	77	55	89	71	84	83
Oct. 8	74	79	56	87	69	74	80
Oct. 15	64	80	51	81	67	75	84
Oct. 22	60	72	53	84	72	77	77
Oct. 29	59	79	49	83	66	74	89
Nov. 5	58	80	53	79	52	73	71
Nov. 12	55	71	49	78	64	68	60
Nov. 19	54	74	48	76	62	72	58
Nov. 26	55	74	51	72	66	76	50
Dec. 3	52	71	48	63	61	73	56
Dec. 10	57	70	48	68	60	69	53
Dec. 17	56	70	50	67	61	67	53
Dec. 24	46	63	59	64	60	57	53
Dec. 31	49	57	44	55	49	50	47

Kansas City—Flour Mills

Flour mills at Kansas City, with capacity in barrels per day:

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.	2,600
Kansas Flour Mills Corporation (two mills)	4,850
Midland Flour Milling Co.	1,800
Monarch Milling Co.	5,500
Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co.	1,500
Rodney Milling Co.	1,500
Rosedale Milling Co.	500
Southwestern Milling Co., Inc.	6,000
Washburn Crosby Co.	6,500
Zenith Milling Co.	1,000
Total	31,750
Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. (Independence)	1,200
Grand total	32,950

Kansas City—Flour Output

Total flour output of Kansas City, by calendar years, in barrels, as reported to the Board of Trade:

1927	7,381,501	1914	2,376,840
1926	6,179,234	1913	3,294,617
1925	5,410,714	1912	2,080,268
1924	5,218,031	1911	1,822,257
1923	4,886,775	1910	2,226,266
1922	4,707,964	1909	2,427,376
1921	3,965,769	1908	2,577,577
1920	3,897,246	1907	1,974,949
1919	3,628,151	1906	1,989,000
1918	3,469,777	1905	2,053,000
1917	3,365,200	1904	1,595,100
1916	3,146,332	1903	1,535,000
1915	3,865,460		

Wichita—Flour Output

Output of wheat flour by mills at Wichita, Kansas, in barrels, by calendar years:

1927	1,992,650	1924	2,058,624
1926	2,025,888	1923	1,864,521
1925	1,624,428	1922	1,917,028

Southwest—Rate of Mill Activity, by Years

Percentage of actual flour output, as related to full capacity of groups of mills in the accompanying table, by half years and full years:

	Kansas City	Interior
First half 1927	77.5	62.4
Last half 1927	79.0	59.9
Average, 1927	78.2	61.0
First half 1926	68.0	54.0
Last half 1926	82.0	77.0
Average, 1926	72.5	65.5
First half 1925	68.8	53.1
Last half 1925	74.4	53.5
Average, 1925	71.6	53.3
First half 1924	62.0	55.0
Last half 1924	82.0	73.0
Average, 1924	72.0	64.0
First half 1923	70.0	51.0
Last half 1923	78.0	63.0
Average, 1923	74.0	57.0
First half 1922	76.6	55.9
Last half 1922	80.7	70.5
Average, 1922	78.6	63.2
First half 1921	61.7	48.6
Last half 1921	84.4	75.6
Average, 1921	73.0	62.1
First half 1920	67.0	61.3
Last half 1920	64.5	55.1
Average, 1920	65.7	58.2
First half 1919	64.4	52.6
Last half 1919	81.0	75.5
Average, 1919	72.6	63.9
First half 1918	41.5	48.2
Last half 1918	74.4	73.5
Average, 1918	57.9	60.8
First half 1917	82.0	63.1
Last half 1917	87.4	77.4
Average, 1917	84.7	70.2
First half 1916	81.5	68.1
Last half 1916	88.2	86.4
Average, 1916	84.8	77.2
First half 1915	68.1	64.8
Last half 1915	79.0	71.0
Average, 1915	72.6	70.0
First half 1914	62.2	65.7
Last half 1914	78.6	86.8
Average, 1914	70.4	76.0
First half 1913	54.5	65.0
Last half 1913	74.4	75.5
Average, 1913	64.6	69.3
First half 1912	45.0	54.5
Last half 1912	70.0	75.0
Average, 1912	57.5	64.7
First half 1911	37.0	54.2
Last half 1911	60.0	67.0
Average, 1911	48.0	60.6

Wichita—Flour Mills

Flour mills at Wichita, with capacity in barrels per day:

Kansas Milling Co.	3,500
Red Star Milling Co.	4,400
Wichita Flour Mills Co.	2,500
Total	10,400

Salina—Flour Output

Output of wheat flour by mills at Salina, Kansas, in barrels, by calendar years:

1927	1,622,409	1923	974,935
1926	1,458,774	1922	1,734,128
1925	1,318,400	1921	1,672,477
1924	1,127,663		

U. S.—WHEAT FLOUR MILLING CAPACITY

Estimated number of mills in the United States grinding wheat flour, and total wheat flour capacity, in barrels per 24-hour day, including all mills submitting reports to The Northwestern Miller which may properly be regarded as active or potentially active, as of Jan. 1, 1928, compared with the corresponding number and capacity on Jan. 1, 1927:

	1928		1927	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
Alabama	9	640	9	440
Arizona	1	1,010	6	960
Arkansas	71	4,766	73	4,811
California	43	14,120	47	14,320
Colorado	54	12,520	53	12,240
Delaware	32	1,235	41	1,235
Dist. of Columbia	1	350	1	350
Georgia	31	6,443	32	5,693
Idaho	58	8,345	61	8,495
Illinois	138	48,715	148	48,055
Indiana	287	36,623	301	38,025
Iowa	87	14,734	97	14,964
Kansas	168	95,355	171	95,630
Kentucky	196	21,530	205	21,320
Louisiana	1	25	2	50
Maine	5	325	4	310
Maryland	118	10,633	134	10,217
Massachusetts	1	100	1	100
Michigan	263	26,767	269	27,397
Minnesota	176	151,135	206	151,485
Mississippi	2	50	3	50
Missouri	334	92,069	351	88,176
Montana	57	13,410	61	13,610
Nebraska	158	27,169	157	27,139
Nevada	12	820	12	820
New Jersey	14	1,540	19	1,560
New Mexico	23	1,480	23	1,480
New York	139	72,235	200	69,660
North Carolina	143	13,117	153	13,663
North Dakota	58	16,210	61	17,560
Ohio	430	50,968	451	48,859
Oklahoma	67	21,170	67	21,120
Oregon	85	25,337	87	25,187
Pennsylvania	474	31,852	568	31,737
South Carolina	16	1,870	16	970
South Dakota	44	5,718	50	5,943
Tennessee	225	27,807	231	27,017
Texas	108	38,150	111	37,400
Utah	87	12,402	85	11,427
Virginia	298	32,427	341	21,432
Washington	58	32,460	64	33,840
West Virginia	124	7,306	135	7,556
Wisconsin	147	20,697	173	20,647
Wyoming	19	1,930	20	1,960
Totals	4,868	993,565	5,303	984,610

Salina—Flour Mills

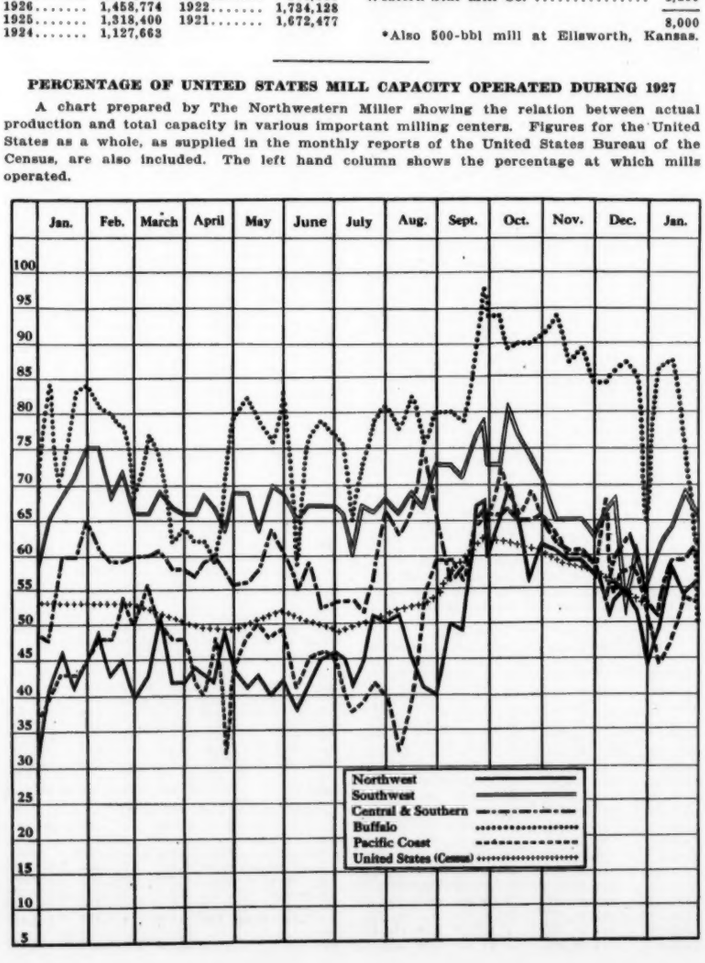
Flour mills at Salina, with capacity in barrels per day:

*H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co.	3,000
Robinson Milling Co.	1,400
Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co.	2,000
Weber Flour Mills Co.	1,500
Western Star Mill Co.	1,100
	8,000

*Also 500-bbl mill at Ellsworth, Kansas.

PERCENTAGE OF UNITED STATES MILL CAPACITY OPERATED DURING 1927

A chart prepared by The Northwestern Miller showing the relation between actual production and total capacity in various important milling centers. Figures for the United States as a whole, as supplied in the monthly reports of the United States Bureau of the Census, are also included. The left hand column shows the percentage at which mills operated.



St. Joseph—Flour Mills

St. Joseph, Mo., wheat flour mills, with daily capacities, in barrels:

Larabee Flour Mills Co.	6,000
Aunt Jemima Mills Branch (Quaker Oats Co.)	1,800
Hauck Milling Co.	200
Total	8,000

Omaha—Flour Output

Flour output of Omaha, Neb., mills, by calendar years, in barrels:

1927	1,160,764	1923	1,013,606
1926	1,107,650	1922	947,993
1925	1,118,153	1921	823,056
1924	1,103,078	1920	632,130

FLOUR MILLING CAPACITY AT CENTERS

Estimated total wheat flour-milling capacity in all cities and towns reporting, on Jan. 1, 1928, a total capacity of 1,000 bbls per day, or more:

	Daily capacity, bbls
Arkansas—	
Arkadelphia	1,000
California—	
Los Angeles	2,575
San Francisco	1,700
Vallejo	5,000
Colorado—	
Denver	4,025
Georgia—	
Atlanta	1,800
Columbus	1,100
Macon	1,500
Illinois—	
Alton	4,900
Beardstown	2,000
Belleville	1,600
Chester	1,600
Chicago	7,800
East St. Louis	3,500
Mt. Carmel	2,200
Nashville	1,300
Quincy	1,170
Indiana—	
Evansville	3,100
Indianapolis	4,040
Lawrenceburg	2,500
Mt. Vernon	1,200
Noblesville	1,250
Seymour	1,200
Iowa—	
Cedar Rapids	2,125
Davenport	3,550
Des Moines	1,320
Sioux City	1,600
Kansas—	
Abilene	1,900
Arkansas City	3,500
Atchison	5,050
Clay Center	1,600
Coffeyville	1,800
Dodge City	1,150
Ellinwood	1,200
Ellsworth	2,000
Enterprise	1,000
Great Bend	3,000
Hays City	1,000
Hutchinson	5,800
Larned	1,300
Lawrence	1,500
Leavenworth	2,500
Lyons	1,200
McPherson	1,250
Newton	2,725
Salina	8,000
Topeka	5,400
Wellington	3,400
Wichita	10,400
Winfield	1,300
Kentucky—	
Hopkinsville	1,725
Louisville	5,750
Maryland—	
Ellicott City	1,500
Frederick	1,060
Hagerstown	1,090
Michigan—	
Detroit	3,500
Hillsdale	1,750
Minnesota—	
Appleton	1,000
Austin	1,235
Cannon Falls	1,500
Crookston	1,000
Faribault	2,550
Hastings	3,250
Janesville	1,200
Lake City	1,350
Madelia	1,200
Mankato	2,800
Minneapolis	83,150
Montgomery	3,000
Morristown	1,300
New Prague	2,300
New Ulm	5,810
Red Wing	2,500
St. Cloud	1,000
St. Paul	4,900
Shakopee	1,250
Sleepy Eye	2,000
Wabasha	1,100
Waseca	1,500
Winona	4,000
Missouri—	
Aurora	1,000
Carthage	1,635
Clinton	1,200
Independence	1,350
Jackson	1,250
Joplin	1,000
Kansas City	31,250
St. Joseph	8,000
St. Louis	12,000
Springfield	2,875
Montana—	
Bozeman	1,000
Great Falls	4,025
Harlowton	1,000
Nebraska—	
Crete	1,400
Lincoln	2,200
Omaha	4,600
Schuyler	3,000
New York—	
Buffalo	41,725
Lockport	2,200
New York	10,000
Niagara Falls	4,000
Rochester	1,475
N. Carolina—	
Charlotte	1,100
Statesville	2,305
N. Dakota—	
Grand Forks	4,800
Jamestown	1,000
Minot	1,350
Valley City	1,800
Ohio—	
Akron	1,854
Cleveland	1,200
Columbus	1,690
Fostoria	2,625
Kent	1,000
Mansfield	1,490
Springfield	1,200
Toledo	7,500
Oklahoma—	
Alva	1,025
El Reno	1,900
Enid	1,300
Guthrie	1,000
Kingfisher	1,750
Oklahoma City	4,300
Yukon	1,500
Oregon—	
Astoria	4,000
Pendleton	2,100
Portland	11,200
The Dalles	2,100
Pennsylvania—	
Philadelphia	1,600
York	1,000
S. Dakota—	
Watertown	1,200
Tennessee—	
Chattanooga	1,550
Clarksville	1,375
Johnson City	1,150
Knoxville	2,730
Nashville	4,450
Texas—	
Dallas	4,940
Fort Worth	3,000
Galveston	1,700
Houston	2,200
McKinney	1,000
New Braunfels	1,130
San Antonio	3,320
Sherman	4,200
Vernon	1,000
Wichita Falls	2,500
Utah—	
Ogden	5,150
Salt Lake City	1,725
Virginia—	
Richmond	2,200
Roanoke	1,325
Washington—	
Cheney	1,000
Pasco	1,000
Seattle	7,810
Spokane	3,350
Tacoma	9,620
Wisconsin—	
La Crosse	4,580
Superior	5,600
Wyoming—	
Sheridan	1,100
Total daily capacity at centers	567,689
Estimated total U. S. daily capacity	993,565
Percentage at centers	57.1

CENSUS REPORT ON FLOUR OUTPUT

The Department of Commerce announces statistics on wheat ground and wheat milling products, by months. These returns include only mills which are now manufacturing at the rate of 5,000 or more barrels of flour annually.

During 1927, the wheat ground averaged 276.8 lbs per barrel of flour in December, 276.6 in November, 276.2 in October, 275.8 in September, 275.1 in August, 276.1 in July, 275.9 in June, 274.8 in May, 275.7 in April, 274.2 in March, 273.5 in February, 273.8 in January, 273.6 in December, and 274 in November.

The offal reported amounted to 17.5 lbs per bu of wheat in December, 17.4 in November and October, 17.3 in September, August, July, June, May and April, 17.1 in March and February, 17.2 in January, 17.1 in December and November.

WHEAT GROUND AND WHEAT MILLING PRODUCTS

1927—	Mills reporting	Wheat ground, bus	Production—Wheat flour, bbls	Production—Wheat offal, lbs	Daily wheat flour capacity, bbls	Per ct. of capacity operated
December	1,058	42,516,739	9,217,017	743,687,440	664,453	53.4
November	1,062	44,881,703	9,735,104	782,841,443	665,897	56.5
October	1,064	49,791,762	10,817,268	866,409,731	683,760	60.8
September	1,058	48,130,934	10,470,353	833,108,318	659,525	63.5
August	1,059	44,098,843	9,616,873	761,468,072	660,836	53.9
July	1,050	38,596,369	8,387,824	668,231,687	657,177	51.1
June	1,052	39,085,289	8,499,033	675,003,136	661,382	49.4
May	1,052	38,924,329	8,497,017	672,824,366	656,097	51.8
April	1,058	38,184,179	8,308,525	659,198,499	658,794	48.5
March	1,050	40,908,203	8,952,639	701,789,424	658,974	50.3
February	1,051	36,568,551	8,022,799	624,024,681	654,278	53.3
January	1,041	39,354,388	8,624,354	676,292,407	647,761	53.3
Totals, 1927		426,341,289	100,148,806	8,664,878,804		54.0
Totals, 1926		494,123,143	107,440,900	8,677,804,041		54.1
Totals, 1925		477,612,414	103,705,644	8,419,047,634		51.9
Totals, 1924		495,114,550	107,268,052	8,814,025,497		53.5

STATEMENT FOR 968 MILLS WHICH REPORTED EACH MONTH*

1927—	Wheat ground, bus	Production—Wheat flour, bbls	Production—Wheat offal, lbs	Average lbs wheat per bbl	Average lbs offal per bu wheat	Daily wheat flour capacity, bbls	Per cent of capacity operated
November	43,500,362	9,435,139	758,850,130	276.6	17.4	638,458	59.1
October	48,418,663	10,519,009	842,822,287	276.2	17.4	658,410	63.9
September	46,712,996	10,165,619	808,796,499	275.7	17.3	634,320	64.1
August	43,013,835	9,382,655	742,650,814	275.1	17.3	638,268	54.4
July	37,604,711	8,171,639	651,110,481	276.1	17.3	627,099	52.1
June	38,108,933	8,286,885	657,846,639	275.9	17.3	636,640	50.1
May	37,890,640	8,273,257	655,284,131	274.8	17.3	630,815	52.5
April	37,179,452	8,088,249	641,731,870	275.8	17.3	633,696	49.1
March	39,927,893	8,738,516	684,838,623	274.2	17.2	636,289	50.9
February	35,784,626	7,852,965	610,198,808	273.4	17.1	633,957	53.9
January	38,675,738	8,477,779	665,216,097	273.7	17.2	633,270	53.5

*These mills produced approximately 90.3 per cent of the total wheat flour (114,689,930 bbls) reported at the biennial census of manufactures in 1925.

ST. LOUIS—FLOUR OUTPUT AND MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of flour at St. Louis and flour manufactured, by calendar years, in barrels:

Year	Receipts	Made	Shipments
1927		1,404,000	
1926		1,440,568	
1925*		1,245,946	
1924	5,080,000	1,275,624	6,097,700
1923	4,949,840	1,758,077	6,192,505
1922	4,476,310	1,518,042	6,080,410
1921	5,266,070	1,505,765	6,013,820
1920	4,120,730	1,441,183	4,794,200
1919	4,284,780	1,798,298	5,320,660
1918	2,966,320	1,398,283	3,951,120
1917	3,893,922	1,619,256	5,412,710
1916	4,490,775	1,750,686	5,288,930
1915	3,952,190	1,678,463	4,905,490
1914	3,514,750	1,579,079	4,309,645
1913	3,266,375	1,036,761	3,890,940
1912	3,032,330	1,030,704	3,079,570
1911	2,683,775	1,055,416	2,842,530
1910	2,678,040	969,545	2,888,448
1909	2,695,350	926,029	3,004,210
1908	2,763,700	965,832	3,192,790
1907	2,855,015	1,189,949	3,201,341
1906	2,404,745	1,010,120	2,677,945
1905	2,529,780	1,285,537	3,472,609
1904	2,355,560	1,102,980	3,306,198
1903	2,340,695	1,112,316	3,127,096
1902	2,217,685	1,322,530	2,684,451
1901	2,170,548	1,505,234	2,961,563
1900	1,869,070	1,346,059	2,535,206
1899	1,514,315	1,166,439	2,027,621
1898	1,358,038	1,054,575	1,584,112
1897	1,329,050	1,080,916	1,618,683
1896	1,348,601	1,333,986	1,946,081
1895	1,013,344	1,740,026	2,145,659
1894	1,261,309	1,656,645	2,168,389
1893	1,171,025	1,669,048	2,044,727
1892	1,455,342	1,623,371	2,313,738
1891	1,353,640	1,748,190	2,767,906
1890	1,229,975	1,872,005	2,880,324
1889	1,168,603	2,066,442	2,859,389
1888	887,173	2,016,619	2,682,405
1887	1,049,864	1,985,717	2,594,881

*Statistics relating to receipts and shipments were not compiled after 1924.

St. Louis—"Outside" Flour Mill Capacity

"Outside" flour mills owned or controlled by St. Louis interests, or the output of which is sold from St. Louis, showing the daily capacity:

	Bbls
Valier & Spies Milling Corporation, Marine, Ill.	500
Valier & Spies Milling Corporation, St. Jacob, Ill.	600
Meyer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo.	2,050
Meyer Milling Co., Nashville, Ill.	800
Sparks Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	900
Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill.	2,100
Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Alton, Ill.	2,800
Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Dallas, Texas	2,400
Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.	2,100
J. F. Imbs Milling Co., Imbs Mill, Belleville, Ill.	1,500
Total, bbls	15,750

St. Louis—Flour Output of "Outside" Mills

Flour output of "outside" mills, controlled by St. Louis companies, in barrels (000's omitted):

1927	2,362	1923	1,942
1926	2,396	1922	2,190
1925	2,085	1921	1,980
1924	1,915		

St. Louis-East St. Louis—Flour Mill Capacity

St. Louis-East St. Louis flour mills, with daily capacity:

	Bbls
Saxony Mills	1,300
Ralston Purina Co.	300
Plant Flour Mills Co.	3,500
Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co. (blender)	1,000
Valier & Spies Milling Corporation	3,200
Eberle-Albrecht Flour Co. (blender)	1,800
Hall Milling Co.	3,000
Hezel Milling Co.	600
Baur Flour Mill Co.	500
Total	15,200

SEATTLE-TACOMA—FLOUR OUTPUT

Flour output of mills at Seattle and Tacoma, by calendar years, in barrels:

	Seattle	Tacoma
1927	1,317,836	1,723,145
1926	1,169,842	1,483,442
1925	1,204,319	1,158,648
1924	1,460,486	1,289,575
1923	1,685,568	1,553,136
1922	1,471,453	1,455,552
1921	1,067,888	1,481,119
1920	1,352,320	1,392,149
1919	1,549,245	1,686,442
1918	1,290,388	1,433,243
1917	1,111,902	1,425,190
1916	1,088,860	1,428,624
1915	890,833	1,163,980
1914	1,018,795	1,362,822

Tacoma—Flour Mills

Tacoma, Wash., flour mills and daily capacities, in barrels:

Tacoma Grain Co. (controlled by the Centennial Mill Co., of Seattle)	4,500
Sperry Flour Co.	3,000
The Puget Sound Flouring Mills Co. (controlled by Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco)	2,000
Dennett Milling Co.	120
Total	9,620

Seattle—Flour Mills

Seattle, Wash., flour mills and daily capacities, in barrels:

Fisher Flouring Mills Co.	7,000
Charles H. Lilly Co.	450
Novelty Mill Co.	300
City Mills	60
Total	7,810

Portland, Oregon—Flour Output

Wheat flour output of mills at Portland, Oregon, by calendar years, in barrels:

1927	1,278,185	1921	1,624,015
1926	1,271,153	1920	1,400,497
1925	1,315,611	1919	1,319,565
1924	2,032,691	1918	2,217,000
1923	2,115,340	1917	915,300
1922	1,976,075	1916	906,649

Philadelphia—Flour Output

Output of wheat flour by mills at Philadelphia, Pa., in barrels:

1927	147,086	1924	199,397
1926	186,890	1923	364,634
1925	243,012	1922	510,214

Portland—Flour Mills

Portland, Oregon, flour mills and daily capacities, in barrels:

Crown Mills (controlled by Balfour, Guthrie & Co.)	2,700
Sperry Flour Co. (idle)	5,000
Columbia Milling Co. (controlled by Centennial Mill Co.)	400
Rose City Flour Mills (idle)	500
Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc.	700
Albers Bros. Milling Co.	350
Terminal Flour Mills Co.	1,500
Old Fashion Mill, Inc.	50
Total	11,200

Los Angeles—Flour Mills

Los Angeles, Cal., flour mills and daily capacities, in barrels:

Capital Milling Co.	450
Globe Grain & Milling Co.	1,100
Great Western Milling Co.	400
California Milling Corporation	350
Taylor Milling Co.	50
El Molino Milling Co.	25
Vitimin Products Corporation	250
Total	2,625

SOUTHEAST—FLOUR OUTPUT

Output of wheat flour by Nashville and southeastern mills reporting to the Southeastern Millers' Association:

	Capacity	Output	Per cent
1927	7,602,420	4,926,494	64.8
1926	8,217,340	4,896,846	59.4
1925	7,972,020	5,074,065	63.6
1924	9,211,610	5,433,078	58.9
1923	19,858,040	11,291,476	56.8

Nashville—Flour Mills

Flour mills of Nashville, Tenn., with daily capacities, in barrels:

Liberty Mills	1,800
Colonial Milling Co.	2,000
Southland Mill & Elevator Co.	350
Freeland Milling Co.	100
C. L. Ligett & Son	200
Total	4,450

FLOUR BLENDING PLANTS

Cherokee Mills	1,000
Royal Milling Co.	500
State Milling Co.	700
J. H. Wilkes & Co.	1,000
Wautauga Milling Co.	2,400
Milford Milling Co.	1,000
C. L. Ligett & Son	500
Mero Mills	500
Snell Milling Co.	500
Nashville Roller Mills	3,000
Tennessee Milling Co.	500
Total	11,600

Louisville—Flour Mills

Flour mills of Louisville, Ky., with daily capacity:

	Bbls
Ballard & Ballard Co.	3,000
Washburn Crosby Co.	2,000
Total	5,000

Cleveland—Flour Output

Flour output of Cleveland mills, by calendar years, in barrels:

1927	298,902	1919	310,900
1926	292,579	1918	253,000
1925	252,000	1917	268,000
1924	248,020	1916	342,000
1923	269,000	1915	278,735
1922	247,000	1914	367,000
1921	268,000	1913	326,000
1920	275,000	1912	305,500

New York City—Flour Output

Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co:

	Bbls		Bbls
1927	*1,650,000	1916	1,985,000
1926	*1,650,000	1915	2,150,000
1925	*1,650,000	1914	2,150,000
1924	*1,650,000	1913	1,960,000
1923	1,650,000	1912	2,314,000
1922	1,825,000	1911	2,183,000
1921	1,810,000	1910	2,368,000
1920	1,690,000	1909	2,000,000
1919	1,925,000	1908	2,150,000
1918	1,525,000	1907	2,200,000
1917	1,720,000		

*Estimated.

Chicago—Flour Output

Estimated flour output of Chicago mills by calendar years, in barrels:

1927	1,851,000	1916	1,235,000
1926	1,867,000	1915	1,155,000
1925	1,781,000	1914	1,083,000
1924	1,858,000	1913	1,028,000
1923	1,342,000	1912	1,108,000
1922	1,476,500	1911	1,627,500
1921	320,000	1910	1,090,000
1920	955,000	1909	1,058,000
1919	1,272,000	1908	850,000
1918	1,148,250	1907	1,000,000
1917	1,168,118	1906	960,000

Rochester—Flour Output

Flour output of Rochester, N. Y., mills, by calendar years, in barrels:

1927	94,360	1922	402,050
1926	*	1921	390,850
1925	100,000	1920	395,675
1924	310,000	1919	613,850
1923	333,350	1918	364,320

*Not available.

CENTRAL STATES—FLOUR OUTPUT

Flour output of central states mills including those at Toledo, making reports to the Toledo office of The Northwestern Miller, by weeks for 1927, and the per cent of full 24-hour capacity they were operated:

	Output, bbls	Per cent capacity
Jan. 8	63,863	58
Jan. 15	68,815	71
Jan. 22	79,431	60
Jan. 29	64,140	66
Feb. 5	84,149	69
Feb. 12	68,190	67
Feb. 19	69,459	55
Feb. 26	56,945	62
March 5	79,829	64½
March 12	71,752	73
March 19	73,088	61½
March 26	79,459	64
April 2	70,310	63
April 9	76,811	67
April 16	71,174	73
April 23	69,660	57
April 30	72,328	60
May 7	59,596	65
May 14	78,256	71
May 21	73,573	77
May 28	81,269	64
June 4	58,215	61
June 11	63,915	61
June 18	70,099	65
June 25	66,099	56
July 2	58,335	60
July 9	52,424	49
July 16	67,030	64
July 23	78,936	68
July 30	77,191	73
Aug. 6	90,508	72
Aug. 13	82,136	85
Aug. 20	75,238	70
Aug. 27	92,646	71
Sept. 3	83,668	77
Sept. 10	75,728	61
Sept. 17	77,975	82
Sept. 24	89,986	81
Oct. 1	79,209	69
Oct. 8	80,074	81
Oct. 15	85,261	75
Oct. 22	74,282	79
Oct. 29	87,517	73
Nov. 5	85,923	70
Nov. 12	85,674	70
Nov. 19	84,259	84
Nov. 26	57,285	62½
Dec. 3	65,000	54½
Dec. 10	92,130	73
Dec. 17	110,256	70
Dec. 24	55,057	62
Dec. 31	81,969	52
Total output and average per cent	3,896,122	67

Output first half year, 1,828,760 bbls, 64 per cent of capacity; second half year, 2,067,362 bbls, 70 per cent.

OUTPUT IN OTHER YEARS*

	Output, bbls	Per cent capacity
1926	1,852,128	55
1925	2,115,557	55
1924	4,480,293	64
1923	3,933,497	57½
1922	3,400,570	50
1921	3,187,434	44
1920	2,621,686	38
1919	2,525,328	60½
1918	2,110,972	47½
1917	3,083,550	60½
1916	3,468,448	61
1915	2,926,063	58

*Before 1927, these figures showing the flour output of the Central States excluded the production of mills at Toledo. After 1927, inclusive, figures include Toledo production.

Toledo—Flour Output

Output of wheat flour by mills at Toledo, with a figure showing the percentage produced compared to the full 24-hour capacity of the mills concerned, in barrels, by calendar years:

	Output, bbls	Per cent capacity
1927	2,110,050	79
1926	2,001,350	79
1925	1,750,050	70
1924	1,818,650	74½
1923	1,620,050	65
1922	1,350,000	54
1921	1,162,075	46
1920	929,930	37
1919	1,558,560	62½
1918	1,117,913	45
1917	1,478,500	59
1916	1,562,700	62½
1915	1,456,750	58½

Toledo—Flour Mills

Flour mills of Toledo, Ohio, or those having headquarters there, with daily capacity:

	Bbls
Toledo Grain & Milling Co.	500
National Milling Co.	4,400
Mennel Milling Co.*	2,500
Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.†	1,500
Total, bbls	8,900

*Mill at Fostoria, Ohio; office at Toledo. †Toledo mill, 1,000 bbls; Mount Vernon mill, 500 bbls.

FEED MILLS

Feed mills of Toledo, Ohio, with daily capacity:

Sheets Elevator Co., 280 tons poultry feed.
Imperial Grain & Milling Co., corn and feed.
Kieser Milling Co., commercial feeds.

Omaha—Flour Mills

Omaha, Neb., flour mills, with daily capacities, in barrels:

Omaha Flour Mills Co.	1,600
Maney Milling Co.	2,000
Nebraska Consolidated Mills	1,000
Total	4,600

FLOUR OUTPUT AT CENTERS

Wheat flour output at leading milling centers, as reported to The Northwestern Miller, by calendar years, in barrels (000's omitted):

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Minneapolis	11,540	11,793	12,060	11,679	13,488	15,643	14,873	15,003	17,501	14,414
Buffalo	9,946	9,673	9,458	6,989	6,463	6,709	6,693	5,243	6,688	5,948
Kansas City	7,382	6,179	5,411	5,218	4,887	4,708	3,966	3,597	3,628	2,470
New York	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,825	1,500	1,690	1,925	1,525
St. Louis	1,404	1,441	1,246	1,275	1,767	1,518	1,506	1,441	1,798	1,398
Chicago	1,851	1,867	1,781	1,858	1,343	1,477	820	955	1,272	1,148
Milwaukee	...	106	373	193	218	245	359	418	589	402
Duluth	894	916	1,015	937	1,016	1,004	769	822	1,118	885
Omaha	1,161	1,108	1,118	1,103	1,014	948	823	632	878	...
St. Paul	520	576	492	505	672	533	499	389	579	...
Indianapolis	...	391	440	516	499	472	356	408	537	280
Cleveland	299	293	252	248	269	247	268	275	311	253
St. Joseph	1,765	1,929	1,733	1,837	1,365	1,603	1,391	...	...	...
Tacoma	1,723	1,483	1,159	1,290	1,553	1,456	1,481	1,392	1,686	1,433
Seattle	1,318	1,170	1,205	1,460	1,686	1,471	1,067	1,352	1,549	1,290
Portland	1,278	1,271	1,316	2,023	2,115	1,976	1,624	1,400	1,597	...
Toledo	2,110	2,001	1,750	1,819	1,620	1,350	1,162	930	1,559	1,118
Salina	1,622	1,459	1,318	1,128	975	1,734	1,672	...	...	...
Philadelphia	147	137	242	199	365	510	...	...	...	...
Wichita	1,993	2,026	1,624	2,059	1,865	1,917	...	...	...	...
*Northwestern mills	11,367	11,301	12,097	12,049	10,169	11,181	9,875	8,745	11,739	9,015
†Central states mills	3,896	1,852	2,116	4,480	3,933	3,401	3,187	2,621	2,526	2,111
St. Louis outside mills	2,362	2,396	2,085	1,915	1,942	2,190	1,980	...	...	...
*Southeastern mills	4,926	4,897	5,074	5,433	11,291	...	...	...	...	...

*The figures for these mills are exclusive of the amounts ground at the centers listed above. †After 1926 figures for the output of Toledo flour mills are also included in the statistics for central states mills.

CANADA—FLOUR OUTPUT

Wheat ground and flour produced and exported in the calendar year 1927, together with comparisons, as compiled from the monthly reports of the dominion bureau of statistics:

WHEAT GROUND (BUS)

Month—	Eastern division	Western division	Total, Canada
January	3,238,081	3,581,213	6,819,294
February	2,465,311	3,149,894	5,615,205
March	3,155,006	3,488,410	6,643,416
April	2,121,378	3,159,613	5,280,991
May	3,355,493	3,303,001	6,658,494
June	2,790,432	3,209,284	5,999,716
July	2,323,260	2,338,948	4,662,208
August	2,680,387	2,595,992	5,276,379
September	3,887,172	3,038,154	6,925,326
October	4,826,067	4,311,576	9,137,643
November	4,952,831	4,703,169	9,656,000
December	3,540,580	4,574,785	8,115,365
Totals	39,335,998	41,454,039	80,790,037
PREVIOUS YEARS			
1926	44,649,128	40,667,035	85,316,163
1925	46,261,896	37,018,737	83,280,633
1924	49,404,873	39,609,023	89,013,896
1923	43,328,000	39,302,000	82,630,000
1922	39,552,000	36,906,000	76,458,000

WHEAT FLOUR, BBLS (000'S OMITTED)

Month—	Production Eastern division	Production Western division	Production Totals, Canada	Export Totals, Canada
January	716	780	1,496	773
February	541	690	1,231	748
March	699	755	1,454	1,029
April	467	687	1,154	415
May	735	720	1,455	805
June	611	703	1,314	847
July	508	511	1,019	449
August	588	570	1,158	514
September	859	668	1,527	677
October	1,062	922	2,005	899
November	1,086	1,034	2,120	1,149
December	775	992	1,767	957
Totals	8,647	9,032	17,679	9,262
PREVIOUS YEARS				
1926	9,912	9,054	18,966	10,456
1925	10,269	8,294	18,563	10,319
1924	11,015	8,917	19,932	11,478
1923	9,762	8,954	18,716	.....
1922	8,410	7,484	15,894	.....

Canada—Milling Capacity

Active flour milling capacity on Jan. 1, 1928, of Canada, by provinces, and total cereal milling capacity:

FLOUR MILLS—1928

	No. mills	Bbls daily
Nova Scotia	25	990
New Brunswick	21	855
Prince Edward Island	15	525
Quebec	119	23,925
Ontario	291	71,220
Manitoba	36	13,705
Saskatchewan	57	10,925
Alberta	44	12,985
British Columbia	5	575
	613	135,705

PREVIOUS TOTALS, BBLS

1927	134,355	1919	124,895
1926	130,005	1918	124,100
1925	137,705	1917	115,000
1924	138,245	1916	111,450
1923	141,640	1915	111,865
1922	139,857	1914	112,000
1921	133,725	1913	111,200
1920	133,520	1912	100,315

OATMEAL MILLS

(Daily Capacity, Bbls)

1925	6,500	1919	7,450
1924	6,905	1918	7,500
1923	7,655	1917	6,000
1922	8,975	1916	6,900
1921	9,750	1915	6,605
1920	10,125	1914	6,675

Canada—City Mill Capacity

Daily flour milling capacity at leading Canadian centers, in barrels:

Montreal, Que.	19,000
Port Colborne, Ont.	13,000
Keewatin-Kenora, Ont.	13,000
Winnipeg-St. Boniface, Man.	8,500
Peterboro, Ont.	5,800
Medicine Hat, Alta.	4,900
Moose Jaw, Sask.	4,000
Calgary, Alta.	4,600
Toronto, Ont.	3,060
Fort William, Ont.	3,000
Goderich, Ont.	2,500
Saskatoon, Sask	2,050
Guelph, Ont.	1,350
Midland, Ont.	1,200
Portage la Prairie, Man.	1,200
Brantford, Ont.	1,100
Chatham, Ont.	1,100
Brandon, Man.	950
Renfrew, Ont.	950
London, Ont.	850
Lethbridge, Alta.	800
St. Mary's, Ont.	800
Galt, Ont.	750
St. Thomas, Ont.	750
Stratford, Ont.	650
Tillsonburg, Ont.	640
Edmonton, Alta.	500
Souris, Man.	500
Oak Lake, Man.	500
Milverton, Ont.	500
Moosomin, Sask.	500

Besides these large merchant mills, there are several hundred smaller country mills scattered over the various provinces. The total flour milling capacity of Canada is 135,705 bbls.

Canada—Flour Output

Total wheat flour output of the Canadian mills, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in barrels (000's omitted):

	1927	1926	1925	1924
January	1,496	1,422	1,698	1,850
February	1,231	1,440	1,557	1,812
March	1,455	1,609	1,668	1,719
April	1,154	1,416	1,244	1,449
May	1,455	1,491	1,014	1,881
June	1,314	1,647	1,239	1,413
July	1,019	1,228	1,340	1,354
August	1,158	1,044	1,029	1,426
September	1,528	1,634	1,601	1,737
October	2,005	2,231	2,308	2,143
November	2,120	2,089	2,126	1,708
December	1,767	1,715	1,738	1,440
Totals	17,702	18,966	18,562	19,932

Totals for crop years, Sept. 1-Aug. 31:

1926-27*	17,838,000	1922-23	19,220,088
1925-26*	19,054,000	1921-22	15,454,615
1924-25*	18,215,000	1920-21	9,900,550
1923-24	20,701,395		

*Crop year, Aug. 1-July 31.

UNITED STATES—LARGEST MILLING COMPANIES

(Daily capacity in barrels)

Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis	62,350
Standard Milling Co., New York	39,900
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis	37,500
Commander-Larabee Corporation, Minneapolis	30,100
Flour Mills of America, Inc., Kansas City	23,035
Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco	22,000
Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver	15,360
Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis	13,900
International Milling Co., Minneapolis	*12,100
Centennial Mill Co., Seattle	7,700
Fisher Flouring Mills, Seattle	7,000
Globe Grain & Milling Co., Los Angeles	5,650
Quaker Oats Co., Chicago	†5,300
King Midas Mill Co., Minneapolis	5,250
Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., Minneapolis	5,200
Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis	5,200
Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm	5,000

*Also 6,850 bbls capacity in Canada.
†Also 5,200 bbls capacity in Canada.

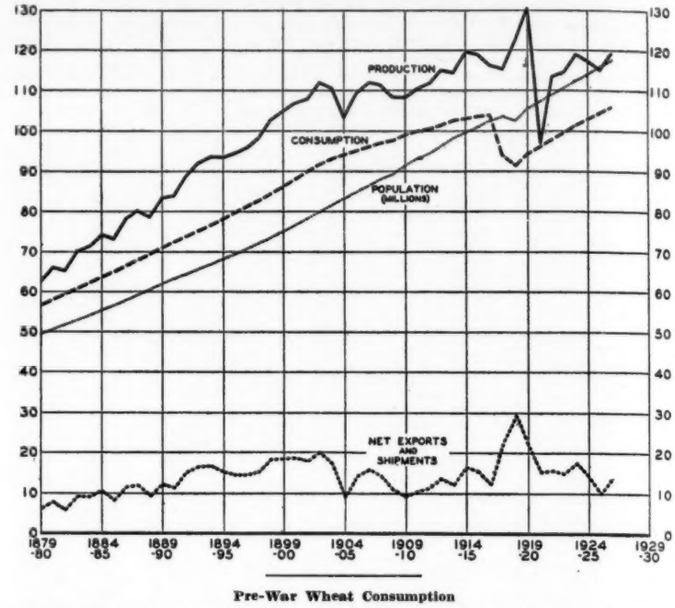
Buffalo—Flour Mills

Flour mills of Buffalo, N. Y., with daily capacity:

	Bbls
George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo	1,500
Thornton & Chester Milling Co., Buffalo	1,100
Russell-Miller Milling Co., Buffalo	3,000
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Buffalo	10,000
Washburn Crosby Co., Buffalo	20,000
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.	2,000
Buffalo Flour Mills Corporation	1,000
International Milling Co.	3,000
Total, bbls	41,600

FLOUR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

A chart prepared by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, showing the production and consumption of flour in the United States, together with the trend of population and foreign shipments. Flour figures are given in millions of barrels:



Pre-War Wheat Consumption

United States Department of Agriculture estimates of average wheat consumption in 1909-13, in bushels:

Country—	Total	Per capita
United States	531,813,000	5.68
United Kingdom	277,535,000	6.14
Netherlands	26,952,000	4.47
Belgium	63,973,000	8.53
Austria-Hungary	228,110,000	4.41
France	360,927,000	9.12
Germany	220,458,000	3.35
Italy	236,479,000	6.82
India	301,147,000	1.23
Japan	29,338,000	.57

UNITED STATES—PER CAPITA WHEAT CONSUMPTION

Per capita wheat consumption of the United States during crop years as estimated by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, in bushels:

1926-27	4.50	1918-19	4.78
1925-26	4.63	1917-18	4.30
1924-25	4.85	1916-17	4.73
1923-24	5.26	1915-16	5.74
1922-23	5.04	1914-15	4.90
1921-22	4.35	1913-14	5.52
1920-21	4.72	1912-13	5.17
1919-20	5.34		

United States Flour Consumption

Estimated normal annual wheat flour consumption of the United States, by states, in barrels of 196 lbs:

Maine	726,200	N. Dakota	1,064,400
N. H.	442,600	S. Dakota	908,000
Vermont	392,800	Nebraska	1,474,800
Mass.	3,719,200	Kansas	2,122,200
R. Island	528,400	Kentucky	2,141,600
Connecticut	1,120,000	Tennessee	1,876,200
New York	11,095,200	Alabama	1,866,000
N. Jersey	2,948,000	Mississippi	1,561,400
Pa.	9,885,600	Louisiana	1,646,200
Delaware	213,400	Texas	4,784,000
Maryland	1,362,800	Oklahoma	2,642,400
Virginia	1,972,800	Arkansas	1,391,800
W. Virginia	1,580,000	Montana	551,400
N. Carolina	2,162,400	Wyoming	226,200
S. Carolina	1,398,000	Colorado	1,154,400
Georgia	2,284,800	New Mexico	648,200
Florida	804,200	Arizona	368,000
Ohio	6,489,400	Utah	529,600
Indiana	3,211,200	Nevada	130,200
Illinois	6,890,600	Idaho	557,200
Michigan	3,054,800	Washington	1,841,000
Wisconsin	2,600,400	Oregon	1,019,600
Minnesota	3,252,600	California	3,526,400
Iowa	3,353,600		
Missouri	3,547,200	Total, U.S.	108,097,400

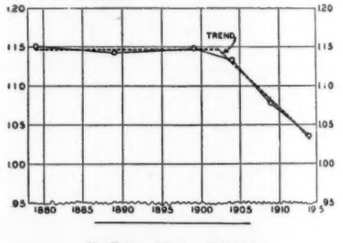
Wheat Consumption per Capita

Estimate of the Department of Agriculture of the per capita consumption of wheat (in bushels) for food in each state:

Maine	4.7	North Dakota	7.2
New Hampshire	5.0	South Dakota	6.5
Vermont	5.4	Nebraska	5.8
Massachusetts	5.0	Kansas	5.8
Rhode Island	4.3	Kentucky	4.5
Connecticut	4.5	Tennessee	4.1
New York	5.4	Alabama	4.0
New Jersey	5.0	Mississippi	4.0
Pennsylvania	5.8	Louisiana	4.5
Delaware	5.0	Texas	5.4
Maryland	5.0	Oklahoma	6.0
Virginia	4.5	Arkansas	4.0
West Virginia	5.7	Montana	5.8
North Carolina	4.5	Wyoming	6.3
South Carolina	4.3	Colorado	6.0
Georgia	4.0	New Mexico	7.9
Florida	4.5	Arizona	7.2
Ohio	6.3	Utah	6.1
Indiana	5.7	Nevada	6.1
Illinois	5.8	Idaho	6.5
Michigan	5.0	Washington	6.0
Minnesota	7.2	Oregon	6.1
Iowa	5.3	California	6.0
Missouri	5.2		
Wisconsin	5.3	United States	5.3

FLOUR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

A chart, prepared by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, showing the trend of apparent per capita consumption of flour in the United States during the period 1879-1914. Figures are given in barrels:



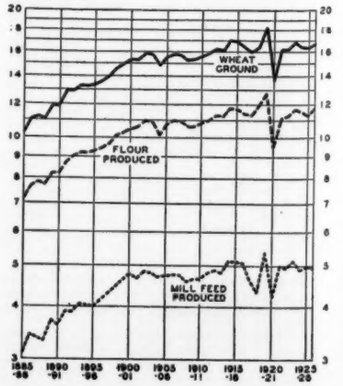
Buffalo—Flour Output

Wheat flour output of Buffalo, N. Y., mills, by calendar years, in barrels:

1927	9,945,548	1916	7,122,920
1926	9,671,829	1915	6,590,350
1925	9,458,142	1914	5,718,550
1924	6,988,609	1913	5,107,870
1923	6,462,571	1912	4,869,285
1922	6,708,827	1911	4,731,090
1921	6,693,255	1910	3,764,850
1920	5,243,360	1909	3,172,500
1919	6,688,290	1908	2,664,500
1918	5,947,710	1907	2,607,500
1917	5,640,380	1906	2,347,500

FLOUR AND FEED PRODUCTION

A chart prepared by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, showing, in millions of tons, the amount of wheat ground, and the volume of flour and millfeed produced, during the period 1885-86 to 1926-27:



U. S. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND ITS PRODUCTS

A Section Devoted to Statistics Giving Particulars of the Foreign Trade of the United States in Grain and Its Products—Figures Show Trade for a Number of Years and Give Full Particulars of Countries of Destination, Customs District from Which Shipped, Etc.

UNITED STATES—WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS

Exports of wheat flour from the United States, with countries of destination, by calendar years from 1918 to 1926, and by the fiscal year 1917-18, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	'17-18
Argentina	1	1	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	..
Armenia, etc.	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria and Hungary	9	1	2	..	1	3	1,156	263	..	..
Azores and Madeira Islds.	28	27	5	16	25	15	4	1	..	..
Barbados	14	11	19	16	12	15	29	27	9	12
Belgian Kongo	1	..	1	1	1	1	6	..	1	..
Belgium	42	34	113	44	50	196	885	867	1,234	524
Bermuda	3	5	3	2	1	2	1	1	5	8
Bolivia	121	90	113	35	45	19	37	16	..	8
Brazil	988	757	634	464	426	261	623	280	1	101
British East Africa	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
British Guiana	3	5	2	4	6	10	22	22	6	19
British Honduras	19	15	22	23	26	22	30	24	20	22
British South Africa	3	10	4	11	4	1	45	..	..	..
Brit. Straits Settlements	25	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
British West Africa	145	138	149	112	78	51	73	74	17	24
British West Indies*	11	21	39	39	47	41	71	46	47	60
Bulgaria	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	62	51	82	105	50	78	25	7	61	83
Canary Islands	31	14	12	12	23	8	27	..	..	..
Chile	36	24	18	46	17	1	3	..	..	2
China	506	220	1,246	2,575	833	108	16	4	..	..
Chosen	..	1	13	5	25	10	..	..	..	..
Colombia	122	64	60	51	36	19	45	26	..	2
Costa Rica	96	107	93	100	90	75	61	62	1	19
Cuba	1,146	1,198	1,187	1,090	1,090	1,066	1,390	1,409	542	679
Czechoslovakia	1	1	1	..	..	..	115	..	..	..
Denmark	321	215	177	232	196	319	38	141	43	20
Dominican Republic	109	86	81	82	103	82	130	92	8	26
Dutch East Indies	..	..	..	..	1	10	45	..	..	..
Dutch Guiana	36	31	32	26	23	35	29	20	..	6
Dutch West Indies	32	24	28	23	23	22	26	16	2	8
Ecuador	91	123	87	88	86	42	77	45	..	14
Esthonia	3	9	17	41	41	..	..	..	..	..
Far Eastern Republic	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	359	258	140	243	228	142	1,047	1	81	20
Finland	452	432	486	773	474	445	369	42	..	..
France	9	1	3	9	10	15	274	4,718	5,015	4,845
French Africa*	16	20	20	13	10	8	236	25	4	5
French Guiana	6	11	11	15	14	19	22	20	10	15
French Oceania	24	20	24	21	17	12	3	..	1	3
French West Indies	78	97	127	143	105	93	132	81	33	65
German Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Germany	657	1,085	1,862	1,247	1,497	1,726	1,078	42	..	..
Gibraltar	4	1	2	6	8	28	52	1,213	225	257
Greece	348	361	451	452	168	332	252	136	49	47
Greece in Asia	..	..	..	..	51	99	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	139	126	142	117	113	88	88	105	6	107
Haiti	279	239	350	380	221	139	361	268	..	10
Honduras	43	46	52	68	66	51	53	48	6	14
Hongkong	436	393	1,001	950	851	738	193	11	..	1
Iceland and Faroe Islds.	1	1	2	2	9	7	29	33	34	23
Italian Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Italy	15	50	109	95	49	56	1,410	3,007	2,929	3,385
Jamaica	117	143	161	188	155	196	201	104	46	91
Japan	19	36	110	258	346	382	107	3	..	..
Jugoslavia	6	13	1	12	4	..	1	39	..	..
Kamerun	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
Kwangtung	165	286	516	587	429	153	1	..	..	..
Latvia	..	24	3	205	120	55	..	..	..	..
Liberia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..
Lithuania	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta, Gozo, etc.	31	33	49	30	54	58	40	..	83	..
Mexico	206	201	388	436	295	353	243	502	66	368
Morocco	40	7	29	87	74	53	83	..	..	..
Netherlands	1,225	907	2,221	1,397	895	1,204	731	1,082	105	69
Newfoundland and Labrador	38	24	22	14	22	20	2	12	1	21
Nicaragua	67	71	74	62	47	41	51	44	5	15
Norway	267	165	187	136	241	413	161	46	192	214
Palestine and Syria	32	42	13	37	50	50	..	..	..	..
Panama	95	94	87	87	85	119	101	103	21	59
Peru	120	82	68	96	101	52	85	8	6	54
Philippine Islands	610	564	702	504	416	255	143	55	..	..
Poland and Danzig	4	74	55	171	57	989	2,250	..	..	..
Portugal	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	56	130	89
Portuguese Africa	14	16	10	19	5	4	13	13	..	6
Roumania	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Russia in Asia	1	5	..	..	5	50	175	..	..	..
Russia in Europe	2	290	..	2	385	171	211	168	35	18
Salvador	121	102	115	108	89	75	55	63	2	15
Spain	1	..	..	..	1	40	151	80	1	78
Spanish Africa	43	14	9	32	93	10	..	..	..	..
Sweden	52	63	88	147	111	243	141	32	..	..
Switzerland	..	8	..	..	2	..	12	204	578	182
Trinidad and Tobago	9	7	15	6	18	24	53	44	10	31
Turkey in Asia	..	..	..	1	1	124	163	..	..	..
Turkey in Europe	1	..	2	132	1,127	950	417	6	..	..
Ukraine	..	..	..	34	179	45	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	1,439	1,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
England	..	..	962	686	958	1,906	2,230	8,944	8,719	8,681
Scotland	..	..	738	683	872	1,405	842	1,331	1,210	1,297
Ireland†	82	56	240	273	399	687	363	165	85	76
Venezuela	148	125	73	60	82	116	166	125	1	24
Virgin Islands	19	23	24	28	29	27	27	20	23	24
Totals	11,850	11,119	15,990	16,310	15,025	16,801	19,854	26,450	21,707	21,879

*Not elsewhere specified. †After 1924 Irish Free State is meant.

Canadian Mill Wages

Rates of wages per hour prevailing in Canadian flour mills in 1928, in cents:

Bolters and grinders	60
Millwrights	75@80
Packers	42
Electricians	60
Elevator help	40
Watchmen	35
General help	37½@40

Minnesota Inspection Fees

Under the Minnesota law, the fees are fixed by the Minnesota State Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and are as follows:

For inspection in and out of store, for each carload, or 1,000 bus, $1.25 for flaxseed and corn, and $1 for all other grain.

Charges for weighing: $1 per carload or 1,000 bus for all grains. An extra charge of 50c per carload is levied on all cars of wheat to cover protein test.

UNITED STATES—WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS IN 1927

Wheat flour exports from the United States by months from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1927, with countries of destination, as officially reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

To—	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Austria	2	..	1	5	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	..	21
Azores, Madeira	5	8	1	6	9	8	7	2	4	4	3	7	64
Belgium	5	4	8	8	8	7	..	3	4	2	3	1	53
Denmark	43	20	35	34	32	39	16	65	42	84	65	32	507
Esthonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	5
Finland	35	15	14	35	27	12	22	40	72	70	73	57	472
Germany	28	57	51	53	61	59	23	33	74	98	66	52	655
Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greece	27	10	17	12	20	..	8	11	9	11	8	4	137
Italy	1	..	..	1	3	2	3	2	..	1	3	2	18
Jugoslavia, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Irish Free State	4	7	6	2	11	4	..	9	5	4	11	8	71
Malta, etc.	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	8	
Netherlands	93	131	79	118	116	103	64	115	177	179	2	219	1,396
Norway	16	22	4	30	29	18	31	43	32	58	144	27	454
Poland, Danzig	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	1	1	30	3	43
Portugal	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	..	10
Sweden	5	5	2	5	5	5	2	6	7	12	14	11	79
United Kingdom	104	95	90	116	152	117	85	160	174	115	121	109	1,438
Other Europe	5	1	2	5	3	2	4	4	5	2	1	1	35
Canada	3	6	5	4	7	4	6	8	6	8	5	7	69
British Honduras	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	19
Costa Rica	9	8	8	9	8	7	15	16	8	8	6	13	130
Guatemala	12	10	14	15	10	11	10	15	16	13	9	16	140
Honduras	4	3	7	6	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	54
Nicaragua	7	6	9	7	4	9	5	12	2	5	6	8	86
Panama	8	5	10	7	9	8	12	8	8	9	8	7	99
Salvador	3	9	13	14	4	6	9	9	9	12	9	15	112
Mexico	13	..	11	7	9	4	6	6	5	5	6	5	77
Cuba	118	104	104	103	88	95	82	97	113	104	124	107	1,239
Haiti	23	11	17	23	17	21	20	11	21	27	33	40	264
Barbados	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	2	13
Jamaica	15	12	8	11	11	6	8	13	7	5	7	12	115
Trinidad and Tobago	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other British W. Indies	3	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	21
Dominican Republic	11	9	8	13	9	9	9	9	8	8	1	10	104
Dutch West Indies	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	2	31
French West Indies	16	10	11	8	6	18	4	2	7	12	7	11	113
Virgin Islands	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	24
Newfoundland, Labrador	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	4	5	4	5	5	36
Greenland	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Brazil	94	60	56	63	61	59	59	79	79	68	91	83	852
Venezuela	18	9	13	10	12	12	15	27	15	14	17	12	174
Bolivia	8	15	7	17	12	4	14	18	19	20	3	6	143
Colombia	6	4	3	4	6	4	14	11	10	6	8	9	84
Ecuador	8	18	6	10	17	8	2	6	14	14	15	9	127
Guiana	3	2	4	3	3	2	4	4	5	3	3	1	37
Peru	9	5	9	6	8	4	7	16	10	8	15	6	103
Chile	1	2	2	3	14	3	5	5	3	6	..	2	46
China	27	32	79	11	40	11	3	10	65	206	97	26	607
Hongkong	45	27	26	69	88	67	91	45	88	94	89	45	774
Japan	4	2	..	4	2	..	2	4	..	1	5	1	25
Kwangtung	..	10	5	6	5	..	..	5	34	23	32	9	129
Philippine Islands	52	42	48	36	71	43	61	47	49	88	69	29	635
Palestine and Syria	7	2	7	4	5	2	1	3	2	5	3	4	45
British West Africa	20	17	11	16	12	8	10	13	11	15	15	27	175
Egypt	29	6	17	32	30	14	9	13	10	19	24	18	221
Morocco	11	10	15	32	14	5	7	5	8	8	..	7	122
Spanish Africa	25	15	5	7	8	1	4	8	9	14	20	9	125
Canary Islands	3	1	2	5	3	..	2	3	4	3	6	5	37
French Africa	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	8	2	27
French Oceania	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	..	2	20
British South Africa	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	6
Portuguese Africa	1	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	10
British Malaya	1	2	4	1	2	2	..	2	2	7	5	3	31
Totals	1,009	874	872	1,016	1,099	*863	788	1,052	1,280	1,513	1,326	1,126	12,818

*In this month 13,547 bbls flour were shipped by parcel post and, since countries of destination were not recorded by the government, this amount is not included in the foregoing details by countries, although it is included in this total.

UNITED STATES—FLOUR EXPORTS BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

Exports of wheat flour from the United States, by customs districts, as reported by the Department of Commerce, in barrels (000's omitted):

From—	Fiscal years 1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Calendar years 1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Maine and New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Massachusetts	14	14	3	10	15	10	21	3	16	35
Buffalo	6	...	...	...	2	14	1	...	4	...
New York	4,787	5,138	4,594	5,046	6,382	5,218	4,855	4,928	5,042	4,803
Philadelphia	369	392	133	269	524	507	351	238	185	230
Maryland	516	814	245	...	518	689	760	384	495	465
Virginia	220	207	107	187	148	200	235	154	153	180
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Georgia	1	13	...	...	...	5	13	...	...	1
Florida	23	15	9	...	43	23	21	8	9	27
Mobile	476	416	97	135	362	538	487	182	119	87
New Orleans	2,642	3,397	1,480	2,235	2,479	2,565	3,426	3,114	1,887	2,097
Sabine	15	4	1	...	4	19	8	2	30	63
Galveston	756	1,017	322	1,933	369	702	934	1,342	1,333	1,634
San Antonio	120	34	46	...	44	119	32	43	35	11
El Paso	21	19	12	...	11	15	24	13	10	10
San Diego	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...
Arizona	42	10	15	...	25	19	33	13	15	13
Los Angeles	21	13	12	...	5	17	17	34	10	8
San Francisco	544	244	289	294	430	686	354	237	320	312
Oregon	3,171	796	930	753	1,263	1,971	1,942	949	780	852
Washington	3,428	1,314	1,225	1,729	2,339	2,906	2,365	1,146	1,429	1,936
Alaska	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Montana, Idaho	3	3	3	...	6	5	3	2	4	9
Dakota	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
Michigan	64	29	3	...	26	53	45	11	20	11
Porto Rico	14	21	17	...	17	22	12	25	27	38
Totals	17,253	13,899	9,543	13,385	15,025	16,310	15,990	11,832	11,929	12,822

In each year less than 500 bbls were exported from the Hawaii customs district.

U. S. EXPORTS OF FLOUR BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

Exports of wheat flour from the United States by years ending June 30, in barrels (000's omitted), as compiled by the United States Department of Commerce:

Year—	Massachusetts	New York	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Virginia	Mobile	New Orleans	Galveston	San Francisco	Oregon	Washington	All other	Totals
1856	176	1,649	315	588	..	..	252	..	115	..	..	416	3,511
1857	205	1,736	297	541	..	..	428	..	43	..	..	462	3,712
1858	155	1,315	234	551	..	..	475	..	7	..	..	775	3,512
1859	151	966	192	346	..	..	133	..	23	..	..	621	2,432
1860	174	1,187	179	363	..	..	81	..	58	..	..	570	2,612
1861	269	2,665	405	444	..	..	22	..	186	..	..	333	4,324
1862	487	3,258	521	337	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	185	4,882
1863	362	2,827	380	372	..	..	21	..	150	..	..	278	4,390
1864	300	2,240	296	339	..	..	28	..	169	..	..	185	3,557
1865	247	1,621	226	261	..	..	19	..	42	..	..	225	2,641
1866	*	*	*	*	..	..	*	..	*	..	..	..	2,183
1867	109	622	59	142	..	..	30	..	284	..	..	54	1,300
1868	182	1,111	73	247	..	..	68	..	278	..	..	117	2,076
1869	182	1,144	82	247	..	..	167	..	390	..	..	220	2,432
1870	177	1,896	147	351	..	..	264	..	341	..	..	287	3,463
1871	220	2,042	140	489	..	..	163	..	198	20	1	381	3,654
1872	156	1,138	126	356	..	..	90	..	267	22	1	359	2,515
1873	172	1,361	106	318	..	..	54	..	258	41	1	251	2,562
1874	208	2,098	186	413	..	..	133	..	598	66	5	387	4,094
1875	238	1,967	172	468	..	..	84	..	453	110	10	471	3,973
1876	223	2,069	172	458	..	..	83	..	425	83	11	412	3,936
1877	212	1,464	140	373	..	..	43	..	502	95	14	501	3,344
1878	265	2,195	150	482	..	..	39	..	424	48	13	331	3,947
1879	452	3,236	179	547	..	..	70	..	528	182	9	427	5,630
1880	681	3,628	227	453	..	..	52	..	467	147	5	351	6,011
1881	1,090	4,520	262	501	..	..	64	..	651	309	7	542	7,946
1882	741	2,929	95	392	..	..	28	..	849	380	19	483	5,916
1883	1,596	4,586	310	476	..	..	84	..	1,068	296	31	759	9,206
1884	1,972	3,831	315	399	..	..	33	..	1,235	332	30	1,005	9,152
1885	2,145	4,234	705	1,040	..	..	25	..	1,298	188	43	970	10,648
1886	1,691	3,166	421	910	..	..	25	..	1,012	317	44	593	8,179
1887	2,265	3,976	422	2,619	..	..	54	..	942	411	32	797	11,518
1888	1,806	4,426	708	2,936	..	..	43	..	821	361	66	797	11,964
1889	1,294	3,335	489	1,836	..	..	32	..	837	492	20	1,040	9,375
1890	1,229	4,228	877	3,001	..	..	44	..	1,139	388	38	1,288	12,232
1891	1,465	3,575	837	2,361	492	1	33	23	1,182	457	173	745	11,344
1892	1,729	4,977	1,687	3,252	1,100	1	196	14	1,056	338	104	743	15,197
1893	2,066	6,047	1,486	3,386	827	2	132	33	1,085	389	174	993	16,620
1894	1,869	6,945	1,291	3,364	867	5	113	58	785	301	277	985	16,860
1895	1,881	5,281	1,193	2,625	1,195	13	114	67	879	339	373	1,309	15,269
1896	1,500	4,574	706	2,644	1,253	54	99	48	955	560	402	1,826	14,621
1897	1,074	4,651	621	2,669	1,778	5	321	4	1,109	525	8	1,810	14,570
1898	1,375	4,929	1,223	2,591	1,757	36	388	154	802	638	615	742	15,350
1899	1,757	4,724	2,151	3,371	1,855	95	381	122	938	752	689	1,649	18,486
1900	1,362	4,632	1,988	3,050	2,563	146	388	240	1,070	792	1,038	1,430	18,699
1901	1,664	4,141	2,280	3,098	2,877	286	598	120	967	693	1,077	850	18,651
1902	1,142	3,871	2,300	3,097	2,421	274	553	111	1,110	630	1,295	955	17,755
1903	1,062	4,537	2,705	3,169	1,764	264	1,111	317	873	809	1,986	1,119	19,716
1904	671	3,788	1,995	2,970	1,109	316	1,134	540	772	917	1,715	1,072	16,999
1905	358	2,081	985	764	510	361	249	5	677	767	1,609	510	8,826
1906	686	3,160	1,612	1,485	1,088	384	1,062	344	467	1,014	2,100	517	13,919
1907	894	2,996	2,175	1,732	1,130	382	618	362	393	1,240	3,183	480	15,585
1908	790	3,120	2,623	1,626	882	374	538	399	262	859	1,912	542	13,927
1909	560	3,097	1,862	1,075	450	311	525	410	205	552	1,056	418	10,521
1910	539	2,944	1,345	842	184	328	558	360	183	217	1,297	244	9,041
1911	395	3,447	991	895	216	444	681	323	241	564	1,715	217	10,129
1912	232	3,439	926	797	211	586	570	330	352	771	2,676	116	11,006
1913	102	3,765	1,195	942	182	593	832	341	401	559	2,307	176	11,395
1914	275	4,087	884	814	141	566	1,232	344	305	700	2,132	341	11,821
1915	513	7,153	1,226	1,028	358	476	2,079	435	429	388	1,719	379	16,183
1916	307	5,794	1,066	1,407	1,197	637	2,164	248	545	263	1,514	379	15,521
1917	251	3,785	815	2,268	549	396	2,107	179	457	†..	563	573	11,943
1918	1,275	5,285	1,563	2,227	2,456	601	4,115	2,114	461	683	288	812	21,880
1919	1,084	6,985	2,590	2,641	2,597	637	2,204	1,150	406	2,227	454	1,207	24,182
1920	370	7,599	3,191	2,151	2,302	700	1,547	481	451	1,613	458	789	21,652
1921	124	7,965	1,185	639	250	427	2,139	147	449	1,182	1,305	368	16,180
1922	15	6,442	577	514	147	423	3,008	324	368	1,458	2,251	270	15,797
1923	15	5,683	460	554	162	423	2,476	533	476	1,385	2,491	230	14,883
1924	9	4,853	454	656	234	503	2,631	778	725	2,810	3,241	360	17,254
1925	15	5,134	392	814	203	415	3,397	1,001	244	796	1,313	173	13,897
1926	16	4,592	134	244	106	93	1,475	323	290	931	1,224	114	9,542
1927	10	5,046	269	616	187	135	2,235	1,933	294	753	1,729	178	13,385

*Data not available. †Less than 500.

UNITED STATES—WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTS

Imports of wheat flour into the United States in the calendar years from 1918 to 1926 and in the fiscal year 1917-18, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

From—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917-18
Canada	9	11	64	267	694	965	791	13	91	455
Argentina	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	8	8
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	60	207
Philippine Islds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
Other countries.	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	1
Totals	10	12	65	268	694	966	801	17	167	675

United States—Wheat and Flour Imports from Canada

Wheat and flour imports from Canada, by months and calendar years, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

WHEAT FLOUR, BBLS

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	27,472	220,403	117,527	36,409	15,321	51	1,643	827
February	19,914	202,324	64,069	38,107	13,904	254	475	631
March	11,524	174,459	55,648	26,429	24,923	63	987	304
April	21,478	118,944	61,140	20,482	3,966	646	1,153	142
May	20,940	47,851	61,287	19,438	555	45	911	111
June	39,283	6,287	63,787	17,655	1,212	296	2,350	2,053
July	26,326	2,275	45,867	18,191	1,471	129	1,114	124
August	17,861	3,697	40,681	18,273	2,877	417	123	55
September	14,215	3,519	41,823	13,595	425	261	313	115
October	162,978	45,756	50,685	19,383	42	2,553	89	444
November	202,060	82,605	40,652	20,116	93	3,984	174	433
December	226,798	57,839	50,777	19,218	128	2,092	30	214
Totals	790,847	965,954	693,943	267,296	64,717	10,741	9,363	5,453

WHEAT, BUS

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	753,324	4,504,856	3,119,580	252,299	2,959,922	230,653	1,445,554	803,078
February	534,635	4,403,710	199,304	209,974	2,412,829	1,327,482	511,891	973,289
March	526,752	2,671,043	2,673,267	344,513	2,573,562	61,005	86,235	108,420
April	50,225	4,451,304	483,063	2,812,094	2,208,096	273,964	164,985	848,059
May	410,155	1,902,667	1,231,032	945,904	1,363,106	612,358	1,539,778	671,333
June	124,137	202,933	1,609,876	121,752	948,569	80,364	1,004,589	488,204
July	36,798	713,669	3,070,434	1,835,515	1,239,655	621,957	838,282	476,426
August	170,274	239,556	1,151,507	596,477	45,699	599,460	677,682	839,350
September	1,806,865	81,027	782,448	1,234,578	308,701	1,270,505	1,461,184	738,009
October	9,784,307	878,115	2,566,109	2,833,673	419,432	2,849,274	1,807,869	1,625,375
November	9,572,227	1,184,776	3,175,501	5,264,199	347,224	2,792,405	2,434,988	2,131,136
Dec'mber	11,185,112	2,052,237	2,579,938	3,050,728	702,106	1,965,102	2,075,922	2,051,262
Totals	34,956,811	23,285,893	22,642,059	19,499,746	15,528,901	13,900,589	14,048,359	11,753,841

UNITED STATES—CALENDAR YEAR EXPORTS

Exports of wheat, flour and coarse grains, by calendar years:

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bus
1927	12,826,000	168,307,000
1926	11,850,000	138,164,000
1925	11,119,058	86,525,940
1924	15,990,000	166,302,000
1923	16,309,356	98,524,405
1922	15,024,628	164,691,565
1921	16,800,805	280,057,601
1920	19,853,952	218,287,000
1919	26,448,581	148,086,470
1918	21,706,700	111,177,103
1917	13,926,117	106,196,318
1916	14,379,000	154,049,686
1915	15,662,000	205,906,000
1914	12,769,073	173,861,944
1913	12,278,206	99,508,968
1912	10,622,000	61,655,000
1911	11,258,000	32,669,000
1910	8,370,000	24,257,000
1909	9,688,000	48,490,000
1908	13,013,000	92,780,000
1907	15,277,000	91,384,000
1906	14,324,000	62,851,000
1905	11,344,000	20,739,000
1904	11,543,000	13,015,000
1903	19,555,000	73,373,000
1902	18,328,000	129,466,000
1901	19,200,000	178,300,000
1900	18,500,000	98,900,000
1899	18,500,000	108,700,000
1898	16,600,000	149,200,000
1897	13,600,000	109,900,000

COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS

(In bus, 000's omitted)

	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927	13,428	10,053	35,941	37,973
1926	23,064	11,395	11,941	13,569
1925	12,762	29,443	28,675	29,089
1924	18,336	3,983	35,666	20,179
1923	42,188	3,227	30,850	11,983
1922	163,609	30,011	47,260	18,781
1921	128,976	3,224	29,812	25,834
1920	17,761	12,878	57,070	17,854
1919	11,193	55,295	32,898	37,612
1918	39,899	114,463	7,632	13,805
1917	52,170	98,689	13,412	17,859
1916	53,548	101,411	15,161	22,486
1915	48,264	104,572	13,156	26,529
1914	15,626	35,067	7,847	18,208
1913	45,287	5,275	1,995	12,782
1912	30,980	30,374	474	8,195
1911	61,573	2,126	5	3,555
1910	42,693	1,931	19	8,263
1909	36,206	1,272	368	4,589
1908	37,578	1,205	2,747	6,671
1907	83,201	1,746	1,342	5,444
1906	102,519	25,480	1,073	14,528
1905	111,266	28,522	470	13,769
1904	46,499	1,220	94	8,485
1903	91,733	1,495	2,758	9,800
1902	18,724	5,969	4,855	8,713
1901	102,400	25,900	2,600	8,700
1900	190,400	32,200	2,000	12,300
1899	206,100	41,100	4,900	16,900
1898	207,300	49,900	15,700	4,500
1897	189,100	52,300	10,000	15,900

Fiscal Year Breadstuffs Imports

Imports of flour, grain and other breadstuffs into the United States by fiscal years ended June 30, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

WHEAT FLOUR, BBLS

1927	6,056	1917	174,704
1926	17,405	1916	329,905
1925	6,718	1915	64,200
1924	169,133	1914	89,911
1923	429,420	1913	107,558
1922	619,105	1912	158,777
1921	1,420,884	1911	141,582
1920	159,056	1910	144,759
1919	38,040	1909	92,413
1918	675,096	1908	39,593

WHEAT, BUS (000'S OMITTED)

	From Canada	From Argentina	From Australia	From Mexico	Total
1927	*	*	*	*	13,235
1926	*	*	*	*	15,598
1925	*	*	*	*	6,169
1924	*	*	*	*	27,284
1923	*	*	*	*	18,013
1922	*	*	*	*	14,466
1921	50,694	189	...	4	51,004
1920	3,968	501	262	11	4,780
1919	4,737	1,007	5,372	2	11,121
1918	24,690	...	3,475	2	28,177
1917	23,715	300	59	41	24,138
1916	5,673	...	...	29	5,703
1915	371	...	...	55	426
1914	1,892	...	...	84	1,979
1913	764	...	...	25	798
1912	2,673	...	...	24	2,699
1911	503	...	...	5	509
1910	152	...	...	9	164
1909	32	...	1	6	41
1908	339	...	...	1	342

*Not separately reported.

CORN, BUS (000'S OMITTED)

	Total	From Argentina		Total	From Argentina
1927	1,098	*	1919	3,311	3,001
1926	635	*	1918	3,196	2,396
1925	4,617	*	1917	2,267	2,177
1924	228	*	1916	5,208	4,742
1923	138	*	1915	9,898	7,448
1922	125	*	1914	12,367	11,624
1921	5,743	*	1913	903	880
1920	10,229	*	1912	53	24

*Not separately reported.

OATS, BUS (000'S OMITTED)

	Total	From Canada		Total	From Canada
1927	99	*	1917	762	758
1926	185	*	1916	665	618
1925	3,041	*	1915	631	602
1924	4,244	*	1914	22,274	22,266
1923	293	*	1913	724	708
1922	1,733	*	1912	2,622	2,609
1921	3,796	*	1911	107	97
1920	6,044	*	1910	1,035	946
1919	551	*	1909	6,667	5,048
1918	2,591	2,534	1908	364	274

*Not separately reported.

MACARONI, ETC., LBS

1927	4,173,000	1917	3,472,503
1926	5,787,096	1916	21,789,602
1925	6,191,353	1915	56,542,480
1924	3,869,541	1914	126,128,521
1923	3,253,943	1913	106,500,752
1922	1,991,933	1912	108,231,028
1921	1,297,365	1911	114,779,116
1920	800,210	1910	113,772,801
1919	591,804	1909	85,114,003
1918	669,524	1908	97,233,708

BISCUITS, ETC., LBS

1927	1,876,000	1924	1,118,828
1926	1,347,973	1923	845,534
1925	1,302,772	1922	310,497

UNITED STATES—FLOUR AND WHEAT EXPORTS

Exports of flour and wheat from the United States by months and years, with percentages of total shipped as flour, based on the reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (flour in terms of wheat at 4½ bus to the bbl):

1927—	000's omitted Flour, bbls	Wheat, bus	Per ct. as flour
December	1,126	6,917	42
November	1,326	20,731	22
October	1,513	29,236	19
September	1,280	33,748	15
August	1,052	23,402	17
July	788	8,397	30
June	863	7,459	34
May	1,099	8,960	36
April	1,016	11,263	29
March	867	5,084	43
February	874	4,889	45
January	1,009	8,078	36
1926—			
December	1,208	9,622	36
November	1,344	14,230	30
October	1,385	17,589	27
September	1,560	23,700	23
August	1,362	29,075	17
July	793	16,091	18
June	667	8,074	27
May	679	9,368	25
April	834	2,533	60
March	695	3,770	45
February	648	1,700	63
January	676	2,412	56
1925—			
December	1,009	3,695	55
November	872	4,696	46
October	1,013	4,355	51
September	800	9,391	28
August	874	7,905	33
July	775	5,288	40
June	820	7,070	34
May	690	9,870	24
April	955	8,424	34
March	1,430	4,291	60
February	1,379	5,991	51
January	1,161	7,296	42
1924—			
December	1,452	17,791	27
November	1,616	27,830	21
October	1,852	45,128	16
September	1,462	32,662	17
August	949	16,835	20
July	789	4,048	47
June	1,174	4,975	52
May	976	2,811	61
April	1,038	3,747	56
March	1,426	2,958	69
February	1,539	3,103	69
January	1,716	4,421	64
1923—			
December	1,789	4,941	62
November	1,778	4,148	67
October	2,092	9,239	51
September	1,568	15,409	31
August	1,273	14,198	29
July	884	8,843	31
June	806	9,252	28
May	933	9,973	31
April	1,167	4,943	52
March	1,387	9,961	39
February	936	7,387	36
January	988	8,484	31
By calendar years—			
1927	12,826	168,307	26
1926	11,850	138,164	28
1925	11,119	86,526	37
1924	15,990	166,302	30
1923	16,310	98,524	43
1922	15,025	164,692	29
1921	16,801	280,058	20
1920	19,854	218,287	29
1919	26,450	148,086	45
1918	21,707	111,177	47
1917	13,926	106,196	37
1916	14,379	154,050	30
1915	15,662	205,906	26
1914	12,769	173,862	25
1913	12,278	99,509	36
1912	10,622	61,655	44
1911	11,258	32,669	65
1910	8,370	24,257	61
1909	9,688	48,490	47
1908	13,013	92,780	39
By fiscal years—			
1926-27	13,381	156,250	28
1925-26	9,542	63,189	40
1924-25	13,896	195,490	24
1923-24	17,253	78,793	50
1922-23	14,883	154,951	30
1921-22	16,798	208,321	25
1920-21	16,181	293,268	20
1919-20	21,651	122,431	44
1918-19	24,182	178,583	38
1917-18	21,880	34,119	74
1916-17	11,943	149,831	26
1915-16	15,521	173,274	29
1914-15	16,183	259,643	22
1913-14	11,821	92,394	37
1912-13	11,395	91,603	36
1911-12	11,006	30,160	62
1910-11	10,129	23,729	66
1909-10	9,041	46,680	47
1908-09	10,521	66,923	44
1907-08	13,927	100,371	38

Chicago—High and Low Wheat Values

The highest price ever reached for contract wheat in Chicago was in December, 1919, and January, 1920, when it sold at $3.50 on the Board of Trade. The lowest price recorded was in January, 1895, 48⅝c.

UNITED STATES MONTHLY FLOUR AND WHEAT EXPORTS

Exports of wheat flour from the United States, by months and calendar years, as officially reported, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
January	1,009	676	988	1,716	1,161	1,099	1,280	843	2,702	2,340
February	874	648	936	1,589	1,379	1,255	1,019	1,254	2,189	2,099
March	867	695	1,387	1,426	1,430	1,495	1,370	2,209	2,246	2,338
April	1,016	834	955	1,038	1,167	1,198	1,591	2,121	3,064	2,520
May	1,009	679	690	976	983	1,089	1,265	3,338	2,728	2,347
June	863	667	820	1,174	806	932	1,546	1,979	3,614	2,424
July	788	793	775	789	884	921	1,238	2,404	1,731	2,429
August	1,052	1,362	874	949	1,273	1,169	1,873	1,107	1,638	972
September	1,280	1,560	800	1,462	1,568	1,301	1,802	938	1,764	333
October	1,513	1,385	1,013	1,854	2,092	1,510	1,557	1,607	1,620	714
November	1,326	1,344	872	1,615	1,778	1,556	1,246	1,101	1,840	1,312
December	1,126	1,208	1,009	1,452	1,789	1,500	1,014	953	1,314	1,879
Totals	12,826	11,850	11,119	15,990	16,310	15,025	16,801	19,854	26,450	21,707

Totals, by fiscal years ending June 30, in barrels (000's omitted):

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
13,381	9,542	13,896	17,253	14,883	15,798	16,181	21,651	24,182	21,880

Exports of wheat from the United States, by months and calendar years, as officially reported, in bushels of 60 lbs (000's omitted):

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
January	8,078	2,412	8,484	4,421	7,296	10,038	21,345	8,480	9,943	1,914
February	4,889	1,700	7,387	3,103	5,991	5,576	18,469	4,938	5,992	1,048
March	5,084	3,770	9,961	2,949	4,291	7,645	14,601	6,939	10,207	1,636
April	11,363	2,533	8,424	3,747	4,943	4,856	17,641	4,176	17,338	1,024
May	8,960	9,368	9,870	2,811	9,973	9,366	25,933	10,864	14,028	353
June	7,459	8,074	7,070	4,975	9,252	14,006	25,235	12,846	16,890	467
July	8,397	16,091	5,288	4,058	8,852	14,980	24,842	23,838	5,834	225
August	23,402	29,075	7,901	16,835	14,198	33,703	58,537	27,694	12,941	15,122
September	33,748	23,700	9,395	32,662	15,409	25,987	30,842	30,771	16,876	26,848
October	29,236	17,589	4,355	45,112	9,239	18,282	18,206	35,803	13,901	21,319
November	20,731	14,230	4,696	27,838	4,148	10,577	13,956	26,035	15,116	16,087
December	6,917	9,622	3,695	17,791	4,941	9,676	10,451	25,903	9,520	25,084
Totals	168,307	138,164	86,526	166,302	98,533	164,692	280,058	218,287	148,086	111,177

Totals, by fiscal years ending June 30, in bushels (000's omitted):

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
156,250	63,189	195,490	78,793	154,951	208,321	293,268	122,431	178,583	34,119

UNITED STATES—WHEAT EXPORTS

Exports of wheat from the United States, with countries of destination, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Algeria	295	...	315	396	1,592	...	...	...	...
Australia	112	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria and Hungary	...	3,398	132	...	...	8	210	518	...
Azores and Madeira Is.	23	32	379	7	21	192	...	...	...
Barbados	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	6,696	7,490	11,612	7,382	12,959	22,470	20,666	24,476	12,628
Brazil	3,119	...	...	...	...	1,656	2,839	...	17
British East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
British India	...	...	...	...	157	1,807	...	...	...
British Malaya	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British South Africa	70	...	...	...	...	19	540	...	...
Canada	26,327	18,853	50,414	24,540	29,724	25,991	14,812	1,422	26,493
Chile	379	40	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
China	795	391	2,187	6,483	1,598	1,173	...	...	...
Colombia	205	196	160	100	88	51	39	7	...
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	2	1	21	...	...
Cuba	93	30	91	30	17	15	29	23	1
Czechoslovakia	16	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
Denmark	474	198	307	119	32	443	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	48	15	10	3	...	33	...	...	...
Dutch East Indies	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	...
Egypt	276	...	...	...	...	37	1,107	...	...
Esthonia	...	...	...	74	57	...	...	...	...
Far Eastern Republic	...	...	...	1	183	...	...	...	...
Finland	61	41	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
France	8,925	7,946	7,090	5,439	13,022	8,988	26,445	27,591	6,386
French Africa	...	...	315	396	1,592	1,906	2,891	...	...
Germany	6,877	2,504	7,150	2,386	10,084	36,931	8,246	...	...
Gibraltar	175	520	531	52	1,624	4,565	4,182	1,511	1,476
Greece	2,028	...	3,621	265	653	4,116	1,415	96	...
Honduras	...	38	17	26	23	30	242	...	...
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Italy	8,401	14,360	16,329	15,818	29,045	60,842	32,110	38,265	16,337
Japan	8,005	3,673	7,298	8,543	7,587	8,225	10	...	...
Kwangtung	...	...	67	33	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	60	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Malta, Gozo, etc.	266	124	101	198	293	348	...	...	...
Mexico	1,781	1,253	1,437	2,079	1,518	2,661	299	134	2
Morocco	...	...	...	128	...	126	800	...	...
Netherlands	14,710	5,993	14,056	6,433	13,026	25,228	11,913	1,962	2,236
Newfoundland and Labrador	55	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	241	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	587	265	385	67	1,290	657	798	1	383
Palestine and Syria	11	19	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Panama	2,502	298	1,928	842	466	271	713	...	...
Peru	759	...	303	19	295	964	562	...	...
Philippine Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Poland and Danzig	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	417	...	254	805	1,287	988	460
Portuguese Africa	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...
Russia in Asia	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	...	16	...	...	637	225	36	...	...
Salvador	41	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	57	709	350	...	243	4,346	7,099	138	111
Spanish Africa	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...
Sweden	750	275	849	386	457	890	1,013	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	40	367	6,134	1,500
Turkey in Asia	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe	1	269	780	138	270	195	4	...	...
England	*37,897	*17,100	32,557	13,943	32,440	56,353	66,372	38,036	40,767
Scotland	...	...	1,535	1,053	1,039	2,265	6,152	3,655	2,169
Ireland	†4,793	†428	3,705	1,468	4,891	5,055	4,844	3,128	210
Venezuela	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	138,275	86,526	166,302	98,534	164,692	280,058	218,287	148,086	111,177

*Figures for United Kingdom. †Figures for Irish Free State.

United States—Wheat Imports

Imports of wheat into the United States in the calendar years from 1918 to 1926, and in the fiscal year 1917-18, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels of 60 lbs (000's omitted):

From—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917-18
Canada	14,049	13,901	15,529	19,500	22,642	23,286	34,957	5,345	10,338	24,690
Argentina	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	...	1,007	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,556	5,687	3,475
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	2
Kwangtung	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	5
England	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Other countries	1	...	5	2	...	...	7	...	...	5
Totals	14,051	13,901	15,534	19,502	22,642	23,286	35,808	7,911	17,036	28,177

U. S. EXPORTS OF WHEAT BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

Exports of wheat from the United States by years ending June 30, in bushels (000's omitted), as compiled by the United States Department of Commerce. Exports are shown, as far as possible, by customs districts. Owing to the large number of districts, they can not all be shown here, and this accounts for the total amount exported not equaling the sum of the quantities shown as shipped from the districts listed.

	New York	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Massachusetts	Virginia	New Orleans	Galveston	San Francisco	Oregon	Washington	Chicago	Duluth-Superior	Totals
1856	5,058	359	275	18	..	1,097	..	33	..	..	480	..	8,155
1857	9,589	598	989	4	..	1,353	..	36	..	..	802	..	14,570
1858	4,960	167	249	2	..	596	..	7	..	..	1,727	..	8,926
1859	1,391	30	63	..	..	107	..	*.	..	..	529	..	3,002
1860	1,881	127	15	3	..	2	..	946	..	..	764	..	4,155
1861	21,321	1,628	1,097	17	..	..	..	2,380	..	..	3,044	..	31,238
1862	28,165	2,211	531	6	..	..	..	1,540	..	..	1,987	..	37,290
1863	29,956	1,501	412	1	..	..	..	1,777	..	..	1,519	..	36,160
1864	17,294	447	67	..	..	1	..	1,893	..	..	1,275	..	23,682
1865	5,519	202	3	1	..	..	..	46	..	..	1,577	..	9,938
1866†	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,579
1867	424	31	..	1	..	..	..	4,883	..	..	210	..	6,146
1868	7,208	80	11	1	..	31	..	5,542	..	..	1,700	..	15,941
1869	8,380	43	8	..	..	169	..	5,631	..	..	1,776	..	17,558
1870	20,077	988	821	..	..	399	..	7,939	..	..	1,933	..	36,584
1871	18,091	384	264	82	..	19	..	5,903	276	..	3,703	..	34,311
1872	17,889	1,168	906	135	..	..	..	2,253	281	*.	857	..	26,423
1873	15,095	508	222	177	..	..	..	15,996	712	*.	3,518	15	39,204
1874	41,482	3,596	2,932	852	..	263	..	11,515	1,289	1	4,805	..	71,040
1875	24,723	2,812	2,975	637	..	150	..	14,470	1,327	4	2,298	149	53,047
1876	31,431	3,652	1,310	392	..	141	..	9,693	1,786	5	1,822	310	55,073
1877	13,562	1,426	1,549	180	..	103	..	16,840	1,320	4	1,343	360	40,326
1878	39,102	4,576	8,727	2,942	..	840	..	6,627	2,699	5	1,734	82	72,405
1879	55,485	13,247	23,570	3,500	..	1,644	..	16,723	2,070	7	1,270	7	122,354
1880	67,307	14,505	34,163	3,678	..	3,923	..	17,802	2,773	1	1,778	20	153,253
1881	57,001	14,046	34,292	3,426	..	7,671	..	22,029	2,012	4	2,153	370	150,565
1882	29,737	4,549	11,728	1,646	..	1,543	..	36,169	4,735	77	1,261	274	95,272
1883	36,854	6,880	20,472	2,084	..	7,089	..	24,320	2,231	309	1,907	200	106,386
1884	20,445	4,639	15,734	1,369	..	648	..	18,730	2,872	87	912	784	70,349
1885	26,346	5,770	13,238	1,324	..	1,590	..	26,872	4,678	19	965	1,333	84,654
1886	21,231	2,377	3,699	1,389	..	31	..	19,044	6,037	273	1,454	943	57,759
1887	40,564	9,805	13,903	1,500	..	4,346	..	19,375	4,707	9	729	3,241	101,972
1888	25,221	3,881	6,723	2,339	..	1,566	..	14,546	4,707	839	849	2,517	65,789
1889	9,086	1,024	3,884	569	..	961	..	22,659	3,473	2,297	480	463	46,414
1890	13,438	1,470	6,363	816	..	2,434	..	22,824	2,435	1,736	393	899	54,388
1891	12,861	650	3,754	469	549	2,357	..	23,233	4,173	3,675	1,049	687	55,132
1892	61,755	9,916	21,859	5,662	4,588	15,947	784	21,325	5,072	4,187	1,065	1,610	157,280
1893	39,520	9,424	14,219	3,807	2,252	14,558	1,182	17,621	5,004	3,784	2,518	994	117,121
1894	30,604	4,027	11,275	4,114	1,675	6,882	392	15,023	5,621	4,212	1,112	324	88,415
1895	20,794	3,822	7,680	4,794	2,511	1,861	53	15,994	8,989	4,002	1,292	1,528	76,103
1896	18,995	2,036	3,184	5,985	205	1,149	21	17,032	5,494	2,739	270	908	60,650
1897	18,971	4,523	6,462	11,436	25	3,133	3,499	16,461	6,155	2,457	333	2,128	79,562
1898	36,522	5,517	21,615	8,534	4,202	16,908	10,620	16,179	13,224	8,024	1,798	825	148,231
1899	42,076	5,978	15,125	13,926	2,235	12,375	14,252	3,795	9,945	5,409	1,862	2,637	139,433
1900	23,108	3,924	7,479	11,346	922	8,331	13,562	10,703	8,956	3,567	1,677	2,809	101,950
1901	23,064	7,005	7,858	15,283	1,871	15,078	14,010	13,263	13,044	8,619	5,897	1,315	132,061
1902	22,137	11,573	17,765	11,806	6,755	18,733	9,937	16,017	12,554	13,854	4,215	1,659	154,856
1903	17,403	5,361	6,847	6,429	3,109	17,836	16,309	8,550	8,658	8,929	2,851	1,898	114,181
1904	3,430	944	2,625	1,428	160	7,170	17,135	1,774	3,476	1,725	350	819	44,330
1905	80	8	116	..	..	6	56	1,315	1,474	1,247	..	55	4,394
1906	7,504	1,202	1,610	298	160	1,521	3,818	414	5,658	8,352	5	801	34,973
1907	18,679	8,391	5,027	2,623	943	5,497	14,172	414	7,199	6,013	162	135	76,569
1908	21,478	12,357	8,764	5,262	377	5,020	8,113	716	13,412	14,706	1,336	3,845	100,371
1909	18,210	8,331	7,344	1,047	740	2,991	6,987	23	6,350	4,630	1,648	3,545	66,923
1910	10,215	1,345	3,064	854	89	1,575	2,400	42	5,770	4,857	3,257	4,180	46,680
1911	2,899	2,171	3,525	542	1	154	53	344	7,346	3,997	588	1,040	23,729
1912	6,749	2,801	4,803	1,397	173	817	222	522	6,830	3,192	880	..	30,160
1913	25,968	7,387	6,519	2,541	..	14,366	13,214	..	8,147	5,668	657	1,594	91,603
1914	21,878	6,916	12,893	4,224	521	12,186	10,058	..	6,693	5,069	6,543	4,927	92,394
1915	52,970	20,254	23,015	5,640	7,054	48,872	50,718	127	11,988	8,205	21,356	3,689	259,643
1916	40,090	27,242	26,612	3,775	8,289	19,493	28,987	66	6,586	3,640	5,307	1,823	173,274
1917	37,981	24,540	27,570	1,099	115	25,271	21,822	3	1,321	1,742	..	5,374	149,831
1918	10,721	8,533	6,450	488	..	4,686	2,091	59	439	428	75	*.	34,119
1919	42,830	31,834	26,377	10,580	346	15,303	8,800	*.	1,316	.1	18,479	15,092	178,582
1920	27,524	19,594	21,095	5,048	2,638	12,187	21,941	4	2,423	159	4,417	2,496	122,431
1921	35,112	19,424	27,983	2,661	1,851	73,553	86,271	17	25,617	4,035	3,812	6,010	293,268
1922	18,345	14,306	11,864	228	39	32,557	50,768	25	35,604	8,831	15,360	8,341	208,321
1923	20,780	19,596	12,032	397	830	25,959	19,299	916	15,205	3,703	11,847	16,423	154,266
1924	5,801	4,075	2,786	46	278	7,009	5,951	559	25,724	6,459	7,338	10,123	78,793
1925	25,343	18,877	7,311	466	1,007	32,535	33,322	91	13,687	3,826	16,212	25,658	195,490
1926	8,993	3,399	4,471	225	400	2,633	417	50	17,543	3,276	1,221	15,937	63,189
1927	12,438	6,383	10,283	246	1,135	3,932	51,365	65	28,363	6,470	6,449	16,344	156,250

*Less than 500 bus. †Not available.

WHEAT EXPORTS BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

Exports of wheat from the United States, by customs districts, as reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels (000's omitted):

From—	Fiscal years 1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Calendar years 1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Maine and New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	384	17	...	...	6	...
Vermont	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...
Massachusetts	...	492	24	246	444	147	390	99	178	149
St. Lawrence	42	293	...	...	1	...	293	...	...	...
Buffalo	670	12,450	3,788	...	4,171	382	7,770	5,840	2,139	9,439
New York	6,499	24,323	8,994	12,438	18,769	10,824	19,196	15,073	11,156	14,579
Philadelphia	4,094	18,877	3,399	6,383	18,707	8,707	10,670	12,201	4,742	5,693
Maryland	2,270	7,312	4,469	...	12,990	3,742	5,061	6,364	6,562	8,101
Virginia	162	1,007	...	1,135	...	1,074	1,003	38	399	1,619
Florida	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile	33	173	1	...	6	27	23	164	28	749
New Orleans	5,019	32,536	2,625	8,932	27,464	11,733	19,678	16,247	5,600	8,872
Sabine	562	3,170	18	...	2,860	986	2,223	955	589	445
Galveston	7,692	33,306	417	51,365	20,480	11,368	27,304	6,631	39,535	24,507
San Antonio	1,827	125	1,329	...	470	1,330	940	476	1,170	602
El Paso	12	5	8	...	8	2	10	3	9	3
Arizona	25	12	35	...	41	15	11	35	16	17
Los Angeles	4	35	36	...	2	...	18	45	25	8
San Francisco	212	99	230	65	874	518	136	183	325	1,008
Oregon	26,585	13,686	17,546	28,363	24,293	18,833	22,954	7,651	33,297	37,273
Washington	8,007	3,557	3,175	6,470	6,359	4,599	6,217	1,405	7,432	7,893
Montana, Idaho	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
Dakota	6	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	...
Duluth-Superior	5,636	20,726	15,939	16,344	10,753	16,342	25,041	10,697	17,173	37,208
Wisconsin	738	2,212	220	...	464	57	2,187	32	562	895
Michigan	15	198	8	...	173	225	14	196	273	692
Chicago	8,683	17,219	1,224	6,449	14,732	7,597	15,157	2,182	6,173	7,529
Ohio	...	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	928	804
Totals	78,793	171,087	63,600	156,250	164,692	98,525	166,302	86,517	138,427	168,086

UNITED STATES—WHEAT EXPORTS IN 1927

Exports of wheat from the United States from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1927, by countries of destination, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels (000's omitted):

To—	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Belgium	423	569	772	1,266	282	280	1,254	1,650	2,858	1,184	664	370	11,572
Czechoslovakia	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,498	407	...	...	1,998
Denmark	...	...	40	108	20	...	...	67	209	103	111	133	791
France	2,520	368	509	1,065	1,703	998	537	816	1,667	903	379	366	11,831
Germany	88	203	72	258	176	...	112	752	1,806	1,101	522	366	5,456
Greece	1	677	759	900	191	259	725	651	...	...	...	...	4,163
Azores	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	337	...	261	...	604
Gibraltar	...	...	2	...	...	62	...	...	549	...	...	...	613
Norway	...	...	76	...	37	114	38	56	...	149	26	619	52	1,167
Turkey in Europe	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	123
Italy	1,163	545	266	496	452	692	197	1,814	1,290	1,831	1,651	1,435	11,832
Malta	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	...	...	261
Netherlands	749	359	506	928	707	60	1,210	2,846	3,155	2,634	...	240	13,394
Sweden	16	40	...	...	...	...	167	...	81	157	...	147	608
U. K'gdom	2,020	1,330	1,165	1,302	2,050	1,992	1,696	6,486	8,317	8,664	5,229	1,648	41,899
Irish F. St.	472	...	32	533	266	70	191	491	147	...	795	599	3,596
Canada	150	183	227	3,478	2,440	2,891	1,733	7,451	10,322	10,799	8,113	818	48,605
Mexico	79	124	172	81	25	42	76	75	97	74	79	92	1,016
Panama	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	274	...	338	195	1,108	63	2,266
Ecuador	3	20	6	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Cuba	1	2	5	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	40
Colombia	25	21	45	17	12	..	17	16	14	27	13	25	232
China	...	...	287	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
Peru	159	37	37	...	39	...	...	...	265	...	149	112	798
Japan	89	238	171	351	181	71	32	271	...	752	955	437	3,548
Other countries	17	81	13	413	3	1	115	13	643	4	80	11	1,394
Totals	8,078	4,889	5,084	11,263	8,960	7,459	8,397	23,402	33,748	29,236	20,731	6,917	168,164

UNITED STATES—COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS IN 1927

Exports of barley, corn, oats and rye from the United States in the calendar year 1927, as compiled from the monthly reports of the Department of Commerce, in bushels (000's omitted):

BARLEY—

To—	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Belgium	187	191	202	263	222	212	80	117	51	92	134	126	1,877
Denmark	...	...	...	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Germany	210	120	302	385	156	68	516	1,254	1,365	1,628	2,624	1,678	10,316
Netherlands	88	88	193	140	90	112	19	143	172	488	..	182	1,715
Norway	...	...	23	...	...	...	33	164	103	...	590	1	914
United Kingdom	220	761	1,320	313	661	591	1,607	1,940	1,013	1,670	1,026	533	11,655
Canada	300	51	81	15	17	..	65	214	3,927	3,025	2,094	861	10,650
Mexico	1	47	..	31	3	15	16	..	8	24	11	21	177
Others	..	..	..	3	..	188	24	232	..	..	1	23	471
Totals	1,006	1,257	2,121	1,150	1,337	1,186	2,360	4,064	6,637	6,927	6,490	3,425	37,960

CORN—

France	..	2	9	2	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	30
Germany	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	300	310
Netherlands	105	167	122	62	24	16	44	..	..	..	..	..	540
Denmark	..	..	253	50	60	147	..	..	..	..	..	99	609
U. Kingdom	214	319	85	58	177	4	5	..	1	..	..	17	880
Mexico	64	107	217	112	141	167	55	23	84	55	19	14	1,058
Canada	1,181	1,109	1,086	889	832	445	385	217	314	302	613	578	7,951
Cuba	145	129	222	192	257	208	109	95	96	79	53	48	1,633
Jamaica	15	8	9	10	7	7	11	8	7	5	4	6	97
Others	12	57	33	12	17	14	22	28	5	16	73	46	335
Totals	1,736	1,899	2,036	1,387	1,515	1,008	631	388	507	457	771	1,108	13,443

OATS—

Belgium	..	36	38	51	70	65	90	..	..	..	..	..	350
Germany	..	9	..	50	..	29	20	..	..	..	..	..	108
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	53	60	37	50	70	18	..	..	288
U. Kingdom	118	14	..	181	139	347	91	260	31	12	..	..	1,193
Canada	102	19	5	352	2,829	857	152	920	425	400	131	247	6,439
Mexico	16	12	9	8	2	5	7	2	18	3	21	12	115
Cuba	148	68	110	125	94	85	71	103	73	94	99	97	1,167
France	..	..	25	8	..	..	38	26	..	..	..	..	97
Others	30	9	35	70	20	14	19	22	15	30	20	20	304
Totals	406	167	222	845	3,207	1,462	525	1,383	632	557	271	376	10,053

RYE—

Belgium	81	26	96	88	34	26	36	..	..	..	90	..	477
Denmark	49	39	105	34	27	74	..	..	..	36	142	70	15	591
Finland	..	..	1	..	..	37	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
France	18	18	..	34	129	..	2	..	..	89	54	..	344
Germany	186	315	240	332	187	65	121	..	151	126	135	60	1,918
Netherlands	219	162	231	568	218	168	7	12	..	209	..	62	1,856
Norway	46	13	86	340	..	5	..	..	..	143	243	68	944
U. Kingdom	..	..	22	59	1,208	1,055	..	1	1,072	..	..	..	3,417
Canada	196	..	12	3,044	4,053	2,140	56	1,303	6,428	5,464	2,246	1,053	25,995
Others	..	15	..	..	1	1	..	..	46	225	..	1	289
Totals	795	588	782	4,498	5,857	3,571	305	1,316	7,733	6,398	2,838	1,259	35,940

UNITED STATES—BRAN AND MIDDLINGS EXPORTS

Exports of bran and middlings from the United States, with principal countries of destination, by calendar years, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in tons of 2,000 lbs:

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	222	284
Bermuda	20	11	26	13	55	200	44	217	802
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
British West Indies*	201	25	28	42	37	20	23	42	66
Canada	147	9	3	442	1,938	4,527	879	261	58
Costa Rica	318	109	66	83	74	38	9	2	3
Cuba	2,109	2,040	759	970	1,590	592	1,048	2,325	2,776
Finland	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
French West Indies	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
French Oceania	1	...	3	3	9	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	514	310	...	285	75	...	1	...
Honduras	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	62	45	20	56	69	45	58	39	17
Japan	26	...	180	179	1,946	530	...	1	...
Mexico	533	440	717	359	1,308	3,936	474	476	2,477
Netherlands	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	27	...	2	7	108	1	183	51
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	35	...
Panama	...	360	27	40	100	238	158	305	268
Philippine Islands	42	19	20	25	54	54	30	50	...
Salvador	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	3	5	6	174	248	238
England	†4	†20	59	16	211	166	...	44	232
Scotland	‡..	‡...	...	1	38	959	...	...	...
Venezuela	7	4	2	7	13	15	26	2	2
Others	77	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	4,049	3,638	2,644	2,243	7,749	11,549	3,091	4,517	7,372

*Not elsewhere specified. †Figures for United Kingdom. ‡Included under England.

FLOUR AND WHEAT IMPORTS

Imports of wheat flour and wheat into the United States, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

1927—	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bus
December	214	2,051,262
November	433	2,131,136
October	444	1,625,375
September	115	738,009
August	55	539,350
July	124	476,426
June	2,053	488,204
May	111	671,333
April	142	848,059
March	304	108,420
February	631	973,289
January	827	803,078
1926—		
December	54	2,083,747
November	198	2,442,813
October	113	1,815,694
September	337	1,469,009
August	147	685,507
July	1,138	846,107
June	2,374	1,012,414
May	936	1,647,603
April	1,178	172,709
March	1,012	94,061
February	500	519,717
January	1,668	1,453,380
1925—		
December	2,142	2,063,702
November	4,034	2,892,405
October	2,603	3,049,274
September	311	1,370,505
August	510	699,460
July	129	721,957
June	396	98,362
May	45	712,358
April	746	373,364
March	43	61,005
February	304	1,527,482
January	101	330,653
1924—		
December	132	702,548
November	98	347,666
October	46	419,874
September	430	309,143
August	2,881	46,141
July	1,476	1,239,997
June	1,216	949,011
May	560	1,363,548
April	3,970	2,208,538
March	24,928	2,574,004
February	12,908	2,413,271
January	15,326	2,960,363
1923—		
December	19,218	3,050,728
November	20,116	5,264,199
October	19,383	3,833,673
September	13,595	1,234,678
August	18,273	596,477
July	13,640	1,835,515
June	17,206	121,752
May	19,438	945,904
April	20,482	2,812,094
March	26,429	344,513
February	38,107	209,974
January	37,144	252,299
1922—		
December	50,923	2,580,518
November	40,652	3,175,568
October*	50,685	2,666,109
September*	41,852	782,442
August	40,681	1,151,507
July	45,850	3,069,854
June	63,787	1,609,876
May	61,287	1,231,032
April	61,157	483,643
March	55,648	2,673,267
February	64,069	199,304
January	117,527	3,119,583
Totals, calendar years—		
1927	5,453	11,753,841
1926	9,656	14,142,761
1925	11,384	13,901,127
1924	64,971	16,534,204
1923	268,031	19,501,706
1922	694,089	22,642,709
1921	965,954	23,286,024
1920	800,788	35,808,656
1919	16,623	7,910,000
1918	167,124	17,036,000
1917	642,435	33,583,000
1916	185,000	8,572,000
1915	244,000	4,052,000
1914	79,000	1,714,000
1913	85,000	783,000
Totals, fiscal years—		
1925-26	17,405	15,582,502
1924-25	6,718	6,169,193
1923-24	169,133	27,283,905
1922-23	429,420	18,012,540
1921-22	619,105	14,465,509
1920-21	1,420,334	51,004,024
1919-20	159,056	4,779,764
1918-19	38,040	11,121,000
1917-18	675,096	28,177,000
1916-17	174,704	24,138,000
1915-16	329,905	5,703,000
1914-15	64,200	426,000
1913-14	89,911	1,979,000
1912-13	107,558	798,000

*Imports from Sept. 22 to Sept. 30 included in October and not September totals, as the new tariff law became effective Sept. 22.

Barley, Rye and Corn Flour Exports

Exports of barley flour, rye flour and corn flour and meal from the United States, by calendar years, in barrels, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

	Barley flour	Rye flour	Corn flour and meal
1927	*...	38,460	387,383
1926	*...	15,667	516,479
1925	*...	36,747	348,139
1924	*...	219,030	435,103
1923	*...	194,267	624,428
1922	720	56,539	630,381
1921	...	55,654	802,794
1920	20	363,746	867,165
1919	255,845	1,266,030	1,202,434
1918	360,073	1,446,075	1,790,016

*Not separately reported.

UNITED STATES—BREAD AND BISCUIT IMPORTS

Prior to 1922, imports of bread, biscuit, wafers, cakes, etc., were reported by the Department of Commerce under a single heading. Since then imports of bread, duty free, have been reported separately from those of biscuit, wafers, cakes, etc.

Imports for consumption of yeast-leavened bread by calendar years:

	Lbs	Value
1927	2,280,730	$297,464
1926	2,294,749	278,667
1925	2,227,593	296,514
1924	2,048,406	245,218
1923	866,445	94,891
1922	233,683	20,791

Imports of biscuit, wafers, cakes, etc., by calendar years:

	Lbs	Value
1927	3,297,921	$662,095
1926	1,544,193	514,518
1925	1,352,389	379,132
1924	1,337,448	321,864
1923	962,157	.....
1922	590,734	.....

Imports of bread by calendar years, showing the countries of origin, in pounds:

Country of origin—	1925	1926
Finland	163,487	169,435
France	38,529	36,626
Germany	47,202	77,758
Sweden	1,515,852	1,356,557
Norway	.....	105,469
Canada	343,718	503,112
Other countries	118,805	45,792
Totals	2,227,593	2,294,749

Imports of biscuits, wafers, cakes, etc., by calendar years, showing the countries of origin, in pounds:

Country of origin—	1925	1926
Belgium	39,438	38,805
Germany	101,618	112,630
Austria	.....	56,884
Italy	70,091	38,252
Netherlands	147,404	308,568
United Kingdom	411,623	533,154
Canada	49,811	34,043
Japan	280,090	314,133
Other countries	152,314	107,724
Totals	1,252,389	1,544,193

Breadstuffs Imports, 1926 and 1927

Imports of wheat flour, wheat and other breadstuffs into the United States in the calendar years 1926 and 1927, as officially reported:

	1926	1927
Wheat flour, bbls	9,656	5,453
Wheat, bus	14,142,761	11,753,841
Corn, bus	1,055,382	5,457,978
Oats, bus	156,678	84,913
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc., lbs	5,225,245	3,512,512
Rice, lbs	127,761,867	57,917,856
Biscuits, cakes, etc., lbs	1,544,193	2,297,921
Bread, yeast leavened, lbs	2,294,749	2,280,730
Buckwheat, lbs	4,272,555	3,016,355

NEW ORLEANS—GRAIN EXPORTS

Exports of grain from New Orleans, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1927	9,852	...	3,292	1,187	982
1926	6,023	...	6,045	823	294
1925	15,094	...	5,108	1,105	94
1924	21,286	...	5,527	521	137
1923	11,539	...	9,545	496	1,387
1922	27,419	122	28,222	595	1,637
1921	56,963	1,067	13,923	544	1,126
1920	48,696	5,949	1,143	907	178
1919	12,786	6,927	1,233	6,891	....
1918	9,402	7,716	9,415	17,453	262
1917	25,271	1,979	4,943	3,450	60
1916	19,493	153	6,128	441	....
1915	48,872	9	2,512	2,462	....

Destination of wheat exports, in bushels (000's omitted):

	1927	1926	1925	1924
Azores	...	...	280	...
Belgium	1,936	827	1,425	3,520
France	1,777	435	3,282	1,500
Germany	1,760	902	636	1,808
Gibraltar	...	...	1,034	...
Italy	1,520	440	2,403	1,974
Netherlands	1,177	1,326	2,903	5,258
Spain	...	...	298	...
United Kingdom	736	1,136	672	4,462
Greece	461	150	1,290	448
Portugal	...	...	...	80
Central America and Mexico	446	596	866	456
Other countries	40	211	...	1,780
Totals	9,852	6,023	15,094	21,286

United States—Millfeed Imports

Imports of bran, shorts and other wheat byproduct feeds, including feeds ground in the United States from bonded wheat, in 1926 and 1927, as reported by the United States Department of Commerce:

	1926		1927	
	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars
January	15,834	$387,130	15,849	$417,658
February	13,948	339,674	11,968	301,737
March	12,740	308,512	17,131	413,144
April	8,833	214,408	2,515	69,719
May	8,967	225,592	17,283	482,435
June	15,418	372,872	10,098	272,048
July	24,694	578,143	9,201	256,797
August	10,938	248,210	10,892	310,930
Sept'ber	13,240	322,981	18,632	549,039
October	21,765	522,572	24,454	649,828
Nov'mber	20,486	451,724	30,888	822,393
Dec'mber	17,933	457,518	19,111	558,925
Totals	184,796	$3,429,336	188,072	$5,104,653

UNITED STATES—CORN EXPORTS

Exports of corn from the United States, with principal countries of destination, by calendar years, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels of 56 lbs (000's omitted):

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Australia	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	9	...	564	806	4,920	1,560	72	1,010	3,467
British Guiana	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Honduras	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	9,585	5,759	6,031	9,773	45,339	58,583	10,065	6,542	13,229
Costa Rica	18	114	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	1,954	2,233	2,456	2,746	2,764	2,309	1,894	1,965	1,074
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	774	269	775	2,441	6,519	5,965	173	335	...
France	110	...	337	1,992	3,818	548	191	...	1,370
French Africa	...	...	...	...	60	127	9	...	...
Germany	520	224	698	5,491	30,282	12,729	1,324	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	292	...	16	...	...	...
Guatemala	363	15	1	20	25	1	6	...	...
Honduras	24	19	9	11	18	1	1	2	...
Italy	24	...	...	107	2,059	248	...	...	2,196
Jamaica	107	...	124	171	186	109	47	...	16
Mexico	4,212	2,413	789	129	3,351	11,872	771	134	2,736
Netherlands	2,855	719	2,218	7,177	21,729	17,843	424	100	46
Newfoundland	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	9	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	208	...	86	495	1,318	95	...	...	...
Panama	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland and Danzig	...	...	4	...	...	146	4	...	...
Portuguese Africa	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	...	...	...	...	5,876	...	...	...	...
Salvador	53	...	...	7	89	7	...	5	...
Spain	10	...	152	205	2,388	50	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	31	60	663	792	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	2,837	...	...	...	...
England	†2,117	†808	2,890	7,039	20,443	11,127	1,797	269	13,890
Scotland	‡..	‡...	647	1,458	2,977	1,691	790	315	1,501
Ireland	...	...	433	1,478	5,240	2,999	120	364	267
West Indies*	28	137	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	176	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	23,064	12,762	18,366	41,974	163,609	128,975	17,761	11,193	39,899

*Not elsewhere specified. †Figures for United Kingdom. ‡Included under England.

United States—Corn Meal and Flour Exports

Exports of corn meal and corn flour from the United States, with principal countries of destination, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, for the calendar years from 1919 to 1926, and the fiscal years from 1915-16 to 1917-18, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	'17-18	'16-17	'15-16
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
Belgium	2	..	..	..	4	14	1	90	55	..	..
British Guiana	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British West Indies—											
Barbados	23	27	25	28	31	41	35	22	13	37	27
Jamaica	33	33	66	88	53	48	63	13	23	72	43
Trinidad and Tobago	4	5	4	5	5	5	9	8	1	10	9
Other	27	23	32	35	28	33	39	22	24	34	32
Canada	61	56	56	55	40	47	45	21	65	61	67
China	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	27	23	27	31	28	21	24	16	18	20	19
Denmark	13	8	11	1	5	6	3	55	..	8	16
Dutch West Indies	51	37	39	29	24	41	33	11	3	25	53
Egypt	11	8	..	4	20	125	414	..	..	..	..
France	87	..	1	137	8	36	..	1	229	1	..
Germany	..	1	3	24	71	50	5	4	..	..	..
Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	15	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	283	208	..	..
Japan	43	24	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	15	7	17	26	37	37	26	239	2	..	3
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	5	5	11	14	10	4	6	1	5	3
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	1	..	..	..
Norway	3	3	2	3	5	3	4	14	156	5	1
Panama	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	4
Poland and Danzig	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Russia in Asia	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia in Europe	1	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	1	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	31	..	..
Turkey in Europe	..	..	..	..	54	29	..	..	..	..	..
England	*76	*45	71	65	82	154	65	164	942	136	45
Scotland	†..	†..	10	19	28	26	43	8	157	40	49
Ireland	‡3	‡3	13	12	14	11	9	1	6	..	1
Virgin Islands	12	12	11	12	14	14	14	11	15	13	13
Other countries	13	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	516	348	435	610	630	803	867	1,202	2,018	508	410

*Figures for United Kingdom. †Included under England. ‡Irish Free State.

United States—Corn Imports

Imports of corn into the United States during the calendar years 1918 to 1926, and the fiscal year 1917-18, by leading countries of origin, in bushels of 56 lbs (000's omitted):

From—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917-18
Argentina	724	351	3,921	58	40	5	7,028	10,146	1,749	2,396
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Azores, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	1	...	174	...	...	136
Br. West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	41
Canada	10	11	56	20	10	36	16	26	4	6
China	..	11	...	...	...	...	27	116	...	...
Colombia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23
Dominican Rep.	234	180	112	116	16	35	27	41	11	34
Dutch W. Indies	...	11	...	...	15	9	...	12	14	12
French W. Ind.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	...	26
Kwangtung	86	509	11	...	...	...	107	...	...	...
Mexico	1	...	2	2	1	35	354	205	59	72
United Kingdom	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	...	12	4	6	30	43	6	1	145	418
Totals	1,055	1,086	4,107	203	113	164	7,784	11,213	1,990	3,196

UNITED STATES—BUCKWHEAT EXPORTS

Exports of buckwheat from the United States, with principal countries of destination, in the calendar years from 1918 to 1926 and in the fiscal year 1916-17, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels (000's omitted):

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1916-17
Belgium	..	24	5	..	19	25	24	21	..	..
Br. So. Africa	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	5	17	2	..	9	20	17	8	1	5
Cuba	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	2	..	..	13	1	13	5	..	..	8
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Germany	6	..	..	..	3	6	12	..	..	..
Mexico	5	3	2	..	8	23	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	82	67	73	10	320	335	240	156	..	246
Spain	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	1
Totals	101	110	122	50	364	429	300	186	1	260

UNITED STATES—MACARONI IMPORTS

Imports of macaroni, vermicelli and all similar preparations into the United States during the calendar years 1918 to 1926 and the fiscal year 1917-18, by countries of origin, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in pounds (000's omitted):

From—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917-18
Belgium	5	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	4,228	5,530	3,625	2,704	2,059	711	114	...	...	...
Spain	171	112	62	47	55	90	37	16	...	35
Switzerland	1	...	...	...	10	2	11	...	...	...
France	189	197	255	188	226	152	...	...	...	...
Germany	28	9	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	4	3	5	3	26	5	2	17	1	3
China	42	13	13	8	2	8	3	19	30	79
Hongkong	301	283	301	260	276	289	259	256	67	100
Japan	252	254	260	255	257	330	378	595	304	452
Totals	5,225	6,409	4,535	3,476	2,917	1,587	805	903	402	670

UNITED STATES—RYE EXPORTS

Exports of rye from the United States, with principal countries of destination, by calendar years, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels of 56 lbs (000's omitted):

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Austria	...	...	...	42	26	...	...	...	...
Belgium	96	759	592	195	616	312	11,924	2,737	304
Canada	8,175	9,394	23,661	6,005	13,761	7,143	6,501	1,385	121
Denmark	522	559	591	1,007	1,045	333	214	740	...
Esthonia	...	...	...	19	599	...	...	...	...
Finland	82	997	274	587	1,584	1,105	1,801	6	...
France	90	30	622	305	24	351	12,974	838	337
Germany	588	6,175	4,290	11,509	12,628	9,443	7,140	...	...
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	357	1,233	...	251
Greece	...	...	...	187	277	...	...	130	...
Italy	12	107	31	17	6	1,132	2,415	661	1,757
Latvia	14	223	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	22	4	2	17	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	810	3,189	2,685	5,303	7,156	3,832	7,013	1,811	...
Norway	1,315	2,206	1,882	4,233	5,208	3,006	4,667	5,055	690
Poland and Danzig	...	71	...	...	...	1,210	274	...	...
Russia in Europe	...	4,373	4	...	3,551	58	40	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	331	664	493	131	447	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	16	...	...	...	55	1,277	467
England	*314	*267	27	360	163	128	238	17,690	3,303
Scotland	†...	†...	115	441	365	788	338	301	399
Ireland	...	...	...	86	...	162	143	78	...
Totals	11,941	28,675	35,666	30,850	47,260	29,812	57,070	32,898	7,632

*Figure for United Kingdom. †Included under England.

United States—Rye Flour Exports

Exports of rye flour from the United States, with principal countries of destination, in the calendar years from 1918 to 1926 and the fiscal years 1916-17 and 1917-18, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	'17-18	'16-17
Austria	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	9	1	..	..	15	87	438	69	..
Canada	4	5	3	4	4	1	3	8	47	3	3
Cuba	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Denmark	..	1	5	7	2	1	2	9	..	..	..
Dutch West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Esthonia	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	..	2	9	19	17	25	..	1	..	..	..
France	..	..	10	19	..	..	..	..	97	113	1
Germany	..	7	112	85	3	5	24	1	..	..	..
Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	1	..
Greece	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	81	136	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Netherlands	..	3	42	35	5	5	21	9	133	3	2
Norway	..	..	1	..	10	6	283	230	404	272	60
Palestine and Syria	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland, Danzig	..	1	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..
Russia	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	..
Sweden	1	9	19	21	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..
Turkey in Europe	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
England	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	827	193	205	1
Scotland	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	26	1
Virgin Islands	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Other countries	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	16	37	219	194	57	56	364	1,266	1,446	866	74

UNITED STATES—OIL CAKE AND MEAL EXPORTS

Exports of oil cake and meal from the United States, with the principal countries of destination, in the calendar years from 1918 to 1926 and in the fiscal year 1916-17, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in tons of 2,000 lbs (000's omitted):

COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1916-17
Belgium	3	3	3	..	2	3	1	4	..	..
Denmark	158	239	138	98	98	148	124	100	..	336
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
France	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	1
Germany	140	72	70	44	57	52	10	..	..	..
Irish Free State	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	13	6	5	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
Norway	12	..	17	3	6	13	5	18	..	36
Sweden	3	5	11	2	7	6	21	52	..	68
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
United Kingdom	69	53	62	21	47	60	3	126	..	110
Canada	10	3	1	1	1	3	5	5	5	11
Cuba	4	4	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Other countries	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	421	399	311	172	224	293	170	314	5	574

LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1916-17
Belgium	63	83	71	41	59	60	13	40	..	..
Denmark	..	5	1	..	..	..	21	23	..	65
Irish Free State	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	212	203	204	183	129	168	49	52	..	146
Norway	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
United Kingdom	15	27	39	49	25	29	21	42	8	43
Canada	1	1	1	..	..	4	2	3	15	3
Germany	2	6	9	7	4	16	8	..	..	..
Others	..	..	1	2	3	4	9	7	20	11
Totals	295	325	327	282	220	281	123	177	43	268

UNITED STATES—OATS EXPORTS

Exports of oats from the United States, with principal countries of destination, in the calendar years from 1918 to 1926, and in the fiscal year 1916-17, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels of 32 lbs (000's omitted):

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1916-17
Belgium	985	1,897	578	370	3,938	...	2,601	8,120	...	86
Br. So. Africa	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Br. W. Indies	21	33	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	3,655	13,633	858	198	2,430	1,706	1,246	2,433	30,696	856
Cuba	956	1,457	537	1,067	1,100	918	1,606	2,126	1,690	1,378
Denmark	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	2	...	...
France	1,269	3,617	81	121	5,904	18	6,275	14,186	18,861	53,561
Germany	1,340	2,613	190	...	1,831	...	...	70	...	441
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	153
Honduras	48	70	41	50	28	28	42	31	22	30
Italy	...	801	30	...	2,616	...	...	1,849	7,832	11,761
Mexico	148	113	92	139	162	187	39	20	68	597
Netherlands	1,090	804	957	130	4,187	67	499	2,820	...	4,550
Newfoundland and Labrador	7	5	...	7	73	39	123	24	24	9
Nicaragua	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	40	...	70	74	85	...	...	...	5
Palestine and Syria	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	42	35	13	19	20	30	37	69	59	117
Philippine Is.	8	14	1	22	16	23	49	53	...	147
Spain	24	65	...	...	...	8	...	...	146	...
Sweden	5	28	...	...	361	45	30	156	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,598	357	...
England	*1,899	*3,815	399	899	6,176	...	135	19,540	53,927	14,659
Scotland	†...	†...	108	63	666	1	...	1,039	614	230
Ireland	24	‡50	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	25	353	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	11,574	29,443	3,953	3,155	30,011	3,224	12,878	55,294	114,463	88,944

*Figure for United Kingdom. †Included under England. ‡Irish Free State.

United States—Oatmeal and Rolled Oats Exports

Exports of oatmeal and rolled oats from the United States, with principal countries of destination, by calendar years, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in pounds (000's omitted):

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Argentina	1,971	1,964	1,675	1,245	946	702	1,004	745	135
Australia	105	153	125	145	105	63	151	149	39
Austria	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	13	14	15	10	36	69	57	103	14
Belgium	5,993	6,973	4,720	4,239	2,815	2,013	1,204	1,868	4,258
Bolivia	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	1,170	809	761	284	472	118	452	436	94
British East Africa	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India	1,645	1,342	1,463	1,181	1,141	432	965	1,933	283
British South Africa	636	346	703	377	250	151	151	498	4
British West Africa	258	211	198	153	149	67	115	237	19
British West Indies—									
Jamaica	326	317	216	268	219	206	330	277	46
Trinidad and Tobago	132	122	89	92	95	65	107	44	3
Other	53	44	201	197	45	54	101	80	22
Canada	5,949	3,641	884	1,696	923	1,414	1,322	73	2,649
Chile	41	149	137	121	53	39	395	311	101
China	1,246	617	414	348	363	186	151	456	70
Colombia	1,280	763	535	381	276	118	254	225	20
Costa Rica	296	290	183	124	97	56	171	98	11
Cuba	541	484	467	506	253	188	668	390	557
Czechoslovakia	5,353	188	...	144	11	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	5,800	3,415	12,902	14,080	9,919	955	14,111	30
Dominican Republic	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch East Indies	759	543	653	391	499	92	543	560	4
Dutch Guiana	190	87	82	80	84	58	117	112	...
Dutch West Indies	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	237	216	151	183	133	147	27	18	...
Esthonia	94	3	4	87	1	347	...	...	...
Finland	17,272	21,703	5,542	13,203	1,580	6,081	5,367	10,851	...
France	892	823	610	718	498	323	3	745	4,402
Germany	327	866	473	869	648	218	200	5	...
Greece	35	31	32	13	11	36	16	102	...
Guatemala	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	289	281	230	263	235	154	134	116	53
Hongkong	452	751	1,026	1,337	751	301	216	409	23
Iceland and Faroe Isl.	664	296	32	487	1,294	132	91	1,537	5,988
Irish Free State	8,148	13,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	48	51	38	69	13	13	1	7,819	861
Japan	364	266	188	204	164	87	100	215	24
Mexico	4,311	3,412	3,191	2,176	1,755	1,523	1,948	2,236	310
Mozambique	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	32,892	27,676	21,442	24,525	19,642	22,810	12,001	49,081	...
Newfoundland and Labrador	870	928	432	811	340	54	98	...	1,194
Norway	204	52	44	359	330	1,344	519	8,701	6,052
Palestine	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	599	479	382	348	293	331	323	402	241
Peru	1,011	854	388	288	355	65	84	323	26
Philippine Islands	404	372	261	301	239	88	165	345	204
Poland and Danzig	43	65	272	315	13	414	84	...	...
Russia in Europe	1	22	...	...	56	448	...	954	10,619
Spain	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	866	694	318	242	445	70	453	526	52
Sweden	2,145	8,150	3,853	14,791	2,710	7,234	2,933	21,946	2,897
Switzerland	72	809	739	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	37,295	41,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
England	...	...	15,584	43,914	35,714	23,458	18,210	64,757	230,378
Scotland	...	...	1,982	10,102	4,985	1,289	2,206	4,875	25,116
Ireland	...	...	7,581	18,566	17,925	14,702	10,255	4,323	91
Uruguay	1,127	910	493	766	302	550	360	514	3
Venezuela	608	351	219	154	99	80	118	75	3
Other countries	672	1,770	1,003	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	140,900	151,654	83,446	159,975	114,123	98,839	65,921	220,967	299,198

COTTONSEED MEAL—AVERAGE FARM PRICES

Average farm prices of cottonseed meal in the United States, in dollars per ton, on the fifteenth of each month, as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av'ge
1910.	32.33	33.77	33.17	32.70	32.69	32.18	32.36	32.64	32.36	31.84	31.37	31.58	32.42
1911.	31.33	31.42	31.32	31.09	31.08	30.92	31.17	30.92	31.01	30.73	30.12	30.50	31.01
1912.	30.42	30.87	31.22	31.80	32.28	31.84	31.82	31.53	30.60	30.28	29.37	30.16	31.02
1913.	30.97	31.16	31.08	30.89	31.23	31.53	31.56	31.78	32.32	31.94	31.97	32.36	31.57
1914.	32.49	32.59	32.65	32.75	32.98	32.68	32.62	32.34	30.73	29.44	28.36	29.04	31.56
1915.	29.53	30.88	31.32	31.43	31.54	31.39	31.36	31.07	30.79	33.77	34.96	36.45	32.04
1916.	37.03	37.08	36.46	36.02	35.72	35.60	34.93	35.05	36.17	37.80	41.52	42.96	37.20
1917.	42.95	43.33	43.67	44.73	45.62	45.17	46.45	49.25	50.00	50.98	53.52	55.52	47.60
1918.	55.93	56.25	56.59	56.41	56.21	56.18	55.69	55.60	57.40	59.22	59.93	60.64	57.17
1919.	62.81	62.61	62.88	63.29	63.40	63.06	64.77	71.72	74.08	72.53	76.16	78.57	67.99
1920.	79.39	79.79	79.70	78.87	78.74	78.52	77.63	73.84	68.22	61.81	50.96	47.97	71.29
1921.	42.92	41.93	40.17	37.41	36.75	37.84	38.24	40.74	41.97	43.54	43.67	44.23	40.78
1922.	46.08	45.36	47.90	49.44	50.47	50.42	51.06	48.87	45.48	46.10	50.54	52.70	48.61
1923.	52.79	53.91	53.37	52.79	52.35	51.89	50.36	49.64	49.47	51.08	51.49	51.75	51.74
1924.	52.33	51.73	50.26	49.34	49.09	47.99	48.03	49.78	48.98	48.36	47.86	48.49	49.35
1925.	48.49	48.81	47.01	46.17	46.98	46.36	47.06	48.71	47.43	45.46	44.81	43.62	46.74
1926*	....	....	44.01	....	....	42.34	....	....	42.56	....	....	35.69	41.40
1927*	....	....	42.00	....	....	45.00	....	....	48.20	....	....	....	....

*Prices are now compiled quarterly.

UNITED STATES—BREAD AND BISCUIT EXPORTS

Exports of bread and biscuit from the United States, with principal countries of destination, by calendar years, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in pounds (000's omitted):

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Argentina	...	6	3	6	4	2	2	44	2
Australia	29	32	81	61	17	1	2	...	2
Austria	...	100	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	8	16	...	8	...	238	215	351	...
Bermuda	120	124	123	125	118	62	19	4	17
Brazil	5	1	1	1	1	2	6	5	1
British East Africa	34	33	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Guiana	7	17	25	42	7	3	11	29	19
British Honduras	148	166	135	127	105	139	186	170	70
British Oceania	95	58	37	98	13	53	120	54	53
British South Africa	63	80	127	109	128	185	67	33	52
British West Africa	1	1	3	5	102	10	227	664	308
British West Indies—									
Barbados	3	5	1	3	5	...	4	3	6
Jamaica	92	103	73	176	103	189	27	78	3
Trinidad and Tobago	62	207	157	145	306	285	37	33	9
Other	166	279	512	510	475	93	114	124	115
Canada	1,902	2,563	1,832	1,469	1,836	1,014	1,255	1,286	1,066
Chile	2	2	1	...	...	21	3	3	8
China	312	343	242	239	148	95	122	158	73
Colombia	2,546	1,607	1,062	609	542	175	1,305	467	35
Costa Rica	162	185	122	76	59	37	117	37	1
Cuba	2,464	3,038	2,542	2,961	676	1,284	5,383	1,195	1,451
Denmark	...	4	...	...	...	...	32	186	60
Dominican Republic	482	725	631	433	262	407	779	785	88
Dutch East Indies	...	...	1	1	...	16	7	41	238
Dutch Guiana	61	99	92	114	84	55	101	75	19
Dutch West Indies	254	228	186	140	100	86	59	51	8
Egypt	3	26	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Far Eastern Republic	...	...	...	26	37	...	...	...	...
France	39	26	60	19	8	4	86	16	1,375
French Africa	...	...	...	1	8	3	160	680	...
French Guiana	2	4	7	15	8	7	14	46	...
French Oceania	5	11	15	9	14	5	22	33	68
French West Indies	14	15	20	22	27	13	41	322	51
Germany	33	33	257	4	2	7	4	4	...
Greece	...	13	6	8	1	...	13	67	...
Guatemala	133	142	101	62	42	55	107	84	18
Haiti	152	170	97	98	64	84	189	124	11
Honduras	147	209	195	231	122	229	238	195	31
Hongkong	50	105	58	44	27	15	21	61	14
Iceland and Faroe Isl.	...	...	...	...	4	33	12	316	17
Italy	1	5	2	1	...	8	85	46	218
Japan	31	29	135	292	49	40	92	49	14
Mexico	1,322	1,336	1,198	803	673	1,020	1,543	1,635	1,293
Miquelon, etc.	...	1	4	5	17	8	4	37	12
Netherlands	4	3	7	3	4	46	2	3	...
Newfoundland and Labrador	36	111	53	68	1	2	1	43	2
Nicaragua	144	156	123	100	47	65	145	147	20
Norway	5	2	11	61	6	3	50	643	42
Palestine and Syria	52	50	70	101	4	30	...	...	...
Panama	555	611	455	417	258	427	417	437	313
Peru	75	56	56	42	23	12	59	50	7
Philippine Islands	141	212	85	48	37	15	104	89	417
Poland and Danzig	12	701	483	45	15	1,729	544	...	...
Portuguese Africa	9	7	18	30	15	19	20	111	5
Russia in Asia	8	23	2	1	12	63	84	52	24
Russia in Europe	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	24	241
Sweden	9	19	8	17	2	2	126	25	...
Turkey in Asia	...	...	...	...	...	13	518	...	...
Turkey in Europe	...	...	...	2	13	...	215	51	...
England	*236	*472	313	386	297	230	2,739	467	444
Scotland	†...	†...	2	...	...	...	...	131	...
Venezuela	1,519	1,296	845	603	457	299	664	660	67
Virgin Islands	63	86	84	59	100	99	76	54	39
Other countries	77	84	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	13,935	16,026	12,908	11,081	7,076	9,060	18,755	12,827	8,586

*Figures for United Kingdom. †Included under England.

United States—Oats Imports

Imports of oats into the United States during the calendar years 1918 to 1926 and in the fiscal year 1917-18, by countries of origin, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels of 32 lbs (000's omitted):

From—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917-18
Argentina	...	...	60	20	...	...	332	...	...	...
Canada	154	177	6,904	282	1,288	3,563	6,389	608	1,444	2,534
Japan	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
Sweden	3	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Other countries	...	...	...	14	...	...	4	...	...	57
Totals	157	178	6,964	317	1,299	3,565	6,728	609	1,444	2,591

UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEAR EXPORTS

Exports of wheat, flour and coarse grains, by fiscal years, as reported by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS

Years ending June 30—	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls
1927	156,250,000	13,345,000
1926	83,189,000	9,542,000
1925	195,490,000	13,896,000
1924	78,793,034	17,252,620
1923	154,950,971	14,882,714
1922	208,321,091	15,796,824
1921	293,267,637	16,181,234
1920	122,430,724	21,651,261
1919	178,582,673	24,181,979
1918	34,118,853	21,879,951
1917	149,331,427	11,942,778
1916	173,274,015	15,520,669
1915	259,642,538	16,182,765
1914	92,393,775	11,821,461
1913	91,602,974	11,394,605
1912	139,433,212	11,606,487
1911	23,729,302	10,129,435
1910	46,679,876	9,040,987
1909	66,923,244	10,521,161
1908	100,371,057	13,927,247
1907	76,569,423	15,584,667
1906	34,973,291	13,919,048
1905	4,394,402	8,826,335
1904	44,230,169	16,999,432
1903	114,181,420	19,716,484
1902	154,856,000	17,759,000
1901	132,061,000	18,651,000
1900	101,950,000	18,699,000
1899	139,433,000	18,486,000
1898	148,231,000	15,350,000
1897	79,562,000	14,570,000
1896	60,650,000	14,621,000
1895	76,103,000	15,269,000
1894	88,415,000	16,860,000
1893	117,121,000	16,620,000
1892	157,280,000	15,197,000
1891	150,565,000	7,946,000
1890	153,253,000	6,011,000

COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS

(In bus, 000's omitted)

Years ending June 30—	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1927	17,044	17,563	9,245	21,613
1926	27,182	23,137	30,975	12,505
1925	23,653	8,460	10,874	49,909
1924	11,209	21,186	1,149	17,705
1923	18,501	93,146	18,790	50,227
1922	22,400	176,410	15,787	29,904
1921	20,457	66,911	4,302	45,735
1920	26,571	14,468	33,945	37,463
1919	20,458	16,688	96,361	27,540
1918	26,285	40,997	105,837	11,990
1917	16,381	64,720	88,944	13,260
1916	27,473	38,217	95,918	14,532
1915	26,754	48,786	96,809	12,544
1914	6,645	9,381	1,860	2,223
1913	17,537	49,065	33,759	1,823
1912	2,585	40,039	2,172	5
1911	9,399	63,671	2,045	2
1910	4,313	36,802	1,685	220
1909	6,880	35,853	1,510	1,272
1908	4,349	52,445	1,158	2,419
1907	8,238	83,300	4,014	749
1906	17,729	117,718	46,324	1,355
1905	10,661	88,807	5,479	1
1904	10,881	55,858	1,154	765
1903	8,429	74,833	4,613	5,422
1902	8,724	26,636	9,971	2,697
1901	6,293	177,817	37,046	2,326
1900	23,661	209,348	41,369	2,355
1899	2,267	174,089	30,310	10,141
1898	11,237	208,745	69,130	15,541
1897	20,030	176,916	35,096	8,560
1896	7,580	99,992	13,012	988
1895	1,563	27,691	570	9
1894	5,219	65,324	5,740	231
1893	3,035	46,034	2,380	1,477
1892	2,800	75,451	9,435	12,040
1891	973	30,768	953	332
1890	1,408	101,973	13,692	2,257

UNITED STATES—BARLEY EXPORTS

Exports of barley from the United States, with principal countries of destination, in the calendar years from 1918 to 1926 and the fiscal year 1916-17, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce, in bushels of 48 lbs (000's omitted):

To—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1916-17
Algeria	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	546	2,631	1,089	224	1,896	2,984	1,469	2,331	1,784	200
Canada	2,004	5,477	703	4	2	52	206	747	499	308
China	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	...	1	3	2	1	1	2	39	55	1
Denmark	292	895	156	68	238	737	...	1,420	...	722
France	37	16	46	...	1,500	167	1	17	2,867	273
Germany	1,205	6,538	4,756	112	491	344	48	7	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	338	...	246	466	...	91
Hongkong	...	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	410	3,191	201
Mexico	222	143	192	195	175	309	106	81	37	42
Netherlands	264	1,225	2,072	134	1,140	1,807	558	6,302	...	2,840
Norway	460	538	498	251	611	845	68	115	218	1,217
Panama	...	4	...	1	342	...	927	...	...	...
Russia in Eur.	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	282	6	...
Sweden	...	14	...	...	79	407	...	369	...	459
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	170	754
Turkey in Asia	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...
England	*8,183	*10,753	9,785	9,463	10,101	16,298	10,098	20,189	8,601	6,706
Scotland	†...	†...	1,197	1,198	1,767	1,745	2,993	2,807	893	1,522
Ireland	‡...	‡357	212	302	23	30	1,171	1,787	282	308
Venezuela	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	10	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	13,586	29,058	20,712	11,954	18,781	25,834	17,854	37,612	18,805	16,381

*Figures for United Kingdom. †Included under England. ‡Irish Free State.

United States—Exports by Ports

Exports of grain and wheat flour during the calendar year 1927, by ports, 000's omitted:

	New York	Phila.	Balt.	Va.	N. O.	Galv.	Sabine	Ore.	S. F.	Wash.	All other	Total
Wheat, bus.	14,582	4,994	3,102	1,619	8,887	24,508	...	37,275	...	7,894	†60,446	168,307
Flour, bbls.	4,795	228	460	176	2,093	1,650	....	834	307	1,942	341	12,826
Corn, bus.	537	30	581	43	3,317	776	...	...	2	24	‡8,118	13,428
Rye, bus.	3,392	236	890	43	963	500	...	64	...	...	†29,852	35,940
Oats, bus.	1,999	20	126	...	1,048	...	13	...	3	1	6,833	10,053
Barley, bus.	9,694	128	1,828	...	1	1,912	1	14	12,181	1	†12,213	37,978
*Rice, lbs.	1,215	...	...	...	120,394	29,137	12,347	...	67,652	264	8,587	239,596

*Does not include broken rice. †Principally out of Duluth. ‡Principally out of Canadian border ports.

UNITED STATES—FEED EXPORTS IN 1927

Exports of feedingstuffs from the United States in the calendar year 1927, as compiled from the monthly reports of the Department of Commerce:

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS, TONS

To—	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Mexico	103	31	15	15	6	16	..	2	3	8	13	15	227
Cuba	264	100	226	101	268	382	462	453	265	156	42	159	2,878
Other W. Indies	..	12	2	..	14	10	1	..	..	8	4	7	58
Germany	649	421	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,170
Others	52	125	94	19	18	55	61	134	11	111	8	86	774
Totals	1,068	689	437	135	306	463	524	589	279	283	67	267	5,107

SCREENINGS, TONS

Belgium	462	274	173	..	..	..	..	..	48	11	..	..	968
Germany	..	..	..	285	..	..	55	..	..	20	19	16	395
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	84
Canada	34	..	..	..	248	104	..	33	..	..	1	60	480
Cuba	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	55
Japan	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	100
Others	2	7	1	..	..	20	2	56	..	55	..	..	142
Totals	498	281	224	335	248	124	57	89	137	136	20	76	2,225

OTHER MILLFEEDS, TONS

Germany	100	750	9	247	2,200	376	2,255	484	1,085	1,702	1,593	1,666	12,467
Netherlands	..	201	328	23	100	185	359	165	535	..	243	449	2,588
Sweden	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
U. Kingdom	40	264	170	22	..	48	257	323	360	165	226	193	2,068
Canada	126	309	198	45	47	40	100	31	34	97	227	119	1,373
Mexico	2	2	18	..	1	..	1	3	3	10	60	4	102
Cuba	281	359	479	611	455	152	383	312	3	23	142	81	3,281
Other W. Indies	4	..	30	2	13	11	2	24	1	1	..	7	95
Newfoundland	27	54	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	111
Others	6	42	67	6	52	17	18	3	253	1,640	45	21	2,170
Totals	620	1,997	1,299	956	2,868	829	3,405	1,344	2,255	3,639	2,536	2,540	24,288

LINSEED OIL CAKE AND MEAL, TONS (000'S OMITTED)

Belgium	11	8	7	11	6	8	10	10	8	9	13	14	115
Germany	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Netherlands	16	17	22	17	12	14	15	15	17	12	15	12	184
U. Kingdom	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	25
Others	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Irish Free State	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Totals	31	27	32	32	21	26	26	29	26	24	29	27	332

COTTONSEED OIL CAKE AND MEAL, TONS (000'S OMITTED)

Denmark	32	36	10	2	12	10	19	10	18	32	40	25	247
Germany	21	16	7	3	5	..	..	2	6	10	13	13	97
Netherlands	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	7
Norway	3	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	13
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
U. Kingdom	14	4	2	3	2	5	3	..	..	3	5	3	43
Irish Free State	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
Others	3	4	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	6	2	2	21
Totals	81	62	24	9	22	18	23	15	26	54	64	43	441

United States—Grain Products Exports

Exports of miscellaneous grain products in the calendar years 1926 and 1927, as reported by the Department of Commerce:

	1926	1927
Barley malt, bus	3,315,730	2,869,418
Corn meal, bbls	516,479	387,383
Hominy and grits, lbs.	30,141,020	23,144,834
Oatmeal and rolled oats, lbs	140,900,240	66,562,230
Rice flour, meal and broken rice, lbs.	40,410,408	70,402,695
Rye flour, bbls	15,667	28,460
Biscuits and crackers.	13,935,321	11,489,395
Macaroni, etc., lbs.	8,272,634	8,468,264
Cereal breakfast foods, lbs	2,247,152	2,891,495

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

President, John S. Pillsbury, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co; first vice president, W. J. Russell, Commander Milling Co; second vice president, George P. Case, Johnson, Case & Hanson, Inc; board of directors, C. T. Stevenson, H. G. Dickey, P. B. Getchell, A. F. Owen, F. J. Seidl, J. C. Wyman, E. E. Mitchell, G. K. Labatt, W. C. Helm, F. Carleton Smith; board of arbitration, Asher Howard, E. S. Ferguson, F. B. Carr, C. E. Lockerby, J. H. Stadon; board of appeals, E. L. Doherty, M. W. Smith, C. G. Williams, J. A. Mull, P. C. Rutherford.

United States—Imports of Canadian Wheat

The United States Department of Commerce reports imports of Canadian wheat at the principal northern border ports as follows, in bushels:

	July 1, 1925-June 30, 1926	July 1, 1926-June 30, 1927	July 1, 1927-Dec. 31, 1927
Duty paid	1,642,000	4,000	6
For milling in bond	15,021,000	13,268,000	7,591,000
Totals	16,663,000	13,272,000	7,591,006

UNITED STATES—JUTE AND BURLAP IMPORTS

Imports of jute, jute bags and burlap by calendar years, as officially reported by the Department of Commerce:

JUTE AND JUTE BUTTS, TONS

From—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
British Malaya	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	27	15	...	...	319	203	...	...	...
Germany	426	560	61	857	3,451	...	...	...	...
England	*369	*182	3	132	434	220	663	158	88
Italy	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland	†...	†...	469	706	491	244	143	4	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	...	...
China	601	10	...	35	...	...	120	186	17
India	66,112	63,612	67,276	81,914	72,400	60,850	94,439	61,878	70,594
British East Indies	...	...	...	89	...	...	249	88	715
Dutch East Indies	...	...	...	...	105	530	15	...	...
Philippine Islands	...	...	...	...	197	248	85	...	...
British East Africa	...	...	...	...	391	...	...	...	...
Other countries	205	171	95	249	142	121	38	18	...
Totals	68,763	64,551	67,904	83,982	77,939	62,416	96,039	62,332	71,414

JUTE BAGS, POUNDS (000'S OMITTED)

From—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Denmark	...	...	...	2	...	...	41	...	...
France	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Germany	8	39	1	7	7	1	33	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Italy	...	...	12	2	1	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1	67	1	...	28	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	1	2	...	53	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
England	*428	*1,036	58	1,227	3,833	5,020	194	177	44
Scotland	†...	†...	215	439	715	281	327	63	159
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	73
Canada	42	343	231	154	35	186	427	614	388
Panama	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mexico	...	...	9	45	3	2	1	32	4	147
Colombia	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...
Cuba	64	7	...	100	2	100	...	33	11	
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	1	
Brazil	...	...	22	2	1	...	...	...	...	
Dominican Republic	16	...	110	123	139	26	...	...	...	
Dutch West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
Argentina	...	34	6	...	...	...	...	3	8	
China	...	149	...	...	...	...	1	126	...	
India	46,410	46,035	34,615	36,950	44,852	59,433	48,583	44,524	33,632	
Straits Settlements	196	...	...	...	...	...	114	162	...	
Other Br. East Indies	...	...	2	53	...	...	100	...	...	
Dutch East Indies	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
Hongkong	66	...	...	3	20	169	1,120	2	...	
Japan	112	102	55	633	401	14	330	496	1,155	
Kwangtung	46	237	...	299	169	...	...	...	...	
Australia	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals	47,395	48,070	35,413	40,078	50,205	65,250	51,427	46,216	35,622	

BURLAPS, POUNDS (000'S OMITTED)

From—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Belgium	959	117	1,404	1,988	1,817	1,393	1,225	34	...
France	1	71	1	50	...	675	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5,910	6,375	14,879	11,728	474	629	1,619	...	...
Netherlands	389	122	1,847	1,424	170	63	142	...	...
Austria	1,467	943	1,144	122	...	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	2,190	1,732	657	399	104	...	...	...	...
Poland, Danzig	82	107	978	134	3	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	2,899	350	808	414	225	...	...	1	...
Italy	4,076	333	2,217	4,528	955	1	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	116	75	...	...	...	...	...
England	*54,319	*55,829	2,135	3,989	4,583	1,543	6,570	3,268	503
Scotland	†...	†...	53,819	51,392	52,613	24,495	44,163	34,866	6,984
Ireland	...	...	300	301	35	27	86	122	348
Canada	56	123	359	265	12	369	21	1,366	177
Mexico	...	1	...	24	...	...	138	825	698
Chile	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	524,794	558,152	493,266	519,400	457,839	444,670	512,206	400,259	425,381
British East Indies	...	...	887	2,026	217	60	510	675	1
Hongkong	...	41	401	54	23	14	1,555	620	324
Japan	301	56	...	160	...	183	313	963	737
Philippine Islands	...	...	...	...	1,039	...	59	306	...
French Africa	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	1,534	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	598,977	625,816	575,653	598,473	520,510	474,168	568,780	443,730	435,205

*Figures for the United Kingdom. †Figures included under England.

Duluth—Board of Trade

President, George Barnum, Jr; vice president, H. S. Newell; secretary-treasurer, Charles F. Macdonald; directors: W. B. Joyce, C. C. Blair, G. E. Robson, B. Stockman, W. R. McCarthy, Ely Salyards, H. J. Atwood, G. H. Spencer, W. J. McCabe.

UNITED STATES—FLAXSEED IMPORTS

Flaxseed imports into the United States, by months and countries, during the calendar years 1926 and 1927, were as follows, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Argentina		Canada	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
January	1,140	2,222	159	7
February	1,648	1,236	133	85
March	2,805	1,966	8	131
April	1,269	2,237	28	123
May	1,481	1,800	506	576
June	2,344	2,362	126	562
July	862	1,202	471	180
August	986	895	279	228
September	1,081	1,497	475	198
October	2,475	1,491	477	263
November	2,322	1,485	246	...
December	1,031	969	135	60

	Other countries		Totals	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
January	1	8	1,301	2,237
February	...	6	1,780	1,327
March	...	...	2,813	2,097
April	...	...	1,297	2,360
May	...	...	1,988	2,376
June	...	...	2,470	2,925
July	38	...	1,371	1,381
August	...	...	1,264	1,123
September	...	20	1,557	1,716
October	...	3	2,952	1,758
November	...	6	2,568	1,491
December	24	...	1,190	1,029

Flaxseed imports into the United States by calendar years were as follows, in bushels (000's omitted):

	From—		
	Argentina	Canada	*Totals
1927	19,365	2,411	21,821
1926	19,443	2,906	22,550
1925	10,537	5,917	16,510
1924	13,838	2,750	16,589
1923	21,151	3,008	24,332
1922	12,213	2,254	14,913
1921	8,885	3,095	12,326
1920	22,778	1,638	24,641
1919	12,354	1,279	14,036
1918	9,668	3,240	12,974

Flaxseed imports into the United States by fiscal years ending June 30 were as follows, in bushels (000's omitted):

	From—		
Year ending June 30—	Argentina	Canada	*Totals
1927	20,582	3,566	24,225
1926	16,375	2,949	19,364
1925	8,255	5,137	13,419
1924	16,169	3,365	19,577
1923	22,331	2,191	25,006
1922	10,409	3,013	13,632
1921	13,145	2,635	16,170
1920	22,242	816	23,392
1919	6,977	1,304	8,427
1918	7,432	5,501	13,367
1917	5,009	7,015	12,394
1916	11,468	3,095	14,679
1915	3,928	6,630	10,666

*Including other countries.

London—Greatest Bakery

In London there are several large steam bakeries, one of which uses 3,500 sacks (5,000 bbls) of flour per week, or as much in a year as the average output of a 1,200-bbl mill.

ACREAGE AND YIELD OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL CROPS

A Section Devoted to Statistics Dealing With the Acreage Planted to and the Yield of Various Agricultural Crops in Countries Which Are Foreign to the United States.

CANADA—1927 CROPS, BY PROVINCES

Canadian production and acreage of the more important grains in 1927, by provinces, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Bushels			Acres		
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Prince Edward Island	424	4,412	122	29	162	5
Nova Scotia	127	3,228	211	7	112	8
New Brunswick	142	5,227	147	10	204	6
Quebec	1,049	50,609	3,088	61	1,782	125
Ontario	21,856	101,914	17,238	871	2,689	514
Manitoba	30,773	25,767	36,717	2,195	1,544	1,512
Saskatchewan	212,860	142,526	27,129	12,979	4,412	926
Alberta	171,286	101,160	12,000	6,251	2,248	400
British Columbia	1,508	4,370	286	56	87	8
Totals	440,025	439,213	96,938	22,459	13,241	3,504

WESTERN CANADA—CROPS

Government estimates of the four leading crops in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

MANITOBA

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1927	30,773	25,767	36,717	1,198
1926	51,677	52,517	50,808	2,043
1925	39,453	71,770	52,156	1,664
1924	41,464	70,729	40,923	3,403
1923	32,804	58,704	25,726	1,395
1922	64,074	76,379	30,517	817
1921	39,054	49,442	19,681	544
1920	37,542	57,657	17,520	1,157
1919	42,509	58,739	24,542	1,140
1918	48,142	54,473	27,963	1,090
1917	42,689	63,372	26,014	552
1916	30,439	67,729	24,116	587
1915	96,663	101,078	35,281	740
1914	52,491	62,034	23,866	1,001
1913	62,755	81,410	33,014	1,301
1912	58,433	87,190	33,795	2,671
1911	61,058	78,786	23,999	1,205
1910	39,916	42,647	12,960	410
1909	45,774	50,983	16,416	253
1908	49,252	44,686	18,135	502
1907	39,688	42,140	16,752	317
1906	61,250	50,692	17,532	276

SASKATCHEWAN

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1927	212,860	142,526	27,129	3,373
1926	215,101	131,905	25,863	4,305
1925	240,551	174,967	27,061	7,439
1924	132,918	97,345	17,360	6,119
1923	252,622	191,810	19,278	5,493
1922	240,480	200,101	18,775	4,662
1921	188,000	170,513	13,343	3,230
1920	113,135	141,549	10,501	5,705
1919	88,221	120,569	13,804	5,797
1918	92,492	107,252	11,888	4,204
1917	117,893	123,214	14,068	4,710
1916	121,864	138,882	9,469	5,452
1915	214,794	146,898	9,462	7,806
1914	74,610	66,698	5,627	5,086
1913	112,369	110,210	9,279	11,654
1912	107,168	107,620	8,320	14,171
1911	96,596	98,676	6,859	10,377
1910	72,666	63,315	5,859	3,044
1909	90,215	105,465	7,833	4,448
1908	43,540	41,633	2,695	1,570
1907	27,692	23,325	1,350	1,365
1906	37,040	23,966	1,316	711

ALBERTA

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1927	171,286	101,160	12,000	202
1926	113,120	57,210	8,910	82
1925	108,429	75,517	14,924	35
1924	61,312	60,972	10,293	55
1923	166,834	114,977	14,774	156
1922	61,883	32,290	5,388	83
1921	53,044	64,192	11,657	171
1920	83,461	115,091	12,739	726
1919	37,106	61,760	9,600	180
1918	24,751	60,322	7,756	825
1917	52,992	86,288	10,386	978
1916	41,500	72,000	9,000	585
1915	43,575	65,250	14,700	600
1914	13,694	27,596	7,473	501
1913	21,610	44,078	8,645	799
1912	19,830	37,085	6,287	1,196
1911	20,066	27,604	3,037	153
1910	7,904	12,158	1,889	46
1909	8,467	24,819	3,310	131
1908	7,094	16,922	1,949	73
1907	4,194	9,247	1,082	50
1906	3,966	13,136	2,157	38

TOTALS, THREE PROVINCES

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1927	414,919	269,453	75,846	4,773
1926	379,898	241,632	85,581	6,430
1925	388,433	322,254	94,141	9,138
1924	235,694	229,046	68,376	9,577
1923	452,260	365,491	58,778	7,044

Ontario—Grain Crops

Estimates by the provincial government of the acreage and production of principal grains in Ontario (000's omitted):

	1926		1927	
Wheat—	Acres	Bus	Acres	Bus
Winter	807	20,988	751	19,448
Spring	115	2,166	120	2,408
Oats	2,832	95,722	2,689	101,914
Barley	449	14,447	515	17,238
Rye	86	1,501	72	1,289
Buckwheat	235	4,975	249	5,893
Corn	179	10,329	103	5,449

CANADA—CROPS

Grain crops of Canada, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Buckwheat	Corn
1927	440,025	96,938	10,890	4,262
1926	406,269	103,651	9,932	7,815
1925	416,850	112,668	10,449	10,564
1924	262,097	88,807	11,412	11,998
1923	474,199	76,997	9,743	13,608
1922	399,786	71,865	9,701	13,798
1921	300,858	59,709	8,230	14,904
1920	263,189	63,311	8,995	14,335
1919	193,260	56,389	10,551	16,940
1918	189,075	77,287	11,376	14,205
1917	233,743	55,058	7,149	7,763
1916	262,781	42,770	5,976	6,282
1915	393,543	54,017	7,866	14,368
1914	161,280	36,201	8,626	13,924
1913	231,717	48,319	8,372	16,773
1912	224,159	49,398	10,517	16,950
1911	230,924	44,415	8,441	19,186
1910	149,989	45,147	7,244	18,726
1909	166,744	55,398	7,806	19,258
1908	112,434	46,732	7,153	22,872

	Flaxseed	Oats	Rye	Peas
1927	4,885	439,713	14,951	2,795
1926	6,547	404,598	11,810	2,635
1925	9,297	513,384	13,689	3,411
1924	9,695	405,976	13,751	3,239
1923	7,140	563,998	23,231	2,898
1922	5,008	491,239	32,373	3,675
1921	4,112	426,233	21,455	2,770
1920	7,998	530,710	11,306	3,528
1919	5,473	394,387	10,207	3,406
1918	6,055	426,312	8,504	4,313
1917	5,935	403,010	3,857	3,026
1916	8,260	410,211	2,876	2,218
1915	6,114	464,954	2,486	3,464
1914	7,175	313,078	2,017	3,363
1913	17,539	404,669	2,300	3,952
1912	26,130	391,629	3,428	3,913
1911	10,076	365,179	2,492	4,666
1910	3,802	323,449	1,543	6,538
1909	2,213	353,466	1,715	8,145
1908	1,499	250,377	1,711	7,060

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Buckwheat	Corn
1927	22,460	3,506	471	132
1926	22,768	3,795	460	210
1925	21,958	4,076	465	239
1924	22,056	3,408	...	...
1923	22,671	2,784	440	317
1922	22,423	2,600	431	318
1921	23,261	2,796	361	297
1920	18,232	2,552	378	292
1919	19,126	2,646	445	265
1918	17,354	3,154	548	250
1917	14,756	2,392	396	234
1916	15,370	1,803	342	173
1915	15,109	1,718	344	253
1914	10,294	1,496	354	256
1913	11,015	1,613	381	278
1912	10,997	1,581	399	298
1911	11,101	1,522	372	322

	Flaxseed	Oats	Rye	Peas
1927	476	13,240	743	151
1926	816	13,495	737	145
1925	1,128	14,672	852	183
1924	1,277	14,491	791	...
1923	629	14,388	1,448	169
1922	565	14,541	2,105	190
1921	533	16,949	1,842	193
1920	1,428	15,850	650	186
1919	1,092	14,952	752	230
1918	1,068	14,790	555	236
1917	920	13,313	212	199
1916	658	10,996	148	152
1915	462	11,556	122	196
1914	1,084	10,062	111	206
1913	1,553	10,424	119	219
1912	2,022	9,966	127	260
1911	879	9,631	131	295

Canadian Wheat Forecast

Comparative estimates of the Canadian wheat crop as issued on the last day of the month mentioned by the dominion bureau of statistics, in bushels (000,000's omitted):

Year—	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Final
1927	325	357	459	...	444	440
1926	349	317	399	...	406	410
1925	365	375	392	...	422	411
1924	319	282	292	...	272	262
1923	366	383	470	470	...	474
1922	339	321	389	...	391	400
1921	309	288	294	...	330	301
1920	288	267	289	293	...	263
1919	285	249	205	194	196	193
1918	259	282	...	210	...	189
1917	...	...	249	233	...	234

Canadian Wheat Acreage and Yield

Estimates of the Canadian spring and winter wheat crops, with acreage, as made by the dominion bureau of statistics (000's omitted in acreage and 000,000's in yield):

	Acres			Bushels		
	Winter	Spring	Total	Wint	Spng	Total
1927*	853	21,607	22,460	22	418	440
1926	880	22,107	22,987	21	385	406
1925	794	21,179	21,973	24	387	411
1924	774	21,281	22,055	22	240	262
1923	816	21,856	22,672	19	455	474
1922	893	21,530	22,423	19	381	400
1921	721	22,540	23,261	16	285	301
1920	814	17,418	18,232	19	244	262
1919	673	18,453	19,126	16	177	193
1918	417	16,937	17,354	8	181	189
1917	725	14,031	14,756	16	218	234

*Jan. 1 estimates.

Western Canada—Coarse Grain Crops

Coarse grain crops of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
1927	269,453	75,846	4,773	13,287
1926	241,632	85,581	6,430	10,022
1925	322,254	94,141	9,138	11,545
1924	229,046	68,376	9,577	11,533
1923	365,491	59,778	7,044	20,842
1922	289,660	53,612	4,901	29,429
1921	284,147	44,681	3,945	19,109
1920	314,297	40,760	7,588	8,273
1919	241,068	47,946	7,117	6,009
1918	222,049	47,607	5,776	.....
1917	254,877	40,834	5,834	2,000
1916	201,690	28,280	4,209	2,535
1915	286,197	43,129	6,660	1,545
1914	334,840	35,317	10,559	.....

CANADA—DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT CROPS

Distribution of Canadian wheat crops in the last five crop years, as compiled from statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in bushels (000's omitted):

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Gross production	300,858	399,786	474,199	262,097	411,376	409,811
Grains not merchantable	12,034	9,799	19,395	12,000	11,213	19,117
Loss in cleaning	9,026	11,994	18,968	7,863	6,294	12,294
Net production	279,798	377,993	435,836	242,234	393,869	378,400
Carryover Sept. 1*	7,856	16,013	11,750	35,746	25,454	34,818
Imports†	248	417	424	630	379	407
Available for distribution	287,902	394,423	448,010	278,610	419,702	413,625
Requirements—Seed	39,240	39,782	38,597	40,000	40,227	39,300
Food	37,000	40,865	39,197	45,000	42,256	42,835
Remainder for export and carryover	211,662	313,776	370,216	183,610	337,219	331,490
Exports, Sept. 1 to Aug. 31†	194,003	279,493	343,149	199,243	324,592	292,881
Exports, Sept. 1 to March 31‡	131,851	198,944	229,039	137,332	249,680	248,497
Remainder for export April 1 to Aug. 31	62,152	80,549	114,110	$61,911	74,912	44,384

*Figures for 1924-25 and 1925-26 are as of Aug. 1. †Figures for 1924-25 and 1925-26 are from Aug. 1 to July 31. ‡Figures for 1924-25 and 1925-26 are from Aug. 1 to March 31. §Available for export April 1 to July 31.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY—CROPS

Grain crops of Austria-Hungary to the period when reports ceased on account of the war, and of Austria and Hungary separately for years for which figures are available, by calendar years:

AUSTRIA, BUS (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927	10,360	4,428	28,747	18,168	10,315
1926	9,401	3,818	30,001	18,680	9,088
1925	10,671	4,597	26,761	21,656	9,217
1924	8,490	3,719	22,843	16,189	7,308
1923	8,889	3,450	25,861	15,836	7,855
1922	7,422	3,477	18,317	13,589	5,599
1921	6,530	2,521	19,000	13,161	5,481
1920	5,434	2,129	16,008	10,098	4,424
1919	5,114	3,115	13,581	9,035	3,822
1918	5,159	2,291	12,933	10,604	4,233
1917	5,992	2,810	10,901	10,921	3,291
1913	10,653	3,081	32,091	23,780	8,242

AUSTRIA, ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1926	500	152	777	972	362
1925	484	149	760	949	348
1924	482	147	763	927	341
1923	475	144	802	922	334
1922	460	148	704	834	313
1921	378	112	662	758	266
1920	371	102	627	714	240
1919	371	104	606	717	223
1918	400	113	651	773	327
1917	411	121	700	820	268
1913	486	122	856	1,006	327

HUNGARY, BUS (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
1927	75,834	22,570	23,319	21,715	69,296
1926	74,616	31,361	25,548	24,840	76,412
1925	71,674	32,525	25,481	25,532	87,971
1924	51,568	22,103	14,712	16,713	74,122
1923	67,705	31,274	27,271	27,458	49,247
1922	54,730	25,148	22,170	22,553	48,725
1921	52,715	23,177	21,408	21,964	31,703
1920	38,294	20,564	22,585	22,307	50,158

HUNGARY, ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
1926	3,705	1,728	1,050	679	2,630
1925	3,523	1,700	1,019	717	2,655
1924	3,499	1,643	1,008	708	2,459
1923	3,320	1,620	1,137	809	2,459
1922	3,522	1,663	1,145	811	2,445
1921	2,888	1,341	1,185	885	2,167
1920	2,662	1,475	1,266	802	2,017

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BUS

(000's omitted)

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1915	199,200	220,600	147,550	100,286	90,857
1914	153,477	215,079	225,651	119,547	128,663
1913	232,193	236,492	270,834	164,529	162,602
1912	267,347	224,373	281,221	170,420	149,120
1911	262,575	181,701	235,758	155,971	148,589

South Africa—Crops

Grain crops of the Union of South Africa, as reported by the Quarterly Abstract of Union Statistics, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley
1927-28	7,753	.....	10,924	1,424
1926-27	8,469	67,383	9,715	1,688
1925-26	7,813	38,843	6,396	1,653
1924-25	5,667	86,293	7,480	1,027
1923-24	7,144	39,285	6,606	1,046
1922-23	5,973	70,584	5,728	....
1921-22	6,059	35,195	5,186	1,282
1920-21	8,419	47,669	5,976	1,085
1919-20	7,323	44,808	7,519	1,720
1918-19	8,338	41,291	9,520	1,623
1917-18	10,150	46,143	10,775	2,054
1916-17	4,790	36,516	6,928	1,000
1915-16	4,857	25,000	9,661	1,300
1914-15	7,076	36,607	*9,000	1,359
1913-14	6,034	*30,000	*9,000	1,350
1912-13	*6,000	*30,000	*9,000	*1,300
1911-12	6,034	30,830	9,661	1,274

*Estimates based on the 1911 census.

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley
1925-26	1,058	....	....	....
1924-25	741	5,330	636	83
1923-24	741	3,693	627	92
1922-23	...	4,608	697	....
1921-22	875	....	635	87
1920-21	823	3,815	609	97
1919-20	800	3,122	558	99
1918-19	953	2,950	...	55
1917-18	925	3,300	257	58
1916-17	755	3,150	250	57

Morocco—Crops

Grain crops of French Morocco, as officially reported, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Flaxseed
1927	24,802	36,744	5,905	394
1926	20,503	29,813	5,502	436
1925	23,383	48,227	3,740	424
1924	28,660	53,279	3,929	445
1923	20,050	35,371	3,712	258
1922	12,894	27,230	3,168	267
1921	23,241	37,264	5,886	418
1920	17,947	39,645	3,436	229
1919	16,391	.....	.....	.....
1918	22,697	35,217	3,364	.....
1917	15,056	31,649	3,148	.....

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Flaxseed
1926	2,557	3,155	562	47
1925	2,621	3,369	515	49
1924	2,461	3,120	462	34
1923	2,249	2,803	493	34
1922	2,068	2,547	510	32
1921	....	2,472	...	44

FLAXSEED—WORLD PRODUCTION

Production of flaxseed in the principal producing countries of the world in bushels (000's omitted), by calendar years:

	Average 1909-13	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Argentina	31,117	58,005	45,084	75,059	68,972	.....
India	20,578	18,480	21,640	20,004	16,011	.....
United States	19,543	17,060	31,547	22,424	19,459	24,321
Canada	12,040	7,140	9,695	9,297	5,948	4,735
Russia	18,984	13,389	16,523	22,263	18,290	.....
Estimated world total	111,500	122,500	134,400	160,344	139,515	.....

COTTONSEED—WORLD PRODUCTION

Production of cottonseed by the principal producing countries of the world, in short tons, by crop years:

Country—	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
United States	5,809,000	3,531,000	4,336,000	4,502,000	6,051,000	7,149,928	7,949,832
India	1,713,000	1,793,900	2,030,100	2,030,100	2,436,400	2,912,470	2,317,395
China	1,660,100	725,100	1,108,000	952,600	1,041,600	1,176,142	881,840
Egypt	672,500	446,500	638,400	669,300	739,300	812,553	728,392
Russia	455,500	20,600	26,300	90,300	216,500	414,136	414,306
Brazil	200,000	241,000	264,300	275,300	289,200	287,526	214,455
Mexico	92,300	70,400	85,200	66,000	142,400	120,891	220,543
Persia	65,000	45,400	45,400	45,400	45,400	46,572	.....
Turkey, Asiatic	63,600	14,300	.....	.....	43,662	58,651	.....
Peru	52,600	87,200	95,800	97,000	98,500	125,673	.....
Uganda	9,700	15,000	37,100	45,000	91,347	84,281	56,173
Chosen (Korea)	8,300	44,200	49,400	53,100	58,000	62,841	72,577
Argentina	1,500	13,200	12,900	32,700	32,200	32,361	32,361
Estimated world totals	10,637,195	7,380,000	9,225,000	9,534,895	11,926,886	13,426,014	13,414,577

Egypt—Crops

Grain crops of Egypt, as reported by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn
1927	44,349	11,961	.....
1926	37,062	10,112	.....
1925	36,247	11,144	76,946
1924	34,186	10,754	67,572
1923	40,654	11,989	65,449
1922	36,648	11,306	66,460
1921	37,012	12,178	67,165
1920	31,710	10,449	71,939
1919	30,137	10,283	63,980
1918	32,765	10,062	66,756
1917	30,414	13,863	65,198
1916	37,253	13,417	65,485
1915	39,905	14,013	73,956
1914	33,488	11,294	73,192
1913	38,503	12,147	60,018
1912	31,335	11,631	65,294
1911	36,087	12,015	61,558

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Corn
1926	1,532	333	...
1925	1,380	366	2,076
1924	1,416	372	1,878
1923	1,537	400	1,865
1922	1,518	375	2,035
1921	1,458	394	2,086
1920	1,190	398	1,938
1919	1,323	357	1,792
1918	1,286	336	1,812
1917	1,117	497	1,685
1916	1,447	439	1,740
1915	1,592	463	1,844
1914	1,301	398	1,859
1913	1,355	383	1,751
1912	1,332	378	1,692
1911	1,285	384	1,672

NETHERLANDS—CROPS

Grain crops of the Netherlands, as reported by the Department van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	B'kwh't	Oats	Rye
1927	5,927	3,027	...	22,873	13,460
1926	5,465	3,564	...	22,564	13,620
1925	5,743	3,556	...	20,314	16,231
1924	4,706	3,557	...	20,882	15,560
1923	6,211	2,950	...	18,641	14,571
1922	6,161	3,143	...	17,817	17,140
1921	8,562	3,302	...	20,001	14,987
1920	5,993	3,743	...	20,443	14,245
1919	6,016	2,353	243	21,338	14,714
1918	5,431	2,615	205	18,617	13,022
1917	3,949	2,158	274	17,858	13,261
1916	4,786	2,379	286	17,925	11,645
1915	7,090	3,380	283	20,692	16,116
1914	5,779	3,020	430	19,368	13,471
1913	5,164	3,131	430	18,909	16,895
1912	5,604	3,364	498	16,317	16,094
1911	5,511	3,416	379	17,724	16,110
1910	4,441	3,104	...	18,039	15,357

Flaxseed crop (000's not omitted): 1926, 303,509 bus; 1925, 315,000; 1924, 346,000; 1923, 258,000; 1922, 250,000; 1921, 249,000.

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	B'kwh't	Oats	Rye
1926	132	67	..	381	487
1925	138	73	..	366	490
1924	119	62	..	377	489
1923	154	59	..	381	519
1922	150	61	12	394	500
1921	180	62	14	383	499
1920	152	56	..	395	492
1919	168	57	19	389	497
1918	148	60	31	392	472
1917	121	52	20	383	467
1916	134	60	18	343	494
1915	163	64	19	358	546
1914	148	67	24	348	568
1913	141	66	26	348	564
1912	143	66	29	341	563
1911	142	69	32	341	567

Jute Crops

Jute crops of India, as officially estimated, in pounds (000's omitted):

1926	4,335,557	1921	1,594,000
1925	3,109,867	1920	2,366,000
1924	3,318,039	1919	3,392,520
1923	3,360,000	1918	2,782,280
1922	2,163,200	1917	2,546,880

The foregoing figures do not include production statistics for Nepal. Imports of jute from Nepal into India from 1921 to 1924 averaged about 25,000,000 lbs annually.

Jute crops of Formosa, in pounds (000's omitted):

1925	7,860	1920	....
1924	7,915	1919	6,270
1923	7,317	1918	6,478
1922	6,408	1917	5,662
1921	5,066	1916	5,845

Jute crops of Japan, in pounds (000's omitted):

1925	2,293	1920	2,844
1924	2,327	1919	2,943
1923	2,430	1918	2,896
1922	2,291	1917	2,746
1921	2,918		

Mexico—Crops

Grain crops of Mexico, as estimated in the fragmentary reports of the Anuario Estadistica Mexicana, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn
1927	11,519	4,000	75,000
1926	10,204	3,000	81,626
1925	9,440	4,164	89,649
1924	10,357	3,988	106,345
1923	13,657	3,910	101,320
1922	13,626	3,887	68,260
1921	5,089	456	71,005
1920	14,951	.....	.....
1919	14,239	.....	.....
1918	6,959	17,711	75,985
1915	4,000	10,000	60,000
1914	4,389	10,839	78,443
1907	11,468	10,840	205,737
1906	12,862	7,615	110,065
1905	11,120	6,616	86,544

Norway—Crops

Grain crops of Norway, as reported by Landbrukedirektoren, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
1927	585	12,169	4,747	632
1926	584	13,352	5,133	646
1925	490	22,048	5,180	614
1924	493	10,641	4,692	637
1923	587	7,999	3,282	742
1922	643	13,380	4,483	862
1921	972	12,962	4,279	1,043
1920	999	15,078	5,382	970
1919	1,071	15,106	5,787	1,063
1918	1,090	14,229	5,344	1,012
1917	432	14,591	3,822	1,159
1916	317	13,503	3,415	943
1915	295	10,318	2,582	829
1914	269	8,002	2,463	1,046
1913	325	11,734	3,203	973
1912	332	11,607	3,086	1,041
1911	271	8,746	2,550	948
1910	294	10,488	2,900	896
1909	304	.....	.....	...

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
1926	22	241	143	23
1925	22	241	139	22
1924	21	230	136	25
1923	26	256	123	27
1922	25	301	132	30
1921	41	342	156	36
1920	40	342	156	36
1919	41	345	157	37
1918	41	343	156	37
1917	20	356	116	58
1916	14	307	97	48
1915	12	270	89	37
1914	12	270	89	37
1913	12	270	89	37
1912	12	263	89	37
1911	12	263	89	37

Uruguay—Crops

Grain crops of Uruguay, as reported by the Anuario de Estadistica Agricola, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed
1927-28	13,887	....	2,645	80	...
1926-27	10,194	4,933	1,438	70	1,966
1925-26	10,024	5,349	2,440	107	2,025
1924-25	9,909	4,600	3,168	103	1,542
1923-24	13,344	4,600	2,156	79	1,178
1922-23	5,152	6,499	999	28	719
1921-22	9,944	....	2,069	63	519
1920-21	7,768	4,722	1,989	169	1,056
1919-20	5,948	2,784	1,479	76	932
1918-19	6,890	6,574	1,288	72	498
1917-18	13,060	7,526	3,597	108	333
1916-17	8,390	6,815	1,926	110	122
1915-16	9,867	4,604	2,283	115	391
1914-15	3,596	11,382	933	40	588
1913-14	5,887	7,142	1,850	165	963
1912-13	5,461	5,343	872	38	1,302
1911-12	8,757	7,963	1,825	84	879
1910-11	5,972	3,643	590	25	660

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed
1926-27	987	391	101	5	175
1925-26	954	406	149	7	185
1924-25	850	460	138	3	146
1923-24	1,055	460	130	5	102
1922-23	663	569	87	3	84
1921-22	812	...	107	3	61
1920-21	700	494	76	11	81
1919-20	680	...	81	5	83
1918-19	840	496	85	5	51
1917-18	976	590	165	6	36
1916-17	780	627	142	13	36
1915-16	950	697	105	10	44
1914-15	783	787	82	5	101
1913-14	911	692	97	14	128
1912-13	816	639	50	3	141
1911-12	799	591	86	6	143
1910-11	637	488	29	2	95

RUSSIA—CROPS

Grain crops of Russia, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
1927	749,560	215,870	895,620	968,450
1926	806,481	260,562	903,880	895,784
1925	710,256	270,204	704,711	820,088
1924	381,741	174,778	509,085	679,090
1923	417,511	209,323	535,737	782,801
1922	203,778	116,069	355,664	490,016
1921	204,035	122,222	359,963	400,116
1918-20	*	*	*	*
1917	605,927	*	*	648,650
1916	*	*	*	*
1915	819,889	429,818	898,843	908,337
1914	833,639	432,615	914,913	869,657
1913	1,027,662	600,232	1,250,590	1,011,316
1912	801,497	496,352	1,089,365	1,050,837
1911	563,485	436,569	876,013	768,650

	Corn	Buckwheat	Flaxseed
1927	157,470	*	*
1926	145,618	*	18,290
1925	197,439	*	22,263
1924	94,300	*	16,494
1923	106,413	*	13,354
1922	67,452	*	11,025
1921	45,496	*	9,735
1918-20	*	*	*
1917	84,418	*	*
1916	*	*	*
1915	72,044	*	19,085
1914	90,131	39,922	18,957
1913	83,559	54,535	27,037
1912	94,118	58,555	24,486
1911	95,193	50,901	22,402

*Figures not available.

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Flaxseed
1926	68,990	18,063	35,533	68,095	3,912
1925	59,809	15,904	30,381	68,995	3,959
1924	46,058	16,971	28,956	65,837	2,959
1923	38,840	17,221	25,942	64,329	2,317
1921	38,340	15,708	24,103	47,909	1,750
1920	47,349	*	27,610	44,200	1,804
1918-19	*	*	*	*	*
1917	43,714	12,135	36,803	27,673	2,754
1916	65,425	27,170	42,268	59,236	3,868
1915	77,203	29,688	42,389	63,567	3,204
1914	83,682	33,142	47,806	71,926	4,006
1913	82,680	33,697	48,737	75,983	4,097
1912	78,109	30,973	46,899	74,121	3,832
1911	80,086	30,910	48,338	73,994	3,831

*Figures not available.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—CROPS

Grain crops of Czechoslovakia, as reported beginning with 1919 by the Ministry of Agriculture, and of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1927	37,870	54,656	10,618	90,742	48,816
1926	33,997	52,581	10,434	95,212	45,829
1925	39,309	57,206	12,043	89,862	58,097
1924	32,238	44,583	10,239	82,959	44,735
1923	36,226	54,981	10,621	91,684	53,338
1922	33,621	46,352	9,884	71,552	51,097
1921	38,682	47,471	10,501	74,087	53,735
1920	26,362	37,244	9,648	59,659	33,681
1919	16,369	20,648	448	43,951	32,734
1918	11,549	14,986	...	32,969	25,632
1917	10,973	13,765	...	21,509	22,869
1916	14,363	26,010	...	50,265	27,809
1915	17,262	22,464	...	35,997	32,309
1914	23,541	47,500	...	95,287	51,529

Flaxseed crop (000's not omitted): 1926, 330,049; 1925, 492,000; 1924, 356,000; 1923, 362,000; 1922, 312,000; 1921, 300,000.

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926	1,540	1,750	387	2,082	2,054
1925	1,526	1,718	397	2,071	2,093
1924	1,497	1,676	389	2,090	2,070
1923	1,507	1,697	398	2,081	2,123
1922	1,675	1,667	395	2,016	2,174
1921	1,557	1,613	363	1,963	2,181
1920	1,566	1,710	369	1,972	2,271
1919	842	899	...	1,375	1,824
1918	898	947	...	1,429	1,922
1917	897	1,058	...	1,512	1,925
1916	902	1,077	...	1,609	1,960
1915	909	1,154	...	1,737	2,034
1914	895	1,287	...	1,875	2,004

BULGARIA—CROPS

Grain crops of Bulgaria, as reported by the Director General of Statistics, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1927	47,399	14,041	20,613	7,481	8,243
1926	40,904	11,988	28,968	7,430	7,994
1925	49,643	14,652	28,158	10,228	8,889
1924	24,698	7,945	24,756	6,371	4,303
1923	36,223	11,063	26,867	9,188	6,862
1922	37,704	11,941	15,479	9,144	7,453
1921	29,239	8,489	24,172	6,557	6,095
1920	30,002	9,451	23,851	7,004	6,056
1919	29,775	9,260	25,457	7,387	6,140
1918	25,341	7,094	8,144	3,613	4,427
1917	33,294	11,980	17,780	6,558	5,901
1916	27,764	10,037	17,471	6,440	5,356
1915	36,940	11,848	29,821	9,130	7,107
1914	25,980	9,217	31,075	8,080	7,255
1913	43,502	11,486	28,979	8,704	8,087
1912	44,756	12,440	28,475	8,707	8,422
1911	48,295	12,390	30,590	10,421	8,992
1910	42,247	14,083	28,360	10,789	9,045

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926	2,587	546	1,470	319	460
1925	2,537	544	1,531	354	453
1924	2,462	525	1,465	373	414
1923	2,303	544	1,364	370	425
1922	2,226	534	1,313	352	442
1921	2,361	524	1,418	331	466
1920	2,183	555	1,407	345	464
1919	2,057	484	1,445	284	455
1918	2,446	604	1,455	345	475
1917	2,481	593	1,385	343	442
1916	2,220	560	1,343	326	465
1915	2,408	590	1,579	395	507
1914	2,638	534	1,566	379	527
1913	2,468	522	1,432	378	480
1913	2,887	619	1,589	435	529
1911	2,764	621	1,562	447	545

France—Crops

Grain crops of France, as reported by the French Ministry of Agriculture, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Buckwheat	Corn
1927	284,356	55,574	.....	21,534
1926	230,863	45,925	.....	12,401
1925	330,340	47,161	.....	20,002
1924	281,179	48,051	.....	18,027
1923	275,569	45,024	.....	12,673
1922	243,315	40,908	19,047	12,676
1921	323,467	53,319	11,568	10,393
1920	236,929	38,333	16,972	15,267
1919	187,091	26,285	12,491	9,976
1918	228,688	27,475	10,296	9,760
1917	134,575	37,365	17,495	14,902
1916	204,908	38,268	13,582	16,635
1915	222,776	31,787	21,337	17,104
1914	282,689	44,818	24,453	22,530
1913	319,370	47,939	26,016	21,380
1912	334,333	50,587	22,996	23,734
1911	322,339	49,863	9,922	16,860

	Oats	Rye	Flaxseed	Millet
1927	372,537	36,809	...	...
1926	364,681	30,118	328	...
1925	308,374	43,663	531	...
1924	305,535	40,273	417	...
1923	336,944	36,517	288	...
1922	288,264	38,412	289	679
1921	344,455	44,392	288	253
1920	291,406	34,492	445	351
1919	179,825	30,577	347	394
1918	176,504	28,935	188	350
1917	214,259	24,650	158	500
1916	277,117	33,351	131	606
1915	238,551	33,148	161	572
1914	318,332	43,584	336	539
1913	357,049	50,055	740	732
1912	355,089	48,746	576	608
1911	349,247	46,749	496	492

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926	12,966	1,706	834	8,673	1,958
1925	13,872	1,727	818	8,599	2,147
1924	13,620	1,765	846	8,636	2,196
1923	13,659	1,684	845	8,457	2,215
1922	13,072	1,712	790	8,491	2,195
1921	13,300	1,679	813	8,421	2,227
1920	12,586	1,641	829	8,278	2,148
1919	11,633	1,194	736	7,055	1,907
1918	11,179	1,371	754	6,721	1,745
1917	10,357	1,699	847	7,308	1,834
1916	12,429	1,838	882	7,777	2,148
1915	13,564	1,575	935	8,062	2,308
1914	14,975	1,780	1,128	8,873	2,614
1913	16,166	1,878	1,133	9,833	2,905
1912	16,238	1,877	1,177	9,839	2,969
1911	15,897	1,907	1,049	9,863	2,902

ARGENTINA—CROPS

Grain and flaxseed crops of Argentina, as reported by the Estadistica Agricola of the Ministry of Agriculture, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Flaxseed
1927-28	239,934	.....	52,290	.....
1926-27	219,966	320,295	66,378	68,972
1925-26	191,140	279,516	80,433	75,000
1924-25	191,138	186,298	53,456	45,084
1923-24	247,036	276,756	76,338	58,005
1922-23	195,842	176,103	55,597	47,577
1921-22	191,012	176,171	32,973	36,045
1920-21	156,133	230,420	47,619	50,470
1919-20	214,143	258,686	57,113	42,038
1918-19	171,591	209,240	32,762	30,775
1917-18	184,000	159,240	68,636	19,588
1916-17	80,115	58,839	32,009	4,032
1915-16	184,158	161,133	75,439	40,273
1914-15	168,468	325,179	57,251	44,309
1913-14	113,904	263,135	50,981	39,171
1912-13	187,391	196,642	75,783	44,486
1911-12	166,190	295,840	69,169	22,534
1910-11	145,981	27,676	47,192	23,424

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Flaxseed
1926-27	18,252	9,057	2,218	6,226
1925-26	19,197	10,618	3,194	....
1924-25	17,792	9,162	2,646	5,906
1923-24	17,177	8,465	2,747	5,255
1922-23	16,254	7,851	2,618	4,317
1921-22	13,927	7,344	2,105	3,892
1920-21	14,817	8,090	2,061	3,484
1919-20	14,957	8,184	2,301	3,522
1918-19	16,976	8,349	3,080	3,419
1917-18	17,875	8,715	3,200	3,239
1916-17	16,089	8,969	2,525	3,207
1915-16	16,420	9,928	2,565	4,001
1914-15	15,471	10,386	2,869	4,258
1913-14	16,243	10,260	3,087	4,397
1912-13	16,560	9,464	2,487	4,283
1911-12	15,737	8,456	2,102	3,745
1910-11	14,514	7,945	1,640	3,123

RYE AND BARLEY CROPS
(000's omitted)

	Barley		Rye	
	Bus	Acres	Bus	Acres
1927-28	14,054	....	6,850	...
1926-27	18,400	810	3,262	416
1925-26	17,054	900	4,733	501
1924-25	6,974	824	1,457	385
1923-24	....	....	3,897	404
1922-23	....	....	3,526	366
1921-22	....	....	1,692	242

Lithuania—Crops

Crops of Lithuania, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Flaxs'd
1927	5,004	3,721	18,584	21,032	....
1926	4,164	11,448	22,041	13,787	1,488
1925	5,285	11,252	18,456	26,116	1,653
1924	3,319	9,317	18,584	18,295	1,332
1923	2,965	7,957	22,776	23,890	1,056
1922	3,274	10,725	28,943	24,249	1,108
1921	2,840	6,675	18,154	21,047	909

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Flaxs'd
1926	295	531	942	1,108	186
1925	277	507	853	1,339	200
1924	210	484	803	1,329	152
1923	202	432	816	1,442	129
1922	194	417	769	1,369	127
1921	...	414	766	1,248	127

DENMARK—CROPS

Grain crops of Denmark, as reported by the Statistisk Aarborg, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
1927....	9,552	54,564	32,747	10,226
1926....	8,733	60,426	33,467	12,460
1925....	9,748	65,837	36,574	13,745
1924*...	5,864	63,208	34,219	10,433
1923*...	8,858	63,104	32,457	15,157
1922*...	9,249	58,403	30,433	14,284
1921*...	11,145	52,158	27,548	12,304
1920*...	7,390	50,794	24,707	13,342
1919....	5,923	47,585	24,600	14,909
1918....	6,330	41,571	21,468	12,726
1917....	4,296	37,653	17,881	8,870
1916....	6,040	42,286	22,317	10,569
1915....	7,978	42,859	25,890	13,001
1914....	5,785	38,653	20,780	10,905
1913....	6,692	46,755	24,997	16,637
1912....	5,045	44,868	23,539	16,083
1911....	5,676	43,094	21,584	17,275
1910....	4,547	40,596	21,793	19,564

*Including South Jutland.

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
1926.....	251	1,862	770	515
1925.....	193	1,100	744	530
1924.....	149	1,141	745	466
1923.....	205	1,122	690	574
1922.....	237	1,118	666	547
1921.....	220	1,112	628	559
1920.....	180	1,091	626	560
1919.....	125	961	589	559
1918.....	140	937	548	542
1917.....	131	981	592	436
1916.....	152	1,042	633	481
1915.....	164	1,024	644	521
1914.....	134	1,059	597	476
1913.....	134	1,059	597	607
1912.....	115	1,059	597	591
1911.....	127	998	578	610

Belgium—Crops

Grain crops of Belgium, as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Barley	Flaxs'd
1927..	14,440	20,078	43,991	3,637	433
1926..	12,751	20,073	50,807	4,208	404
1925..	14,447	21,705	40,002	4,165	487
1924..	13,004	20,671	44,206	3,735	464
1923..	13,376	20,787	47,057	4,182	413
1922..	10,615	18,384	35,783	3,438	356
1921..	14,495	21,273	35,225	5,117	328
1920..	10,275	18,169	33,865	4,350	...
1919..	10,565	14,505	27,360	3,449	...
1918..	6,189	5,132	*30,000	*3,500	...
1917..	8,252	5,008	*30,000	*3,500	...
1916..	*8,000	*6,000	*30,000	*3,500	...
1915..	8,000	18,000	40,000	4,000	...
1914..	13,973	23,137	49,742	4,232	...
1913..	14,769	22,463	47,957	4,217	387
1912..	15,348	21,312	35,086	4,253	...
1911..	15,745	24,360	43,249	4,445	...

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Barley	Flaxs'd
1926.....	354	558	668	87	58
1925.....	365	571	654	79	58
1924.....	340	560	654	78	54
1923.....	345	573	654	85	46
1922.....	300	531	717	80	41
1921.....	343	559	603	96	37
1920.....	306	523	586	91	...
1919.....	343	523	561	78	...
1914.....	400	645	686	84	...
1913.....	394	641	671	84	...
1912.....	397	650	648	84	...
1911.....	399	648	639	83	...

*Conjectural.

GERMANY—CROPS

Grain crops of Germany, exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine in 1916-20, and of all other ceded territory in 1919-20, as reported by the Statistisches Reichsamt, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
1927.....	120,518	269,040	125,750	437,249
1926.....	95,057	251,752	113,277	436,394
1925.....	118,213	317,424	119,377	384,743
1924.....	89,199	225,573	110,226	389,525
1923.....	106,448	263,037	108,446	420,731
1922.....	71,933	206,049	73,824	276,619
1921.....	107,798	267,648	89,056	344,812
1920.....	82,583	195,729	82,344	332,490
1919.....	79,701	240,161	87,741	309,587
1918.....	90,330	315,301	93,504	301,639
1917.....	83,945	275,696	89,584	249,964
1916.....	113,393	351,826	126,080	477,310
1915.....	141,676	360,310	114,077	412,400
1914.....	145,944	410,477	144,125	622,674
1913.....	171,076	481,169	168,709	669,231
1912.....	160,223	456,599	159,924	586,987
1911.....	149,410	427,775	145,132	530,764
1910.....	141,882	413,802	133,230	544,287
1909.....	137,999	446,763	160,551	628,712

EARLIER FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES

1904-08...	137,357	392,010	142,739	534,085
1899-1903.	129,653	352,640	144,508	501,070
1894-98...	123,450	300,532	126,431	430,817
1889-93...	103,653	250,253	105,332	321,231
1884-88...	96,450	230,733	103,816	308,841
1879-83...	85,383	220,775	98,125	282,884

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
1926.....	3,955	11,689	3,669	8,586
1925.....	3,835	11,636	3,545	8,531
1924.....	3,622	10,526	3,576	8,709
1923.....	3,653	10,790	3,216	8,265
1922.....	3,396	10,226	2,845	7,912
1921.....	3,561	10,539	2,808	7,814
1920.....	3,413	10,688	2,949	7,940
1919.....	3,209	10,881	3,121	7,396
1918.....	3,547	11,720	3,251	7,510
1917.....	3,751	13,650	3,738	8,625
1916.....	4,159	14,737	4,125	8,759
1915.....	4,950	15,843	4,002	11,404
1914.....	4,933	15,564	3,009	10,842
1913.....	4,878	15,849	4,087	10,067
1912.....	4,758	15,488	3,028	10,841
1911.....	4,878	15,161	3,017	10,604

Jugoslavia—Crops

Grain crops of Jugoslavia since 1919, and those of Serbia prior to 1916, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Rye	Barley	Oats
1927..	56,511	76,629	5,905	14,448	19,428
1926..	71,150	134,017	7,441	17,301	24,683
1925..	78,646	149,233	7,864	18,145	23,772
1924..	57,771	149,399	5,541	13,478	20,795
1923..	61,069	84,781	5,906	14,065	21,476
1922..	44,472	89,796	4,523	11,069	18,272
1921..	51,509	73,758	6,170	13,378	18,906
1920..	43,011	101,136	6,507	11,699	22,342
1919..	50,966	64,753	.....	20,446	42,192

SERBIA

	Wheat	Corn	Rye	Barley	Oats
1915...	10,000	12,000	500	2,250	4,000
1914...	9,000	20,000	1,000	3,000	5,000
1913...	10,524	23,621	937	2,866	5,512
1912...	16,351	22,823	1,748	4,777	5,477

Japan—Crops

Grain crops of Japan, as reported by the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Buck-wheat	Corn	Oats
1927..	29,248	71,559	....	....	....
1926..	28,419	88,211	....	....	10,781
1925..	29,541	91,471	....	3,567	10,744
1924..	26,967	75,024	....	3,559	9,933
1923..	26,578	68,858	....	3,367	10,967
1922..	29,315	81,411	....	3,456	9,158
1921..	28,575	82,323	....	....	12,086
1920..	30,155	84,909	6,184	3,947	11,162
1919..	32,561	89,356	5,802	3,996	9,921
1918..	32,923	82,650	4,363	3,320	12,243
1917..	34,745	88,896	4,788	3,791	5,690
1916..	30,137	89,486	5,999	3,917	...
1915..	26,773	93,342	6,428	4,022	...
1914..	22,975	85,835	7,007	3,940	...
1913..	26,757	101,477	5,328	2,807	...
1912..	26,514	90,559	5,103	3,802	...
1911..	25,647	86,468	6,227	3,543	...

Flaxseed crop (000's not omitted): 1925, 270,215 bus; 1924, 213,000; 1923, 284,000; 1922, 271,000; 1921, 634,000.

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Buck-wheat	Corn	Oats
1926...	1,145	2,430	...	...	269
1925...	1,149	2,467	...	137	265
1924...	1,150	2,483	...	140	274
1923...	1,196	2,549	...	136	266
1922...	1,229	2,746	...	140	277
1921...	1,264	2,929	...	...	300
1920...	1,300	2,987	...	140	282
1919...	1,344	2,931	...	136	215
1918...	1,390	2,862	334	141	156
1917...	1,393	2,888	359	138	130
1916...	1,304	3,075	365	144	...
1915...	1,227	3,213	378	143	...
1914...	1,173	3,292	396	146	...
1913...	1,185	3,297	371	144	...
1912...	1,216	3,132	359	138	...
1911...	1,223	3,102	370	132	...

ITALY—CROPS

Grain crops of Italy, as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye
1927*.	195,805	88,579	30,727	9,443	5,945
1926*.	219,783	117,884	40,710	11,040	6,484
1925*.	240,844	109,980	44,682	12,861	6,704
1924*.	170,144	105,679	33,296	8,685	6,114
1923*.	224,839	89,205	39,827	10,499	6,484
1922*.	161,641	76,830	30,464	8,253	5,562
1921*.	194,071	91,432	38,415	11,119	6,519
1920..	141,337	89,291	24,232	5,870	4,539
1919..	169,769	85,846	34,695	8,327	4,571
1918..	183,294	76,590	45,353	9,686	5,232
1917..	139,999	82,771	33,889	7,422	4,460
1916..	176,530	81,547	26,076	10,109	5,342
1915..	170,541	121,824	31,443	11,051	4,362
1914..	169,581	104,966	27,447	6,917	5,260
1913..	214,772	105,388	43,469	10,803	5,589
1912..	165,720	98,668	28,306	8,403	5,285
1911..	192,395	93,680	40,973	10,882	5,297

Flaxseed crop (000's not omitted): 1926, 458,238 bus; 1925, 504,000; 1924, 422,000; 1923, 402,000; 1922, 413,000; 1921, 516,000.

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye
1926*..	12,140	3,768	1,230	586	298
1925*..	11,673	3,840	1,202	576	311
1924*..	11,284	3,806	1,106	572	310
1923*..	11,554	3,790	1,223	569	315
1922*..	11,489	3,857	1,214	576	320
1921...	11,779	3,528	1,225	540	327
1920...	11,290	3,710	1,159	494	282
1919...	10,671	3,709	1,129	480	272
1918...	10,788	3,558	1,211	478	270
1917...	10,556	3,853	1,107	469	279
1916...	11,679	3,918	1,102	596	285
1915...	12,502	3,887	1,208	608	294
1914...	11,785	3,844	1,213	610	303
1913...	11,721	3,888	1,251	620	307
1912...	11,751	3,938	1,254	604	305
1911...	11,741	4,066	1,270	612	302

*Includes Venezia Tridentina and Venezia Giulia.

Portugal—Crops

Estimates of the grain crops of Portugal for such calendar years as are covered in the reports of the Portuguese Ministry of Finance or of the International Institute of Agriculture, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927...	....	....	6,412	4,409	1,963
1926...	12,153	13,254	4,735	3,557	1,486
1925...	12,043	14,458	6,292	5,052	2,210
1924...	10,534	11,312	6,303	5,208	2,054
1923...	13,190	10,219	8,098	5,222	2,453
1922...	10,008	11,665	5,818	5,412	1,823
1921...	9,418	11,374	5,617	4,564	1,610
1920...	10,376	11,721	6,145	2,959	1,458
1917...	5,560	....	....	....	....
1916...	7,372	9,823	3,394	3,093	1,328
1915...	6,571	9,275	....	....	....
1914...	10,000	15,000	....	....	....
1913...	9,186	15,000	....	....	....
1912...	7,500	15,000	....	....	....
1911...	11,684	.....	.....	.....	....

SPAIN—CROPS

Grain crops of Spain, as reported by the Direccion General de Agricultura, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927..	146,422	24,895	39,928	27,092	89,994
1926..	146,028	17,156	37,746	23,464	96,433
1925..	162,594	28,210	43,443	29,330	98,925
1924..	121,778	25,804	30,170	26,281	83,700
1923..	157,110	23,925	40,434	28,076	111,862
1922..	125,469	26,832	31,214	26,252	77,533
1921..	145,150	24,897	35,616	28,118	89,320
1920..	138,606	27,692	37,773	27,830	90,462
1919..	129,252	25,054	32,915	23,296	81,808
1918..	135,709	24,141	30,474	30,445	90,496
1917..	142,674	29,369	33,061	24,203	77,957
1916..	152,325	28,642	32,163	28,782	86,863
1915..	139,298	29,096	36,949	26,012	82,763
1914..	116,089	30,326	31,227	23,950	72,272
1913..	112,401	25,140	25,332	27,916	65,772
1912..	109,783	25,069	23,035	18,867	69,994
1911..	148,495	28,730	33,858	28,897	86,792

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1926...	10,771	1,005	1,862	1,865	4,471
1925...	10,722	1,170	1,798	1,846	4,414
1924...	10,379	1,162	1,685	1,820	4,344
1923...	10,488	1,166	1,595	1,801	4,539
1922...	10,309	1,159	1,514	1,757	4,082
1921...	10,386	1,178	1,576	1,786	4,335
1920...	10,255	1,167	1,588	1,800	4,319
1919...	10,378	1,180	1,595	1,808	4,254
1918...	10,228	1,169	1,507	1,818	4,209
1917...	10,340	1,175	1,425	1,800	4,086
1916...	10,148	1,154	1,398	1,846	2,886
1915...	10,037	1,152	1,403	1,820	3,786
1914...	9,681	1,137	1,304	1,887	3,404
1913...	9,644	1,105	1,351	1,918	3,869
1912...	9,625	1,149	1,279	1,944	3,298
1911...	9,706	1,145	1,268	1,987	3,567

Finland—Crops

Grain crops of Finland, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Buckw't	Oats	Rye
1927.....	912	5,576	.....	37,113	11,463
1926.....	920	7,181	.....	40,898	11,888
1925.....	929	6,467	.....	40,411	13,684
1924.....	790	5,969	.....	33,912	11,260
1923.....	687	3,893	.....	26,304	9,417
1922.....	710	6,466	.....	37,174	10,530
1921.....	280	6,113	.....	34,846	10,385
1920.....	272	4,983	.....	24,561	9,173
1919.....	306	5,295	.....	24,133	10,505
1918.....	...	5,635	.....	22,649	11,031
1917.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916.....	247	4,885	5,919	22,067	9,899
1915.....	260	5,021	5,982	23,905	11,270
1914.....	196	4,316	6,737	19,572	11,291

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Buckw't	Oats	Rye
1926.....	39	272	.....	1,090	565
1925.....	38	272	.....	1,073	579
1924.....	37	272	.....	1,049	564
1923.....	40	273	.....	1,066	583
1922.....	38	271	.....	1,061	586
1921.....	20	272	.....	1,042	605
1920.....	19	293	.....	1,013	603
1919.....	19	295	.....	1,025	607
1914-18 av.	18	285	.....	980	590

Latvia—Crops

Grain crops of Latvia, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Flaxs'd
1927...	2,646	5,975	12,205	10,196	...
1926...	1,853	8,674	19,038	6,109	969
1925...	2,165	8,169	20,934	12,405	1,099
1924...	1,582	7,437	18,670	7,849	980
1923...	1,641	6,021	16,412	10,770	648
1922...	959	6,770	18,171	6,845	563
1921...	784	6,496	16,842	9,806	626
1920...	389	3,054	7,784	4,686	416

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Flaxs'd
1926.....	122	470	793	621	158
1925.....	119	436	815	659	163
1924.....	106	443	826	658	150
1923.....	106	441	764	649	139
1922.....	69	388	675	583	94
1921.....	46	362	622	562	85
1920.....	39	306	533	486	75

SWEDEN—CROPS

Grain crops of Sweden, as reported by Statistiska Centralbyran, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
1927....	11,287	12,472	78,895	18,940
1926....	12,315	14,892	86,190	23,285
1925....	13,359	14,703	84,396	26,615
1924....	6,800	13,303	74,392	10,883
1923....	11,005	11,429	72,493	24,399
1922....	9,381	13,503	77,154	22,678
1921....	12,335	12,326	75,070	26,558
1920....	10,322	11,012	69,914	23,070
1919....	9,509	12,891	76,591	23,073
1918....	8,888	11,553	56,084	19,292
1917....	6,929	11,369	61,440	13,904
1916....	9,038	13,699	85,320	21,334
1915....	9,660	13,780	86,299	23,652
1914....	8,906	12,172	55,498	26,776
1913....	9,502	16,932	96,550	23,009
1912....	7,797	14,156	87,766	23,075
1911....	8,106	14,923	75,637	24,283

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
1926.....	381	443	1,824	838
1925.....	363	411	1,804	870
1924.....	322	428	1,911	654
1923.....	362	382	1,775	869
1922.....	356	427	1,798	872
1921.....	360	400	1,751	914
1920.....	358	402	1,752	914
1919.....	348	412	1,760	919
1918.....	379	457	1,812	948
1917.....	339	436	1,932	818
1916.....	318	412	1,936	912
1915.....	315	420	1,984	958
1914.....	288	421	1,947	968
1913.....	290	450	1,977	917

Greece—Crops

Grain crops of Greece, including new territory since 1918, as reported by the Statistique Annuelle, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barley	Corn
1927..	13,300	4,972	1,217	9,396	....
1926..	11,127	5,565	1,410	8,148	....
1925..	14,190	5,688	966	9,515	7,892
1924..	8,252	4,062	1,020	4,284	7,106
1923..	13,356	5,963	1,246	7,101	8,350
1922..	9,553	5,500	2,362	7,100	7,500
1921..	11,170	4,134	3,151	6,430	7,874
1920..	11,188	3,996	1,351	7,025	9,133
1919..	9,693	2,749	1,081	5,020	7,016
1918..	13,721	4,540	1,012	7,258	6,466
1917..	11,505	3,566	695	5,796	6,112

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barley	Corn
1926...	1,152	265	110	551	...
1925...	1,065	...	...	574	...
1924...	1,034	...	70	...	470
1923...	1,071	188	56	400	467
1922...	890	...	198	467	...
1921...	988	150	222	370	494
1920...	1,399	273	131	581	519
1919...	936	...	...	300	393
1918...	1,092	181	70	414	419
1917...	1,045	165	56	390	433

POLAND—CROPS

Grain crops of Poland, as reported by the Central Statistical Office of the Polish Republic and by the International Institute of Agriculture, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Flaxs'd
1927..	54,564	75,064	233,551	223,944	....
1926..	46,896	71,511	210,434	196,949	2,309
1925..	57,915	77,039	228,146	257,412	2,441
1924..	32,498	55,489	166,171	143,884	2,240
1923..	49,736	76,037	242,671	234,727	2,338
1922..	42,373	59,558	172,621	197,372	1,995
1921..	37,409	56,104	150,286	167,558	1,287
1920..	22,740	38,567	129,061	73,660	.....
1919..	22,156	21,838	76,281	103,043	.....

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Flaxs'd
1926...	2,718	3,047	6,435	11,932	268
1925...	2,703	3,026	6,369	12,118	266
1924...	2,651	3,011	6,388	10,915	262
1923...	2,514	2,964	6,215	11,477	256
1922...	2,574	2,825	5,879	11,225	251
1921...	2,093	2,451	4,753	8,866	175
1920...	1,791	1,944	4,119	7,236	...
1919...	1,063	1,315	2,440	6,544	...

Esthonia—Crops

Grain crops of Esthonia, by calendar years, as reported by the United States consul at Reval, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flaxs'd
1927...	1,045	6,719	4,345	13,406	...
1926.....	874	4,482	6,048	9,184	474
1925.....	791	7,187	5,289	8,723	518
1924.....	543	5,451	5,539	9,677	460
1923.....	737	6,550	4,097	7,942	347
1922.....	760	5,797	6,670	10,057	328
1921.....	437	5,908	4,690	8,840	275
1920.....	400	3,823	2,515	5,319	187
1919.....	472	5,056	4,277	7,705	242
1916.....	549	6,074	5,663	.....	358

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flaxs'd
1926.....	59	336	300	362	83
1925.....	51	382	284	371	113
1924.....	44	394	307	410	80
1923.....	56	402	312	378	76
1922.....	52	392	331	399	59
1921.....	31	353	275	353	51
1920.....	31	351	273	351	50
1919.....	33	327	259	335	30
1916.....	36	363	297	...	68

Chile—Crops

Grain crops of Chile, as reported by the Anuario Estadistico Agricultura, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926-27...	23,196	5,210	1,729	4,146	57
1925-26...	26,532	6,872	1,405	5,555	75
1924-25...	24,470	5,094	1,069	4,280	45
1923-24...	28,090	5,263	1,392	3,961	45
1922-23...	25,937	7,577	1,677	2,822	63
1921-22...	23,636	4,556	....	2,893	57
1920-21...	23,190	5,035	1,685	3,155	74
1919-20...	19,916	3,691	1,446	2,590	53
1918-19...	21,591	3,977	1,702	3,250	192
1917-18...	23,120	3,303	1,446	3,177	176
1916-17...	22,498	4,840	1,338	5,564	92
1915-16...	20,184	4,358	1,540	6,350	187
1914-15...	19,000	3,827	1,842	7,104	185
1913-14...	16,403	5,567	1,505	4,437	161
1912-13...	23,575	4,596	1,647	4,443	147
1911-12...	22,468	3,251	1,527	3,380	139
1910-11...	18,184	3,379	1,221	1,861	45

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926-27.....	1,502	138	57	97	3
1925-26.....	1,445	195	53	143	5
1924-25.....	1,429	162	42	132	4
1923-24.....	1,379	145	68	79	5
1922-23.....	1,473	153	70	81	4
1921-22.....	1,314	128	63	70	3
1920-21.....	1,258	126	62	56	4
1919-20.....	1,196	126	62	60	4
1918-19.....	1,313	98	65	64	3
1917-18.....	1,302	98	65	79	3
1916-17.....	1,272	117	49	126	6
1915-16.....	1,143	121	66	161	11
1914-15.....	1,074	147	80	154	4
1913-14.....	1,018	153	59	123	6
1912-13.....	1,103	131	65	94	7

Philippine Islands—Corn Crop

Corn crop of the Philippine Islands, by calendar years, in bushels:

1926.....	17,486,810	1920.....	15,690,000
1925.....	18,006,474	1919.....	13,095,000
1924.....	18,033,000	1918.....	12,196,000
1923.....	17,876,000	1917.....	14,545,000
1922.....	14,651,000	1916.....	15,239,000
1921.....	16,734,000	1915.....	15,910,000

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP

Wheat crops of the principal wheat producing countries of the world in 1925, 1926 and 1927, or 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27 for the southern hemisphere, according to the best available estimates, in bushels (000's omitted):

	1925	1926	1927
North America—			
Canada	411,376	407,136	440,025
Guatemala	150	200	220
Mexico	9,440	10,204	11,519
United States	676,429	831,040	871,691
Totals	1,097,395	1,248,580	1,323,455
South America—			
Argentina	191,140	219,966	239,934
Chile	26,532	23,196	.....
Uruguay	10,024	10,194	13,887
Totals	227,696	253,356	253,821
Europe—			
Austria	10,671	9,401	10,360
Belgium	14,477	12,751	14,440
Bulgaria	49,643	40,904	47,399
Czechoslovakia	39,309	33,997	37,870
Denmark	9,748	8,733	9,553
Esthonia	791	874	1,045
Finland	929	920	912
France	330,340	230,863	284,356
Germany	118,213	95,057	120,518
Greece	14,190	11,127	13,300
Hungary	71,674	74,616	75,834
Italy	240,844	219,783	195,805
Jugoslavia	78,646	71,150	56,511
Latvia	2,165	1,853	2,646
Lithuania	5,285	4,164	5,004
Luxemburg	553	619	660
Malta	274	309	294
Netherlands	5,743	5,465	5,927
Norway	490	584	585
Poland	57,915	46,896	54,564
Portugal	12,042	12,153	.....
Roumania	104,741	110,450	96,782
*Russia	710,256	806,481	750,000
Spain	162,591	146,028	146,422
Sweden	13,791	12,315	11,287
Switzerland	3,516	4,011	4,336
United Kingdom—			
England and Wales	50,773	49,504	53,116
Scotland	2,016	2,048	2,200
Ireland	880	1,381	1,412
Totals	2,112,506	2,014,437	2,003,138
Asia—			
Chosen	10,509	10,517	9,042
Cyprus	2,079	1,618	.....
India	324,949	323,678	334,059
Japanese Empire	29,541	28,419	29,248
Totals	367,078	364,232	372,349
Africa—			
Algeria	32,597	23,459	33,000
Egypt	36,247	37,062	44,349
Morocco	23,883	20,503	24,802
South Africa	8,333	8,469	7,753
Tunis	11,758	12,993	8,267
Totals	112,818	102,486	118,171
Australasia—			
Australia	113,443	161,104	115,000
New Zealand	4,617	7,471	.....
Totals	118,060	168,575	115,000
Grand totals	4,035,553	4,151,666	4,185,934

Summary of the world's wheat crops for the past six years, crops of the southern hemisphere being included with the immediately following crops of the northern (i. e., 1924-25 included under 1925), in bushels (000,000's omitted):

	1922	1923	1924
North America	1,285	1,286	1,137
South America	230	296	233
Europe	1,395	1,585	1,480
Asia	670	344	433
Africa	75	113	92
Australasia	140	129	170
Totals	3,795	3,753	3,546
	1925	1926	1927
North America	1,097	1,249	1,323
South America	228	253	254
Europe	2,113	2,014	2,003
Asia	367	364	372
Africa	113	102	118
Australasia	118	169	115
Totals	4,036	4,152	4,186

*Exclusive of Turkestan and Transcaucasia.

NOTE.—When no figures are given, the data are not available.

Tunis—Crops

Grain crops of Tunis, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Corn
1927	8,267	4,134	1,963	157
1926	12,993	8,832	2,139	126
1925	11,758	6,890	2,594	224
1924	5,181	2,526	1,585	205
1923	9,921	11,482	2,756	236
1922	3,674	1,837	965	31
1921	10,619	11,482	4,134	354
1920	5,229	2,756	1,481	110
1919	7,349	5,512	3,445	217
1918	8,451	10,426	3,817	*300
1917	6,963	8,267	3,996	354
1916	7,165	4,914	2,067	*300
1915	11,023	11,482	3,445	*300
1914	2,205	3,216	689	*300
1913	5,511	7,266	4,133	...
1912	4,225	3,070	2,067	...

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Corn
1926	1,838	1,406	99	54
1925	1,625	1,245	101	56
1924	1,159	692	112	41
1923	1,606	1,212	123	44
1922	1,073	734	126	16
1921	1,500	1,228	159	50
1920	1,319	934	149	23
1919	1,408	1,117	127	45
1918	1,412	1,197	151	45
1917	1,310	1,038	124	44

*Conjectural.

Roumania—Crops

Grain crops of Roumania (including Bessarabia in 1918, Bessarabia and Bukowina in 1919, and Bessarabia, Bukowina and Transylvania beginning with 1920), as reported by the Statistica Agricola A Romaniei, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Rye
1927	96,782	145,475	57,411	58,688	9,566
1926	110,450	239,079	77,508	79,850	11,193
1925	104,741	175,464	46,818	50,986	7,997
1924	70,421	155,461	30,759	42,013	5,963
1923	102,120	151,403	60,870	62,665	9,607
1922	92,008	119,829	93,778	92,073	9,206
1921	75,563	106,333	44,354	66,356	9,081
1920	61,309	174,552	65,161	55,810	9,676
1919	66,000	137,412	31,641	22,824	10,046
1918	18,447	.....	4,993	5,890	1,694
1916	78,520	.....	30,038	28,935	....
1915	89,786	86,412	29,031	29,932	2,911
1914	46,296	102,552	24,647	25,311	1,959
1913	84,191	114,663	27,662	37,990	3,711
1912	89,412	103,921	20,934	20,948	3,583
1911	95,656	110,712	26,118	27,671	4,989
1910	110,760	103,665	29,358	29,647	7,884
1909	56,750	66,400	19,955	25,945	3,090

Flaxseed crop (000's not omitted): 1926, 243,786 bus; 1925, 315,000; 1924, 223,000; 1923, 248,000; 1922, 194,000; 1921, 119,000.

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Rye
1926	8,219	10,026	3,832	2,665	730
1925	8,157	9,713	4,211	2,928	668
1924	7,838	8,949	4,573	3,056	671
1923	6,648	8,413	4,643	3,324	668
1922	6,548	8,411	4,269	3,294	660
1921	6,149	8,510	3,879	3,062	795
1920	5,026	7,595	3,392	2,173	777
1919	4,271	6,751	1,942	952	748
1918	5,684	5,728	2,120	1,084	624
1916	4,844	5,056	1,454	1,068	200
1915	4,705	5,207	1,371	1,065	187
1914	5,218	5,104	1,405	1,056	208
1913	4,011	5,305	1,390	1,290	224
1912	5,114	5,138	1,235	943	265
1911	4,769	5,153	1,253	992	326

AUSTRALIA—CROPS

Grain crops of Australia, as reported by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
1927-28	115,000	....	.....	....
1926-27	161,104	....	14,893	....
1925-26	113,443	7,419	15,288	51
1924-25	164,559	12,432	23,059	57
1923-24	124,993	8,115	21,629	50
1922-23	109,455	7,388	18,728	50
1921-22	129,089	6,500	15,184	50
1920-21	145,874	7,529	18,521	45
1919-20	45,976	6,764	12,559	32
1918-19	75,638	6,913	10,441	34
1917-18	118,349	9,122	10,715	47
1916-17	157,224	8,796	14,460	100
1915-16	184,709	7,008	17,060	131
1914-15	25,677	8,722	4,478	70
1913-14	106,601	9,462	15,712	117
1912-13	94,880	8,620	16,625	89
1911-12	73,894	9,222	9,863	60
1910-11	98,109	13,455	15,915	132

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926-27	11,432	....	.....	....
1925-26	10,175	297	1,013	4
1924-25	10,825	399	1,128	4
1923-24	9,540	316	1,077	4
1922-23	9,764	313	1,014	4
1921-22	9,665	....	733	4
1920-21	9,072	284	927	4
1919-20	6,396	....	1,069	5
1918-19	7,990	287	768	4
1917-18	9,775	332	616	5
1916-17	11,533	360	844	9
1915-16	12,485	324	722	11
1914-15	9,651	340	775	8
1913-14	9,287	332	859	10
1912-13	7,340	315	874	7
1911-12	7,428	340	617	6
1910-11	7,372	415	677	10

New Zealand—Crops

Grain crops of New Zealand, as reported by the Dominion Government Statistician, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats
1926-27	7,471	...	490	5,981
1925-26	4,617	994	424	5,028
1924-25	5,448	831	426	6,956
1923-24	4,175	622	406	2,456
1922-23	8,395	623	506	7,110
1921-22	10,565	1,200	488	8,441
1920-21	6,872	1,653	501	6,531
1919-20	4,560	850	406	8,710
1918-19	6,568	733	415	6,885
1917-18	7,022	587	379	5,099
1916-17	5,243	783	283	5,541
1915-16	7,332	846	351	7,894
1914-15	6,854	616	284	11,797
1913-14	5,397	1,244	317	15,206
1912-13	5,343	1,421	229	14,012
1911-12	7,490	1,294	287	20,282
1910-11	8,551	956	588	10,433

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats
1926-27	220	...	10	111
1925-26	152	26	9	103
1924-25	167	25	9	147
1923-24	174	21	8	64
1922-23	276	17	10	144
1921-22	353	47	11	171
1920-21	220	35	12	148
1919-20	193	23	9	180
1918-19	208	19	10	173
1917-18	281	19	8	156
1916-17	219	30	6	177
1915-16	329	30	8	213
1914-15	230	18	5	288
1913-14	167	32	6	362
1912-13	190	37	5	337
1911-12	216	32	6	404
1910-11	322	33	13	303

UNITED KINGDOM—CROPS

Grain crops of Great Britain and Ireland, as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
1927	57,728	51,809	207,352
1926	52,933	55,111	222,392
1925	53,669	60,082	206,808
1924	53,906	56,015	206,502
1923	58,461	53,164	192,393
1922	65,249	55,586	199,074
1921	73,795	54,336	200,792
1920	56,834	68,435	180,873
1919	69,324	59,523	219,316
1918	96,079	64,036	257,433
1917	66,350	59,290	214,728
1916	61,659	54,568	176,049

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
1927	1,736	1,311	2,605
1926	1,680	1,560	3,768
1925	1,575	1,619	3,787
1924	1,632	1,625	4,016
1923	1,850	1,640	4,081
1922	2,073	1,691	4,357
1921	2,084	1,781	4,410
1920	1,981	2,050	4,635
1919	2,370	1,870	5,117
1918	2,793	1,838	5,603
1916	2,052	1,652	4,147
1917	2,103	1,796	4,764

ENGLAND AND WALES (000'S OMITTED)

	Bus—		Acres—	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Wheat	49,504	53,116	1,592	1,636
Barley	43,260	40,241	1,148	1,049
Oats	104,790	94,059	1,864	1,750

SCOTLAND (000'S OMITTED)

	Bus—		Acres—	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Wheat	2,048	2,200	53	64
Barley	5,087	6,500	126	120
Oats	52,500	51,000	937	905

IRELAND (000'S OMITTED)

	Bus—		Acres—	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Wheat	1,381	1,412	35	36
Barley	6,764	5,068	143	142
Oats	65,102	62,303	967	950

Luxemburg—Crops

Grain crops of Luxemburg, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
1927	660	337	149	2,768
1926	619	353	185	3,254
1925	553	360	175	2,545
1924	312	304	174	2,162
1923	301	392	201	3,174
1922	173	250	177	1,527
1921	621	441	74	1,243
1920	451	...	...	...

CHOSEN—CROPS

Grain crops of Chosen, as reported by the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Buckwheat
1927	9,042	35,314	.....	.....	.....
1926	10,476	38,366	2,826	4,303	.....
1925	10,468	40,363	2,852	3,592	.....
1924	10,289	40,354	2,375	2,914	.....
1923	8,599	30,872	2,801	5,000	.....
1922	9,922	34,910	3,079	5,136	3,051
1921	10,705	38,984	3,106	5,336	3,098
1919	8,553	37,217	2,002	2,432	1,900
1918	9,897	39,560	3,145	4,730	2,955
1917	6,540	27,419	2,308	2,643	.....
1916	6,387	25,653	2,344	2,874	.....
1915	6,146	27,814	2,020	2,679	.....
1914	5,848	24,832	2,032	2,295	.....
1913	6,506	28,093	2,012	2,341	.....
1912	5,577	22,991	1,802	1,844	.....
1911	4,967	21,412	1,603	1,547	.....

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Buckwheat
1926	899	2,184	246	277	...
1925	887	2,164	241	268	...
1924	844	2,124	229	286	...
1923	873	2,170	232	270	...
1922	890	2,130	...	272	...
1921	...	2,108	225	272	246
1920	...	....	223	230	242
1919	850	1,967	219	236	230
1918	844	1,938	206	236	235
1917	560	1,409	173	171	...
1916	520	1,314	152	170	...
1915	499	1,261	148	155	...
1914	474	1,183	144	129	...
1913	465	1,118	133	125	...
1912	410	1,015	133	104	...
1911	377	926	139	111	...

Malta—Wheat Crop

Wheat crops of Malta, by calendar years, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, in bushels:

1927	294,000	1922	258,000
1926	308,677	1921	258,000
1925	274,000	1920	306,000
1924	200,000	1919	196,000
1923	248,000		

Winnipeg—Commission Rate

Under the rules of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the rate of commission for receiving and selling and accounting for on arrival, to arrive, or for some future month's delivery, is 1c per bu on wheat, barley, flaxseed, and rye, and five eighths of a cent per bu on oats.

INDIA—CROPS

Grain crops of British India, as reported by the Department of Statistics of India, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Flaxs'd
1927-28	334,059	.....	.....	.....
1926-27	323,678	120,771	.....	16,011
1925-26	324,949	123,387	67,560	20,004
1924-25	320,997	137,060	87,120	21,640
1923-24	360,640	137,060	76,008	18,480
1922-23	372,363	145,460	98,320	21,320
1921-22	366,987	145,973	76,680	17,443
1920-21	250,367	117,087	78,840	10,800
1919-20	377,588	149,380	98,840	16,760
1918-19	250,485	129,827	71,288	9,400
1917-18	370,421	155,307	96,600	20,600
1916-17	379,232	155,447	93,760	20,800
1915-16	323,008	147,653	100,080	19,040
1914-15	376,581	142,847	83,280	15,880
1913-14	312,032	125,113	83,360	15,448
1912-13	367,845	40,973	88,440	21,684
1911-12	370,516	45,500	76,760	25,796
1910-11	375,629	.....	.....	32,852

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Flaxs'd
1926-27	30,457	6,607	.....	2,868
1925-26	30,470	6,898	5,312	2,734
1924-25	31,774	7,126	5,824	2,768
1923-24	31,181	7,126	5,916	2,836
1922-23	30,835	7,350	6,290	3,382
1921-22	28,234	7,303	.....	3,011
1920-21	25,783	6,203	6,164	2,268
1919-20	29,949	7,519	6,620	2,245
1918-19	23,798	6,394	5,994	1,989
1917-18	35,487	8,407	6,442	3,797
1916-17	32,940	7,883	6,618	3,504
1915-16	30,320	7,924	6,679	3,384
1914-15	32,475	7,831	6,144	3,325
1913-14	28,475	7,144	6,146	3,031
1912-13	30,043	7,295	6,225	4,125
1911-12	31,141	8,378	5,567	5,038
1910-11	30,565	7,840	6,312	3,742

Switzerland—Crops

Grain crops of Switzerland, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Corn
1927	4,336	3,059	583	1,653	154
1926	4,011	3,112	566	1,604	130
1925	3,518	2,535	533	1,442	180
1924	3,122	2,694	519	1,433	177
1923	3,593	3,059	570	1,646	165
1922	2,348	2,466	491	1,488	185
1921	3,574	3,038	553	1,559	218
1920	3,586	3,118	514	1,622	279
1919	3,524	2,811	625	1,748	287
1918	7,905	5,188	666	1,850	358
1917	4,556	4,602	712	1,752	252
1916	3,821	6,745	620	2,000	152
1915	3,957	5,608	620	2,059	138
1914	3,278	5,181	528	1,724	106
1913	3,546	5,188	455	1,772	118
1912	3,178	4,017	427	1,705	106
1911	3,524	4,850	454	1,828	121

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Corn
1926	127	51	16	49	3
1925	105	49	15	47	4
1924	104	50	16	48	4
1923	105	51	16	48	4
1922	103	51	16	48	4
1921	110	52	16	57	5
1920	119	56	18	52	6
1919	130	57	18	55	6
1918	208	86	22	49	7
1917	139	70	19	55	5
1916	124	103	18	71	4
1915	114	92	16	66	3
1914	103	83	15	61	3
1913	102	81	13	60	3
1912	102	82	12	61	3

AUSTRALIA—WHEAT CROPS

Australian wheat crops, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

1927-28	115,000	1910-11	98,109
1926-27	161,104	1909-10	90,414
1925-26	113,443	1908-09	62,590
1924-25	164,559	1907-08	44,656
1923-24	124,993	1906-07	66,421
1922-23	109,455	1905-06	68,520
1921-22	129,089	1904-05	54,533
1920-21	145,874	1903-04	74,259
1919-20	45,976	1902-03	18,537
1918-19	75,638	1901-02	38,562
1917-18	118,349	1900-01	48,353
1916-17	157,224	1899-1900	102,000
1915-16	184,709	1898-99	105,000
1914-15	25,677	1897-98	53,000
1913-14	106,600	1896-97	32,000
1912-13	94,880	1895-96	46,000
1911-12	73,894	1894-95	61,000

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

1926-27	11,432	1913-14	9,287
1925-26	10,175	1912-13	7,339
1924-25	10,825	1911-12	7,428
1923-24	9,540	1910-11	7,372
1922-23	9,764	1909-10	6,586
1921-22	9,665	1908-09	5,262
1920-21	9,072	1907-08	5,334
1919-20	6,396	1906-07	5,952
1918-19	7,990	1905-06	6,122
1917-18	9,775	1904-05	6,270
1916-17	11,533	1903-04	5,566
1915-16	12,484	1902-03	5,156
1914-15	9,651		

Cyprus—Wheat Crop

Wheat crops of Cyprus, by calendar years, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, in bushels (000's omitted):

1926	1,618	1922	2,496
1925	2,079	1921	2,425
1924	1,850	1920	2,266
1923	2,611	1919	2,216

Peru—Wheat Crop

Wheat crops of Peru, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, in bushels (000's omitted):

1924	2,865	1922	2,983
1923	2,776	1921	3,002

WHEAT—SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION AND PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE IN THE UNITED STATES

A table prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, showing the supply and distribution of the wheat crop in the United States, by years beginning July 1, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Average							
Supply—	1899-1908	1909-13	1914-20	1921-25	1924	1925	1926	1927
Stocks on farms, July 1	46,423	28,872	32,631	37,059	30,981	29,357	20,973	27,215
Stocks in country mills and elevators, July 1	27,000	29,000	26,997	30,991	36,626	25,287	28,490	22,075
Commercial visible (Bradstreet's) July 1	31,817	24,168	19,290	25,519	33,597	29,285	16,484	25,516
Stocks of flour (in terms of wheat) July 1	7,709	8,305	8,606	8,676	9,616	8,530	9,757	9,076
In merchant mills and elevators	...	...	...	...	...	21,648	24,640	37,321
In transit	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	7,390	11,360
New crop	677,927	690,108	844,605	804,148	864,428	676,429	831,040	871,691
Imports (flour included), July 1 to June 30	753	1,834	19,806	17,473	6,201	15,679	13,264	...
Total supply	791,629	782,287	951,935	923,866	986,449	815,215	952,038	.....
Distribution—								
Exports (flour included), July 1 to June 30	156,435	107,103	257,030	207,237	260,803	108,035	219,160	.....
Re-exports, July 1 to June 30	399	195	562	221	93	313	98	.....
Shipments (flour included) to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico*	2,034	2,549	2,546	2,836	2,871	2,741	3,082	.....
Estimated seed requirements.	70,444	72,326	88,312	86,849	84,024	83,180	85,000	.....
Carryover on June 30—								
On farms	40,654	32,485	36,127	29,913	29,357	20,973	27,215	.....
In country mills and elevators	25,400	31,600	26,449	31,255	25,287	28,490	22,075	.....
Commercial visible (Bradstreet's)	28,668	25,326	18,265	26,822	29,285	16,484	25,516	.....
Flour (in terms of wheat).	7,374	8,935	8,290	9,240	8,530	9,757	9,076	.....
In merchant mills and elevators	....	....	....	....	....	24,640	37,321	.....
In transit	....	....	....	....	....	7,390	11,360	.....
Total distribution	331,408	280,519	437,581	394,373	440,250	302,003	439,903	.....
Disappearance for food, feed and loss	460,221	501,768	514,354	529,493	546,199	513,212	512,135	.....
Population Jan. 1 (thousands)	82,614	94,348	102,880	112,696	114,553	116,257	117,882	.....
Per capita disappearance, food, feed and loss, bus..	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.3	.....

*Seven-year average.

UNITED STATES—FLAXSEED SUPPLY

A table prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture giving details of the production and net supply of flaxseed in the United States, by census years, 1879-1899, annually thereafter (000's omitted):

		Flaxseed, including linseed oil, in terms of seed, year beginning July 1		
Year—	Production	Imports	Exports, domestic and foreign	Net imports	Net supply
1879	*7,171	1,512	15	1,497	8,668
1889	*10,250	2,397	50	2,347	12,597
1899	*19,979	69	2,785	†2,716	17,263
1902	29,285	137	4,201	†4,064	25,221
1903	27,301	222	893	†671	26,630
1904	23,401	305	114	191	23,592
1905	28,478	66	6,114	†6,048	22,430
1906	25,576	96	6,518	†6,422	19,154
1907	25,851	62	4,436	†4,374	21,477
1908	25,805	605	992	†387	25,418
1909	*19,513	...	...	...	...
1909	19,699	5,190	157	5,033	24,732
1910	12,718	12,083	71	12,012	24,730
1911	19,370	7,137	125	7,012	26,382
1912	28,073	5,364	711	4,653	32,726
1913	17,853	8,730	401	8,329	26,182
1914	13,749	10,880	552	10,328	24,077
1915	14,020	14,699	288	14,411	28,441
1916	14,296	12,438	482	11,956	26,252
1917	9,164	13,387	499	12,888	22,052
1918	13,369	8,823	455	8,368	21,732
1919	*6,653	...	...	...	...
1919	7,178	25,212	506	24,706	31,884
1920	10,752	16,969	226	16,743	27,495
1921	8,029	22,630	151	22,479	30,508
1922	10,375	28,033	166	27,867	38,242
1923	17,060	20,528	140	20,388	37,448
1924	*28,246	...	...	...	...
1924	31,547	4,677	128	14,549	46,096
1925	22,424	20,246	125	20,121	42,545
1926	19,335	24,295	146	24,149	43,484
1927 preliminary	26,583	...	...	...	...

*Figures taken from the census return for this year. †Net exports.

Wheat and Corn Marketings

Department of Agriculture estimates of the percentage of wheat and corn sold by farmers of the United States, by months:

WHEAT

	1925	1924	1923	1922	Average 1916
Month—	-26	-25	-24	-23	-25
July	14.7	13.6	13.4	14.8	14.3
August	18.8	19.3	17.6	17.3	17.9
September	18.4	17.5	16.7	14.2	16.9
October	10.6	14.5	13.7	12.0	12.9
November	8.6	8.6	9.5	8.6	8.9
December	7.0	5.6	6.2	7.4	6.4
January	4.7	5.3	4.6	5.5	5.1
February	4.0	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.2
March	3.1	2.5	3.3	4.3	3.4
April	3.0	1.6	2.9	3.7	3.1
May	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.4
June	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5
Season	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CORN

	1925	1924	1923	1922	Average 1916
Month—	-26	-25	-24	-23	-25
July	5.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	5.8
August	7.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	6.5
September	5.9	6.5	6.1	9.1	6.6
October	5.9	7.0	5.6	8.2	6.0
November	9.3	11.1	10.4	8.7	9.2
December	14.6	13.0	12.3	13.6	12.9
January	12.1	13.6	12.9	10.7	13.5
February	10.4	9.5	13.3	11.0	11.0
March	8.5	8.1	7.4	6.6	8.4
April	5.3	6.3	6.1	5.3	6.0
May	7.1	7.8	5.9	6.1	7.1
June	8.2	4.3	6.0	6.4	7.0
Season	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Indianapolis—Grain Movement

Receipts and shipments of grain at Indianapolis, Ind., by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926	5,405	16,736	8,558	92
1925	4,523	18,338	9,016	66
1924	5,055	18,582	11,802	272
1923	6,131	17,975	12,080	383
1922	3,301	21,274	9,893	703
1921	4,223	18,961	14,928	513
1920	4,389	20,687	17,174	403
1919	7,620	19,480	11,811	380
1918	6,729	21,566	17,810	856
1917	3,489	21,123	17,937	310
1916	3,292	25,166	14,596	126
1915	4,026	16,114	8,839	205
1914	2,676	14,437	5,565	15
1913	2,281	15,500	5,816	40
1912	2,488	15,516	6,260	27
1911	3,898	11,859	4,731	12
1910	4,709	7,512	3,752	48

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926	2,627	12,082	7,956	55
1925	2,141	14,527	7,818	133
1924	2,689	14,027	10,035	159
1923	3,927	12,524	10,670	331
1922	1,538	13,558	7,659	365
1921	2,675	12,621	13,014	477
1920	3,332	15,451	16,302	394
1919	4,384	11,775	8,197	301
1918	2,769	9,706	10,425	441
1917	1,420	12,639	12,438	268
1916	1,076	12,689	10,371	124
1915	1,304	5,922	3,677	73
1914	625	4,148	2,541	..
1913	600	3,620	1,901	15
1912	592	4,008	2,351	..
1911	2,578	3,193	1,556	176
1910	2,094	6,336	2,048	12

ARGENTINA—WHEAT AND FLOUR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

A table prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, giving details of the consumption of wheat and flour in Argentina, wheat in bushels, flour in barrels (000's omitted in both cases):

CALENDAR YEAR FOLLOWING HARVEST

	Wheat			Wheat flour		
Crop year—	Production of wheat	Exports	Balance remaining in country	Amount ground	Production	Exports	Consumption*
1915-16	169,019	84,321	84,698	52,512	11,175	1,623	9,552
1916-17	84,121	34,385	49,736	48,913	10,559	1,265	9,294
1917-18	234,818	110,098	124,720	57,379	12,162	1,985	10,177
1918-19	180,182	120,748	59,434	57,238	12,056	3,691	8,366
1919-20	216,954	183,991	32,963	49,399	10,467	2,024	8,443
1920-21	156,133	62,613	93,520	50,545	10,705	715	9,990
1921-22	191,012	139,700	51,312	48,089	10,268	1,277	8,991
1922-23	195,842	136,187	59,655	49,328	10,531	923	9,608
1923-24	247,807	161,090	86,717	63,141	13,453	†1,963	†9,786
1924-25	191,138	106,584	84,554	60,050	12,994	†1,545	†11,446
1925-26	191,141	74,764	116,377	62,487	13,090	1,599	11,491

*Includes carryover. †In the source these two items do not add to total flour production.

Australia—Wheat and Flour Production and Consumption

A table compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture showing the production and consumption of wheat and flour in Australia. Wheat is shown in bushels (000's omitted) and flour in barrels (000's omitted):

	Wheat				Flour		
Year—	Production	Exports	Balance remaining in country	Amount ground	Production	Exports	Consumption
1916	179,066	44,143	134,923	30,775	6,595	1,676	4,889
1917	152,420	48,906	103,514	46,399	9,943	3,321	6,589
1918	114,734	21,760	92,974	52,574	11,266	4,275	6,879
1919	75,638	81,251	5,613	55,801	11,957	5,524	6,360
1920	45,976	48,209	2,234	56,012	12,003	5,917	6,034
1921	145,874	102,069	43,805	42,747	9,160	2,624	6,497
1922	129,089	68,514	60,575	48,611	10,417	4,111	6,280
1923	109,455	39,620	69,835	52,559	11,263	4,508	6,734
1924	124,993	59,535	65,458	53,286	12,490	5,842	6,628
1925	164,559	98,875	.....	.....	.....	4,580	.....
1926	114,504	52,776	.....	.....	.....	4,813	.....
1927	160,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Av. 1916-24	119,694	57,112	64,326	49,307	10,566	4,200	6,321

WHEAT FLOUR—SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION AND PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE IN THE UNITED STATES

A table compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture showing the supply, distribution and per capita disappearance of wheat flour in the United States, by census years (000's omitted except in statistics as to per capita disappearance):

Supply—	1879	1889	1899	1904	1909	1914	1919	1921	1923	1925
On hand Jan. 1	....	2,102	1,654	1,776	1,701	2,385	1,592	2,170	2,293	2,035
Output	62,840	80,949	103,524	105,365	107,108	117,756	133,671	112,051	115,644	117,214
Imports	15	1	1	26	113	79	17	966	268	11
Totals	62,855	83,052	105,179	107,167	108,922	120,220	135,280	115,187	118,205	119,260
Distribution—										
Exports	6,125	10,451	18,717	11,543	9,688	12,769	26,450	16,801	16,310	11,119
On hand Dec. 31	....	1,657	1,605	2,218	1,907	2,596	2,158	2,024	2,406	1,993
Disappearance.	56,730	70,944	84,857	93,406	97,327	104,855	106,672	96,362	99,489	106,148
Population, July 1	49,093	61,775	74,799	82,601	90,691	97,928	105,003	108,445	111,693	115,378
Per capita, Disappearance—										
bbls.	1.1556	1.1484	1.1345	1.1308	1.0732	1.0707	1.0159	0.8886	0.8907	0.9200
In terms of wheat, bus.	5.60	5.48	5.37	5.38	5.04	5.03	4.70	4.19	4.20	4.32

RUSSELL—WHEAT AND FLOUR DISTRIBUTION

Estimates of the wheat and flour distribution of the past seven crop years, as reported by Russell's Commercial News (000's omitted throughout):

WHEAT MOVEMENT FROM FARMS, BUS

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
On farms July 1	49,546	56,709	32,359	35,894	30,980	29,348	20,976
Crop	833,023	814,905	867,598	797,381	864,485	676,424	832,305
Totals	882,569	871,612	900,957	833,275	895,408	705,772	853,278
Moved from farms	696,000	774,000	745,000	664,000	758,000	615,000	753,000
Used for seed	89,083	92,005	89,306	78,813	84,044	83,038	85,100
On farms end of year	56,707	32,359	35,894	30,980	29,348	20,973	27,339
Totals	841,790	898,364	870,200	773,793	871,372	713,011	865,439
Farm use	40,770	*26,752	30,757	59,482	24,036	†7,239	†12,161

*Deficit; crop apparently underestimated about 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bus. †Deficit; crop apparently underestimated.

WHEAT USE OFF FARMS, BUS

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
All stocks July 1	76,000	37,133	49,098	66,520	75,500	†83,500	†69,700
Moved from farms	696,000	774,000	745,000	664,000	758,000	615,000	753,000
Imported	51,004	14,465	18,012	27,283	6,330	15,657	13,204
Totals	823,004	825,598	812,110	757,803	839,830	714,157	835,904
Wheat exported	293,267	208,325	154,951	78,792	194,911	63,178	156,040
Wheat ground	479,000	559,989	583,300	599,500	583,173	579,050	586,100
Stocks end year	37,133	49,098	66,520	75,500	56,800	†69,700	†91,700
Totals	809,400	817,412	804,771	747,325	834,884	711,928	833,840
Miscellaneous use off farms	13,604	8,186	7,339	4,010	4,946	2,229	2,064

†Includes census bureau's report of large mill stocks.

FLOUR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, BBLS

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Stocks July 1	7,653	5,400	5,500	6,900	6,800	5,900	6,500
Production	106,342	132,692	129,609	129,764	127,985	124,894	128,617
Imports	1,421	633	430	162	6	17	5
Totals	115,416	138,725	135,539	136,826	134,791	130,811	135,122
Exported	16,183	15,797	14,883	17,253	13,896	9,542	13,381
Stocks end of year	5,400	5,500	6,900	6,800	5,900	6,500	6,200
Totals	21,583	21,297	21,783	24,053	19,796	16,042	19,581
Home use	93,833	107,428	113,756	112,773	114,995	114,769	115,541
Pounds per capita*	171.6	193.8	202.7	198.4	196.2	193.2	191.9

*Average per capita flour consumption for the eight years ended 1921 as figured by Dr. A. E. Taylor, of the Leland Stanford Research Bureau, is 197.7 lbs, and by The Northwestern Miller 193.1 lbs.

Supply of and Demand for Wheat in Japan

The relation of the supply of and demand for wheat in Japan, with the local production, amount of imports and exports, and the consumption in Japan, is tabulated below, in bushels:

Year—	Local production	Imports from foreign countries	Imports from Korea	Imports from Formosa	Total imports
1914	22,890,018	1,448,797	207,258	43,319	1,699,376
1915	26,678,559	617,936	72,930	.....	690,866
1916	30,025,454	714,703	366,491	.....	1,082,194
1917	34,616,137	390,037	1,201,927	34,064	1,626,140
1918	31,800,502	5,258,548	220,211	31,518	5,510,228
1919	32,940,319	11,797,422	214,220	25,311	12,036,953
1920	30,043,380	4,422,230	873,191	5,492	7,300,914
1921	28,469,220	22,930,095	822,375	.....	24,802,470
1922	29,205,772	13,228,895	245,335	.....	13,382,430
1923	26,479,506	28,044,900	24,724	.....	28,069,624
1924	26,130,064	25,976,563	342,622	.....	26,319,185
1925	30,383,041	17,166,765	.....	.....	17,166,765

Year—	Exports of Japanese wheat	Bushels Re-exports	Excess of imports over exports	Consumption in Japan
1914	None	10,735	1,688,640	24,578,659
1915	None	13,066	679,800	27,358,389
1916	None	15,681	1,062,617	31,089,171
1917	None	19,104	1,557,035	35,173,173
1918	None	29,564	5,480,664	37,281,166
1919	None	13,117	12,023,836	44,964,156
1920	None	38,448	5,262,465	35,304,846
1921	None	126,719	23,675,750	52,144,970
1922	None	236,706	13,237,524	42,443,296
1923	None	890,893	27,178,731	53,658,237
1924	None	1,653	26,317,532	52,447,596
1925	None	792,443	16,374,322	46,757,863

GRAIN FUTURES TRADING

Volume of trading (sales only) in grain futures on the nine principal "contract markets" of the United States (Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Open Board of Trade, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City Board of Trade, Duluth Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, New York Produce Exchange and Seattle Merchants' Exchange) by calendar years and by months in 1927, as reported by the United States Grain Futures Administration, in bushels (000's omitted):

TOTALS BY YEARS

Wheat—	Chicago	Chicago Open	Minneapolis	K. City	Duluth	St. Louis	Milwaukee	N. York	Seattle	Total
1922	11,072,545	366,559	503,956	393,181	198,264	139,471	25,791	.....	.....	12,699,767
1923	8,572,111	328,452	544,600	347,169	184,400	83,187	22,365	.....	.....	10,082,284
1924	9,597,415	330,145	642,607	371,676	174,743	91,119	15,324	.....	.....	11,222,909
1925	3,049,183	534,352	1,066,475	632,035	211,620	106,669	24,258	.....	.....	10,624,592
1926	13,322,169	541,011	744,705	540,216	188,120	80,265	21,903	82,628	2,134	15,523,151
1927	9,004,376	352,117	683,210	419,841	221,879	45,708	21,847	95,210	8,863	10,853,051
Corn—										
1922	4,506,683	84,742	7,941	168,447	.....	46,592	23,201	.....	.....	4,837,606
1923	4,286,837	111,838	473	176,105	.....	54,152	19,650	.....	.....	4,649,055
1924	5,759,327	139,956	....	232,430	.....	52,609	19,326	.....	.....	6,203,648
1925	5,970,984	115,911	....	259,083	.....	44,507	17,430	.....	.....	5,407,915
1926	3,710,746	108,921	....	147,455	.....	14,725	15,650	.....	.....	3,997,497
1927	6,328,680	156,310	....	228,297	.....	25,332	29,799	.....	.....	6,768,418
Oats—										
1922	1,559,923	12,659	173,962	8,586	.....	3,080	12,339	.....	.....	1,770,549
1923	788,303	4,744	92,289	2,375	.....	625	9,270	.....	.....	897,606
1924	1,766,940	23,480	138,245	1,727	.....	.....	11,907	.....	.....	1,947,724
1925	2,187,143	12,700	329,360	4,885	.....	.....	13,627	.....	.....	2,547,715
1926	1,003,938	9,430	256,378	2,841	.....	.....	14,312	.....	.....	1,286,899
1927	1,185,966	16,115	165,535	227	.....	.....	13,087	660	.....	1,381,590
Rye—										
1922	353,230	4	40,484	.....	96,495	.....	2,420	.....	.....	492,633
1923	283,035	103	93,448	.....	84,255	.....	2,987	.....	.....	463,828
1924	703,488	4,040	96,626	.....	130,668	.....	3,591	.....	.....	938,413
1925	688,376	558	62,489	.....	59,958	.....	3,703	.....	.....	815,114
1926	414,366	194	74,765	.....	64,640	.....	4,565	.....	.....	558,530
1927	462,961	1,152	52,178	.....	87,651	.....	4,247	.....	.....	608,189
Barley—										
1922	554	.....	16,839	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	17,404
1923	265	.....	11,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,046
1924	...	.....	22,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,345
1925	...	.....	37,452	40,561	1,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,363
1926	...	.....	36,327	.....	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,907
1927	...	.....	38,019	.....	549	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,568
Flaxseed—										
1922	...	.....	9,202	.....	19,747	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,949
1923	...	.....	12,279	.....	26,569	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,848
1924	...	.....	13,414	.....	50,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,556
1925	...	.....	19,093	.....	34,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,886
1926	...	.....	25,503	.....	31,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,713
1927	...	.....	25,936	.....	37,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,774
All grains—										
1922	17,492,935	463,964	752,384	570,214	314,506	189,143	63,762	.....	.....	19,846,908
1923	13,930,551	445,137	754,870	525,649	295,324	137,964	54,272	.....	.....	16,143,667
1924	17,827,070	497,601	918,662	605,833	355,553	143,728	50,148	.....	.....	20,398,595
1925	26,895,686	663,521	1,401,384	844,909	307,740	151,176	59,018	.....	.....	30,364,934
1926	18,451,219	659,556	1,137,678	690,512	284,550	94,990	56,430	82,628	2,134	21,459,697
1927	16,981,983	525,694	964,878	650,365	337,917	71,040	69,309	105,870	8,858	19,715,914

VOLUME OF GRAIN FUTURES TRADING IN 1927

Wheat—	Chicago	Chicago Open	Minneapolis	K. City	Duluth	St. Louis	Milwaukee	N. York	Seattle
January	598,502	30,300	28,750	23,107	9,576	4,331	1,053	7,900	237
February	493,444	25,423	23,874	20,364	5,899	2,685	901	7,200	368
March	788,326	33,030	44,958	23,995	7,798	3,568	1,179	15,388	1,340
April	712,327	29,900	47,948	31,382	8,198	3,732	1,407	9,794	806
May	1,094,468	38,468	51,765	44,880	8,613	4,621	3,163	13,018	1,189
June	1,001,122	37,559	51,737	45,240	8,356	3,648	2,632	12,845	623
July	862,988	28,519	42,560	54,487	7,543	4,846	2,378	13,442	670
August	958,235	27,989	66,473	57,686	14,834	5,787	2,085	10,085	906
September	699,249	23,918	89,184	35,664	63,849	3,617	1,719	4,290	1,088
October	722,415	28,182	91,058	28,598	40,222	3,300	2,414	768	487
November	636,816	26,211	98,167	23,318	35,441	2,808	1,627	335	684
December	436,484	22,618	46,736	21,120	11,550	2,765	1,289	45	465
Corn—									
January	240,047	13,268	...	6,234	...	1,115	1,148	...	...
February	268,854	8,123	...	8,874	...	651	1,233	...	...
March	399,209	14,841	...	12,090	...	1,287	1,336	...	...
April	287,381	9,602	...	13,580	...	863	1,609	...	...
May	649,891	16,726	...	20,214	...	1,911	3,610	...	...
June	863,280	16,891	...	32,675	...	3,033	5,417	...	...
July	540,516	11,517	...	17,846	...	2,828	2,398	...	...
August	671,864	13,101	...	22,200	...	2,633	2,512	...	...
September	787,448	13,740	...	27,111	...	3,686	3,553	...	...
October	549,944	12,868	...	19,472	...	2,828	2,276	...	...
November	439,685	10,067	...	19,068	...	1,880	2,026	...	...
December	630,561	15,566	...	28,933	...	2,617	2,701	...	...
Oats—									
January	52,897	910	8,028	6	...	...	609	365	...
February	65,277	839	10,560	61	...	...	937	125	...
March	85,380	1,446	13,731	22	...	...	1,004	30	...
April	87,338	758	21,107	54	...	...	1,347	50	...
May	161,445	1,534	13,705	44	...	...	1,668	90	...
June	140,396	2,173	13,373	...	...	...	1,729	...	...
July	80,836	677	8,833	5	...	...	812	...	...
August	141,481	1,638	22,373	5	...	...	1,071	...	...
September	89,585	1,182	12,744	20	...	...	799	...	...
October	60,538	1,060	9,811	...	...	...	825	...	...
November	85,447	864	16,008	10	...	...	1,216	...	...
December	135,346	3,034	15,262	...	...	...	1,070	...	...
Rye—									
January	39,503	301	4,596	...	3,977	...	622	...	...
February	29,755	322	4,187	...	3,336	...	409	...	...
March	40,831	276	3,725	...	7,228	...	439	...	...
April	45,343	149	7,012	...	7,861	...	535	...	...
May	54,326	21	4,254	...	6,289	...	751	...	...
June	40,836	60	3,175	...	4,395	...	305	...	...
July	30,745	1	4,178	...	4,153	...	323	...	...
August	45,928	22	7,238	...	12,167	...	340	...	...
September	43,901	...	5,117	...	16,432	...	180	...	...
October	34,229	...	2,845	...	9,937	...	163	...	...
November	35,673	...	3,749	...	9,310	...	334	...	...
December	21,891	...	2,102	...	2,566	...	355	...	...
Barley—									
January	...	...	1,653	...	7	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	861	...	3	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	1,452	...	9	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	3,106	...	32	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	1,584	...	12	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	1,715	...	4	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	1,715	...	38	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	5,387	...	94	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	7,051	...	126	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	3,739	...	67	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	5,978	...	102	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	3,773	...	55	...	...	...	...
Flaxseed—									
January	...	...	807	...	1,991	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	546	...	1,258	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	542	...	1,894	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	3,340	...	2,796	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	1,030	...	1,768	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	1,713	...	2,519	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	1,038	...	1,274	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	2,160	...	2,405	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	4,695	...	5,954	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	4,845	...	8,926	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	4,280	...	5,552	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	940	...	1,501	...	...	...	...
All grain—									
January	930,949	44,779	43,839	29,347	15,551	5,446	3,432	8,265	237
February	857,330	34,707	40,028	29,299	10,496	3,336	3,480	7,325	363
March	1,313,746	49,593	64,408	36,107	16,929	4,855	3,958	15,418	1,340
April	1,132,389	40,409	82,513	45,016	18,887	4,595	4,898	9,844	806
May	1,960,130	56,749	72,338	65,138	16,682	6,532	9,192	13,108	1,189
June	2,045,634	56,683	71,713	77,915	15,274	6,681	10,083	22,845	623
July	1,515,085	40,714	58,324	72,338	13,008	7,674	5,911	13,442	670
August	1,817,508	42,750	103,631	79,891	29,500	8,420	6,008	10,085	906
September	1,620,183	38,840	118,791	62,795	86,361	7,303	6,251	4,390	1,088
October	1,367,126	42,110	112,298	48,070	59,152	6,128	5,678	768	487
November	1,197,621	37,142	128,182	54,396	50,405	4,688	5,003	335	684
December	1,224,282	41,218	68,813	50,053	15,672	5,382	5,415	45	465

Liverpool—Grain Stocks

Stocks of wheat and corn in Liverpool, Eng., on the dates indicated, in bushels:

	Wheat	Corn
1927—		
Jan. 3	1,039,064	333,206
Feb. 7	158,360	601,997
March 7	239,328	826,886
April 4	266,752	1,083,360
May 2	339,800	807,274
June 7	1,197,504	433,800
July 4	1,604,960	587,760
Aug. 1	2,002,560	251,520
Sept. 5	2,103,440	200,965
Oct. 3	2,568,312	644,160
Nov. 7	1,834,256	926,074
Dec. 5	1,460,216	1,175,845
1926—		
Jan. 2	1,256,000	774,000
Feb. 6	2,304,000	1,734,000
March 6	2,288,000	2,040,000
April 3	2,480,000	1,725,000
May 1	1,552,000	1,250,000
June 5	920,000	1,012,000
July 3	448,000	510,000
Aug. 7	448,000	196,000
Sept. 4	672,000	476,000
Oct. 2	520,000	629,000
Nov. 1	592,000	238,000
Dec. 4	328,000	144,000
1925—		
Jan. 3	2,640,000	2,975,000
Feb. 7	1,300,000	3,137,000
March 7	1,112,000	2,584,000
April 4	1,688,000	2,346,000
May 2	1,888,000	1,624,000
June 6	976,000	678,000
July 4	1,168,000	422,000
Aug. 1	2,128,000	119,000
Sept. 5	1,312,000	50,000
Oct. 3	848,000	638,000
Nov. 1	936,000	680,000
Dec. 5	296,000	352,000
1924—		
Jan. 2	1,264,000	1,029,000
Feb. 5	320,000	1,003,000
March 4	32,000	544,000
April 8	672,000	536,000
May 6	752,000	442,000
June 3	1,064,000	187,000
July 1	1,184,000	255,000
Aug. 6	1,304,000	689,000
Sept. 1	2,032,000	976,000
Oct. 1	2,168,000	1,173,000
Nov. 4	1,736,000	1,657,000
Dec. 6	2,624,000	2,677,000

British Quartern Loaf

In Great Britain and Ireland the price of bread is based on the quartern loaf. This loaf weighs 4 lbs, and is made for restaurants and large users, but most of the bread sold for household use is in half quartern loaves, weighing 2 lbs. A small loaf weighing 1 lb is also made.

London—Flour Trade Association

The London Flour Trade Association was established in 1884. There are 128 firms which are members of the association, the principal object of which is to promote and establish in flour and kindred trades uniformity in common usages, founded upon just and equitable principles, especially with regard to contracts, charter parties, bills of lading and policies of insurance. It also appoints arbitrators and umpires, when necessary, to decide any disputes that may arise in connection with contracts.

The officers are: president, T. H. Medill; vice president, W. T. Odam; secretary, C. M. Hamm; treasurer, E. P. Drakeford.

British Flour Milling Employers' Federation

The Flour Milling Employers' Federation is an organization of British millers which deals with all matters affecting labor and cognate subjects in the industry. The president is W. Norman Vernon, M.A., of Spillers, Ltd. The secretary is L. H. Green, M.A., 28 King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W. 3.

In conjunction with the English and Scottish co-operative wholesale societies, the Flour Milling Employers' Federation forms the employers' side of the National Joint Industrial Council, which regulates all questions concerning wages, hours, conditions of labor, and technical education in the industry. The chairman of this council is Ernest Bevin, Transport & General Workers' Union, and the vice chairman is Dr. A. E. Humphries, Coxes Lock Milling Co., Weybridge.

Holland—Importers' Associations

The interests of the imported flour trade in Holland are looked after by two associations. One is the Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Meelimporteurs (the Netherlands Association of Flour Importers), Amsterdam, of which the following are the officers: president, Mathieu Luchsinger; vice president, W. Witsenburg; treasurer, J. J. Nye; secretary, Jacques Luchsinger. The other association is the Bond van Nederlandsche Meelimporteurs (Association of Netherlands Flour Importers), Rotterdam, of which Piet Penn, Rotterdam, is the president.

Evansville—Flour Mills

Flour mills of Evansville, Ind., with daily capacities, in barrels:

Igleheart Bros., Inc.	1,500
Charles Nunn & Sons Milling Co.	100
Phoenix Flour Mill (owned by Igleheart Bros., Inc.)	1,000
Sunnyside Flour Mills	500
Total	3,100

Production and Consumption of Durum Products in the United States

Statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce showing the production and consumption of durum wheat products in the United States:

	Durum wheat ground, bus	Barrels Semolina produced	Flour produced	Semolina exported	Flour exported	Consumed in U. S. Semolina	Flour
1924—							
January-June	5,451,715	821,503	341,636	57,873	147,568	763,830	194,068
July-December	6,594,830	1,062,410	416,073	167,198	231,189	895,212	184,894
1925—							
January-June	4,668,282	741,070	318,703	78,919	151,351	662,151	167,352
July-December	7,373,556	1,136,180	495,741	116,851	200,596	1,019,329	295,145
1926—							
January-June	6,841,438	1,050,873	470,684	62,955	162,951	987,918	307,733
July-December	7,009,579	1,165,192	414,664	94,951	180,004	1,070,241	234,660
1927—							
January-June	5,072,626	868,476	259,282	71,331	141,183	797,145	118,099

GRAIN AND FLOUR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

A Section Devoted to Statistics Dealing with the Import and Export Trade of Countries Foreign to the United States in Grain and Grain Products—Figures Are Given for the Past Year and a Number of Previous Years.

CANADA—FLOUR EXPORTS IN 1927

Exports of wheat flour from Canada from Jan. 1, 1927, to Dec. 31, 1927, by principal countries of destination, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

To—	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Bermuda	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	13
British Guiana	16	10	14	7	13	10	14	12	16	8	14	13	147
British South Africa	7	5	13	5	..	10	5	4	4	12	1	9	75
British West Indies	67	50	67	39	69	65	72	61	68	59	79	78	774
Cuba	6	7	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
Denmark	8	15	16	8	15	17	9	16	19	28	60	46	257
Finland	7	3	8	8	8	5	3	11	32	44	31	30	190
Germany	81	115	77	31	69	75	23	18	101	163	152	135	1,040
Greece	42	37	40	16	15	25	31	31	36	52	32	26	383
Hongkong	14	35	14	2	31	17	4	28	5	32	17	36	235
Japan	20	16	27	2	22	28	9	11	17	12	17	10	191
Netherlands	8	6	5	1	1	1	..	..	2	8	10	14	56
Newfoundland	18	7	14	6	23	26	12	27	38	32	79	53	335
Egypt	12	4	21	19	30	8	4	9	10	19	27	6	169
China	23	51	118	22	148	68	13	16	1	13	7	46	526
French West Indies	1	1	4	2	2	6	3	1	1	5	2	6	34
Esthonia	5	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	2	7	4	28
Malta	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	4	28
Norway	57	22	22	14	7	28	31	17	24	45	50	21	338
Sweden	9	4	7	1	5	3	3	3	6	8	11	1	61
United Kingdom	252	267	374	171	256	321	134	193	233	242	407	313	3,173
United States	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	5
Venezuela	8	9	13	3	8	11	8	11	8	11	6	6	102
Haiti	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	24
Italy	7	7	4	..	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	36
Panama	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	14
San Domingo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Philippine Islands	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	4	4	29
Brazil	17	7	4	4	5	3	..	..	3	4	8	1	56
British West Africa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Pierre, etc.	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	7
Portuguese Africa	2	2	2	1	..	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	17
British Honduras	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	14
Irish Free State	41	17	29	20	17	39	15	12	15	33	38	38	314
Others	34	36	115	21	47	59	42	16	20	51	73	28	542
Totals	774	748	1,029	415	804	847	449	514	677	899	1,149	957	9,262

Canada—Flour Exports by Calendar Years

Exports of wheat flour from Canada, by months and calendar years, as officially reported, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
January	773	717	875	1,053	1,025	632	704	388	996	868	545	719
February	748	842	834	1,092	779	665	623	236	450	992	440	918
March	1,029	1,302	1,385	1,398	1,221	987	821	236	607	1,049	781	624
April	415	682	710	890	832	512	535	148	609	1,140	538	367
May	805	726	482	1,057	645	617	518	102	975	753	648	642
June	847	1,029	596	904	905	765	535	666	978	1,171	357	780
July	449	978	815	613	775	486	465	433	1,195	778	936	522
August	514	459	685	626	657	591	454	288	1,171	619	1,050	657
September	677	612	661	967	456	697	361	310	463	387	884	448
October	899	963	1,022	1,145	1,155	855	659	570	591	536	635	966
November	1,149	1,262	1,210	905	1,357	1,214	856	744	785	555	987	683
December	957	885	1,042	828	1,390	1,463	748	608	1,237	1,204	933	595
Totals	9,263	10,457	10,317	11,478	11,197	9,485	7,279	4,729	10,057	10,052	8,734	7,921

Canada—Flour Exports by Crop Years

Exports of wheat flour from Canada, by months and crop years, beginning Aug. 1 of the year indicated, as officially reported, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

Year beginning—	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
August	459	685	626	657	591	454	288	1,171	619	1,050	657	186
September	612	661	967	456	698	361	310	463	387	884	448	330
October	963	1,022	1,145	1,155	855	659	570	591	536	635	966	664
November	1,262	1,210	905	1,357	1,214	856	744	785	555	987	683	872
December	885	1,042	828	1,390	1,463	748	608	1,237	1,204	933	595	802
January	774	717	875	1,053	1,025	632	704	388	996	868	515	719
February	748	842	834	1,092	779	665	623	236	450	992	440	918
March	1,029	1,302	1,385	1,398	1,221	987	321	236	607	1,049	781	624
April	415	682	710	890	832	512	535	148	609	1,140	538	367
May	805	726	482	1,057	645	617	518	102	975	753	648	642
June	847	1,029	596	904	905	765	535	666	978	1,171	357	780
July	449	978	815	613	775	486	465	433	1,195	778	936	522
Totals	9,248	10,896	10,168	12,022	11,003	7,742	6,721	6,456	9,111	11,240	7,564	7,426

Totals by calendar years, in barrels (000's omitted):

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
10,457	10,317	11,478	11,197	9,485	7,279	4,729	10,057	10,052	8,734	7,921	5,568

CANADA—FLOUR EXPORTS BY PORTS

Exports of wheat flour from Canada by crop years, commencing Aug. 1 (1923-24 from Sept. 1 to July 31, 11 months, by ports of exit, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

From—	1926-27 to U. K.	U.S.	Others	1925-26 to U. K.	U.S.	Others	1924-25 to U. K.	U.S.	Others	1923-24 to U. K.	U.S.	O'rs
Halifax, N. S.	11	...	543	5	...	526	4	...	428	3	...	505
St. John, N. B.	781	...	403	662	430	...	397	...	470	718	...	576
Other Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	...	...	20	...	1	15	...	...	23	...	...	46
Montreal, Que.	1,595	...	1,358	1,746	...	1,818	1,325	...	1,650	1,594	...	1,420
Quebec, Que.	86	...	24	51	...	99	21	...	54	31	...	25
Sherbrooke, Que.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
Sutton, Que.	60	...	88	63	1	145	5	...	36	...	...	...
St. Armand, Que.	4	...	13	...	...	30	...	...	101	1	...	5
Abercorn, Que.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	39	16	3	83
St. Johns, Que.	45	...	76	27	...	106	14	...	116	14	4	30
Athelstan, Que.	10	...	101	9	...	179	1	1	195	20	...	454
Coaticook, Que.	249	...	5	167	...	35	227	...	361	428	...	274
Cobourg, Ont.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6
Niagara Falls, Ont.	212	1	1,200	220	3	1,804	355	11	2,112	610	130	1,675
Bridgeburg, Ont.	187	...	765	338	1	1,008	247	3	1,385	396	9	983
Cornwall, Ont.	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prescott, Ont.	26	...	178	18	1	97	13	...	19	15	...	53
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	16	6	...	26
Fort Francis, Ont.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	18
Emerson, Man.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	48
North Portal, Sask.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Vancouver, B. C.	52	6	1,134	61	10	1,214	56	1	381	28	33	1,071
Welland, Ont.	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	3,318	8	5,921	3,369	447	7,081	2,685	17	7,468	3,885	182	7,298

CANADA—WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS

Exports of wheat flour from Canada by fiscal years ended March 31, by principal countries of destination, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
	-27	-26	-25	-24	-23	-22	-21	-20	-19	-18	-17
Belgium	1	11	4	7	9	57	4	25	57	4	3
Bermuda	15	24	21	17	19	21	18	21	30	17	16
Brazil	310	62	30	52	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Guiana	163	135	155	178	161	141	120	133	126	92	142
Brit. South Africa	65	53	86	68	77	26	341	..	2	15	127
Br. West Indies	740	683	643	678	596	525	469	523	574	410	349
China	427	1,087	346	505	271	13	5	..	..	..	..
Cuba	107	148	146	255	225	93	38	91	..	..	3
Denmark	267	253	199	296	277	161	2	77	..	..	..
Egypt	119	150	119	140	132	22	78	7	..	..	..
France	1	..	1	..	..	..	18	528	2,672	1,796	1,748
Finland	232	169	153	239	253	81	10	..	..	..	..
French W. Indies	26	26	15	17	12	6	2	27	..	6	3
Germany	1,544	1,539	2,072	1,988	675	51	94	..	..	..	..
Greece	496	313	263	270	220	14	139	751	..	..	..
Hongkong	104	191	149	372	101	50	15	..	..	..	9
Italy	50	23	94	88	20	3	..	57	77	42	291
Japan	96	105	19	112	125	47	..	1	..	..	..
Netherlands	83	242	195	251	135	62	74	132	..	53	4
Newfoundland	319	334	337	375	374	351	309	382	254	346	339
Norway	276	436	186	457	135	42	1	8	..	10	131
Poland	20	239	248	320	199	53	31	..	..	..	..
Roumania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..
Russia	..	370	1,453	4	117	15	..	64	130	..	..
Sweden	93	68	69	122	89	22	10	2	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..
Turkey	1	1	3	30	261	110	215	55	..	..	..
United Kingdom	*3,879	*3,004	*3,540	4,234	4,724	4,736	2,747	5,825	5,254	6,604	4,031
United States	12	13	57	222	612	570	1,188	30	9	519	185
Venezuela	159	122	120	130	106	68	16	29	..	9	30
Others	543	284	306	288	295	74	47	63	20	8	15
Totals	10,148	10,085	11,029	11,715	10,225	7,414	6,017	8,863	9,205	9,931	7,426

*Includes exports to the Irish Free State.

CANADA—WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES IN 1927

Monthly exports of wheat from Canada in 1927 by countries of destination, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U. Kingdom	6,163	5,607	10,070	17,552	22,268	7,625	3,535	7,402	9,445	15,603	43,408	34,467
U. States	38	109	127	411	692	272	383	489	129	623	2,864	1,598
China	486	1,064	322	566	298	238	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	268	424	601	298	674	1,096	743	727	1,342	364	1,273	349
Denmark	128	24	38	93	20	67	6	24	..	..	97	125
France	685	313	535	37	511	99	87	450	52	72	98	308
Germany	290	446	1,167	565	1,525	1,643	240	238	740	1,015	920	1,817
Italy	2,312	1,885	1,818	...	425	1,665	1,023	1,482	390	146	791	1,865
Irish F. St.	...	208	72	64	..	180	..	16	40	32	129	4
Japan	1,756	664	780	301	1,420	731	323	..	34	53	424	1,032
Mexico	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	186	211	421	149	600	1,285	105	829	1,588	1,020	1,499	2,792
Sweden	110	..	336	..	56	56	..	216	81	312	328	..
Norway	37	142	19	84	..	..	79	60	83	..	187	209
Peru	19	74	38	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	93	37
Br. So. Afr.	..	..	..	..	..	114	24	50	..	60	90	69
Colombia	12	35	49	25	12	39	73	34	17	12	56	44
Greece	..	..	..	..	196	146	..	183	127	118	547	93
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	464	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fr. Africa	81	77	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	139	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
Totals	12,571	11,422	16,395	20,182	28,698	15,863	6,620	12,197	14,071	19,430	52,805	44,809

Canada—Imports and Exports

Imports for consumption into Canada, and exports of Canadian products from Canada, by calendar years:

IMPORTS

	Grain, bus Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Flour, bbls Wheat	Rye	Oatmeal, 100 lbs rolled oats	Oil cake, etc.	Barley, pot and pearl
1927	155,778	2,571,042	24,357	62,365	354,340	64,337	3,707	5,698	168,367	226
1926	130,401	1,793,994	16,107	4,598	809,922	53,841	2,962	3,738	195,920	122
1925	427,088	1,869,931	561	7,003	481	51,697	3,912	1,694	92,480	684
1924	66,334	786,518	2,031	75	395,213	78,761	2,722	662	66,897	1,003
1923	80,947	185,771	286	698	797,392	81,534	3,687	3,722	40,893	1,344
1922	63,378	1,067,502	1,467	928	44,886	49,591	3,549	2,380	4,765	1,406
1921	400,917	137,352	2,180	4,200	270,341	40,186	1,728	168	66,347	1,363

EXPORTS (000'S OMITTED)

1927	255,062	6,270	32,181	9,950	2,185	9,263	...	298	461	1,817
1926	250,116	18,572	34,727	6,138	2,653	10,457	...	497	393	1,792
1925	222,345	41,398	33,335	5,450	5,502	10,319	...	533	464	*3,531
1924	214,631	35,592	22,597	7,456	3,101	11,477	1	1,052	343	*3,423
1923	242,815	22,204	14,250	7,086	2,871	11,199	1	398	401	*2,424
1922	209,339	30,331	14,787	9,879	2,073	9,485	1	369	457	*1,454
1921	146,855	33,176	12,301	3,815	3,728	7,278	1	658	358	*1,219

*Bran, shorts and middlings.

CANADA—IMPORTS

Imports of grain and grain products for home consumption into Canada, by fiscal years ended March 31 (000's omitted):

	Bushels Wheat	Oats	Corn	Barley	Barrels Wheat flour	Rye flour	Corn meal	Oatmeal and rolled oats, lbs
1927	140	1,833	14,171	23	57	3	41	361
1926	347	1,872	8,321	9	46	4	40	204
1925	154	933	8,202	1	76	3	38	103
1924	47	185	9,226	2	87	3	38	375
1923	85	1,063	11,000	1	54	4	32	237
1922	372	119	14,121	22	40	1	36	8
1921	134	940	9,978	1	28	3	29	21
1920	92	3,129	8,969	22	16	..	26	32
1919	303	4,277	10,739	2	6	47	91	1,529
1918	311	22	4,774	1	35	3	48	4
1917	83	1,376	8,752	3	45	3	50	13
1916	224	2,762	7,818	33	35	6	53	15
1915	1,870	1,411	9,362	44	55	12	61	35
1914	133	62	7,198	5	55	9	51	38
1913	616	207	9,877	42	59	5	56	95
1912	122	83	15,940	8	47	4	42	22
1911	115	12	12,420	..	61	5	42	5

VANCOUVER—SHIPMENTS

Exports of flour and wheat from Vancouver, B. C., showing shipments to the Orient and to Europe, as reported by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange:

FLOUR, BBLS (000'S OMITTED)

To—	1927 Orient	1927 Europe	1927 Total	1926 Orient	1926 Europe	1926 Total	1925 Orient	1925 Europe	1925 Total	1924 Orient	1924 Europe	1924 Total
January	74	20	99	53	7	60	17	7	24	129	2	131
February	115	22	137	195	3	198	18	18	36	93	..	93
March	172	10	186	163	36	199	4	10	15	197	1	198
April	96	14	118	82	28	113	43	40	83	153	38	191
May	143	32	175	45	40	85	40	15	55	59	..	59
June	108	1	120	12	10	26	26	..	26	56	..	57
July	42	5	54	42	14	57	56	17	73	80	12	92
August	43	87	131	21	1	24	92	..	92	31	..	31
September	23	..	30	10	..	10	124	1	126	12	3	15
October	46	19	66	75	13	90	110	1	112	18	..	18
November	69	20	99	48	6	54	108	1	109	29	..	29
December	48	22	73	48	12	68	64	..	64	22	..	22
Totals	978	253	1,294	796	170	986	702	110	815	879	56	936

WHEAT, BUS (000'S OMITTED)

To—	1927 Orient	1927 Europe	1927 Total	1926 Orient	1926 Europe	1926 Total	1925 Orient	1925 Europe	1925 Total	1924 Orient	1924 Europe	1924 Total
January	1,777	2,704	4,585	4,333	4,598	8,964	1,142	1,731	2,910	3,016	5,534	8,624
February	731	2,553	3,390	2,064	5,366	7,714	...	1,601	1,601	2,716	5,068	7,821
March	1,051	3,601	4,754	2,089	3,595	5,869	3	2,083	2,086	2,577	4,511	7,088
April	1,386	2,889	4,336	1,710	2,688	4,458	38	2,331	2,369	2,107	4,629	6,856
May	1,749	826	2,651	442	1,770	2,310	71	947	1,018	524	5,301	5,825
June	567	1,658	2,252	...	1,926	1,926	71	830	901	894	3,186	4,190
July	51	476	551	113	573	714	87	1,348	1,509	106	963	1,546
August	..	75	97	..	85	85	274	448	722	2	847	1,143
September	..	30	42	6	246	280	58	548	606	4	177	232
October	211	2,011	2,292	422	882	1,383	1,572	2,621	4,203	465	3,424	3,928
November	315	7,012	7,408	1,951	2,347	4,327	3,716	4,172	7,963	907	4,405	5,390
December	1,453	9,518	11,088	1,056	5,336	6,430	4,075	3,334	7,419	499	2,728	3,231
Totals	9,290	33,355	43,399	14,186	29,412	44,460	11,107	21,994	33,307	13,817	40,773	55,874

Western Canada—1927 Lake Shipments

Preliminary statement of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, showing lake shipments of grain from Fort William-Port Arthur during the season of navigation, from April 14 to Dec. 12, 1927, according to port of destination of vessel in which carried:

	Bushels					Screenings
To Canadian ports—	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye	tons
Depot Harbour	748,751	.....	.....	.....	863,926	.....
Goderich	13,629,531	287,756	285,020	571,151	159,076	14,665
Midland	8,338,973	242,341	144,416	.....	208,459	984
Montreal	5,393,429	1,394,463	2,447,557	281,309	470,708	4,427
Owen Sound	2,987,457	712,606	370,248	60,000	107,996	14,441
Port Colborne	53,484,138	3,232,021	7,028,505	567,284	3,850,317	10,322
Port McNicoll	6,995,679	.....	206,224	60,007	318,653	.....
Port Stanley	314,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	258,571	575,487	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia	1,538,173	54,544	.....	.....	33,874	.....
Tiffin	4,349,904	156,428	91,341	50,000	271,389	.....
Totals to Canadian ports	101,539,433	6,655,646	10,573,311	1,589,651	6,314,398	44,839
To United States ports—						
Buffalo	119,676,636	514,451	14,107,509	596,321	4,181,244	21,371
Chicago	.....	.....	.....	538,048	.....	876
Cleveland	.....	.....	.....	707,000	.....	.....
Duluth-Superior	.....	.....	.....	67,403	.....	36,166
Erie	4,815,920	.....	134,556	.....	.....	.....
Fairport	6,144,238	.....	105,000	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	.....	.....	.....	205,091	.....	.....
Toledo	1,972,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals to U. States ports	132,609,652	514,451	14,347,065	2,163,863	4,181,244	58,413
Grand totals	234,149,085	7,170,097	24,920,376	3,753,514	10,495,642	103,252

CANADA—EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND PRODUCTS

Quantities of principal grains and grain products exported from Canada by fiscal years ended March 31 (000's omitted):

WHEAT (BUS)

Year—	To U. K.	To U. S.	To other countries	Total
1927	179,986	8,212	60,299	248,497
1926	186,383	9,197	54,099	249,679
1925	142,975	5,418	43,370	191,764
1924	173,221	11,228	62,420	256,870
1923	166,847	16,214	32,014	215,075
1922	92,498	16,593	27,398	136,489
1921	29,295	42,325	57,595	129,215
1920	51,426	6,661	19,891	77,978
1919	37,318	1,992	2,499	41,809
1918	123,385	23,538	3,469	150,392
1917	152,043	18,200	19,400	189,643
1916	140,414	8,365	8,966	157,745
1915	64,301	4,092	3,520	71,913
1914	108,574	7,522	4,330	120,426
1913	77,722	9,834	5,609	93,166
1912	60,343	997	3,124	64,464
1911	43,637	242	1,921	45,803
1910	46,589	1,856	1,296	49,741

FLOUR (BBLS)

1927	3,589	12	6,547	10,148
1926	2,792	13	7,280	10,085
1925	3,275	57	7,897	11,029
1924	4,234	222	7,259	11,715
1923	4,724	613	4,890	10,227
1922	4,737	571	2,106	7,414
1921	2,747	1,188	2,082	6,017
1920	5,824	29	3,010	8,863
1919	5,254	9	3,942	9,205
1918	6,604	519	2,808	9,931
1917	4,030	184	3,211	7,425
1916	3,894	251	3,255	6,400
1915	3,137	52	1,763	4,952
1914	2,794	19	2,018	4,832
1913	2,880	29	1,567	4,478
1912	2,338	58	1,339	3,735
1911	1,884	25	1,038	3,049
1910	1,578	126	1,060	3,064

BRAN, SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS (100 Lbs)

1927	1	1,524	74	1,599
1926	17	3,065	64	3,146
1925	184	3,366	117	3,667
1924	3	2,304	75	2,383
1923	7	1,725	193	1,925
1922	5	855	95	955
1921	5	720	95	820
1920	...	1,229	85	1,315
No quantities stated for 1916-19.				
1915	78	871	89	1,038
1914	28	1,806	242	2,077
1913	97	1,019	544	1,662
1912	144	603	847	1,594
1911	123	1,503	244	1,872
1910	122	1,087	588	1,796

BARLEY (BUS)

Year—	To U. K.	To U. S.	To other countries	Total
1927	26,262	6	12,676	38,944
1926	28,424	5	4,714	33,142
1925	21,108	9	1,702	22,820
1924	13,456	102	1,443	15,001
1923	11,854	949	1,781	14,584
1922	9,482	5	3,094	12,581
1921	7,941	305	318	8,564
1920	12,687	1,050	658	14,395
1919	2,260	165	1,080	3,505
1918	5,753	1,094	...	6,847
1917	9,056	500	125	9,681
1916	4,915	367	646	5,928
1915	4,389	366	822	5,577
1914	10,905	1,584	541	13,032
1913	5,556	773	126	6,455
1912	921	919	219	2,059
1911	1,116	88	342	1,545
1910	1,432	148	465	2,045

OATS (BUS)

1927	6,757	537	8,144	15,438
1926	21,916	584	20,558	43,058
1925	21,205	4,488	7,082	32,776
1924	19,169	1,001	3,178	23,348
1923	20,965	843	7,214	29,022
1922	20,736	3,217	12,242	36,195
1921	7,096	4,765	2,460	14,321
1920	3,611	3,751	3,407	10,769
1919	8,498	768	8,614	17,880
1918	32,157	7,041	15,680	54,878
1917	52,307	3,298	10,763	66,368
1916	17,597	1,364	7,854	26,816
1915	8,537	3,826	5,406	17,769
1914	13,903	18,928	2,165	34,996
1913	7,393	1,726	1,458	10,478
1912	7,014	203	1,660	8,877
1911	4,028	128	1,374	5,431
1910	1,024	1,286	1,092	3,402

OATMEAL (100 LBS)

1927	309	5	53	367
1926	452	...	138	590
1925	627	1	202	830
1924	515	2	126	645
1923	328	16	35	379
1922	571	13	67	651
1921	357	4	36	397
1920	694	6	105	805
1919	443	23	296	762
1918	297	29	225	551
1917	169	1	8	178
1916	181	21	...	182
1915	113	2	4	119
1914	212	4	3	219
1913	370	2	2	374
1912	403	...	8	411
1911	240	...	9	249
1910	450	4	35	489

Canada—Wheat Exports During 1927

Exports of wheat from Canada during the calendar year 1927, giving the countries of destination, in bushels (000's omitted):

United Kingdom	183,146
China	3,442
Denmark	622
Germany	10,607
Irish Free State	745
Mexico	1
Sweden	1,496
Peru	335
French Africa	260
Morocco	135
British West Indies	3
Greece	1,410
United States	7,734
Belgium	8,159
France	3,248
Italy	13,801
Japan	7,048
Netherlands	10,686
Norway	897
British South Africa	405
New Zealand	6
Colombia	407
Nicaragua	5
Portugal	464
Total	255,062

Canada—Terminal Shipments

Grain shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur by crop years ended Aug. 31, including all-rail and lake shipments (000's omitted), in bushels:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed
1926-27*	242,802	13,171	36,372	4,524
1925-26*	258,542	35,821	35,896	3,929
1924-25*	162,834	39,756	28,491	6,710
1923-24	291,912	51,206	15,955	4,666
1922-23	248,241	26,286	15,806	2,688
1921-22	188,553	41,057	12,070	3,613
1920-21	141,019	45,300	11,686	3,750
1919-20	92,889	24,765	8,236	1,289
1918-19	97,181	13,687	10,481	2,163
1917-18	117,162	29,510	6,799	4,168
1916-17	152,075	64,900	7,751	6,751
1915-16	279,881	75,229	9,854	5,190
1914-15	86,275	18,949	2,721	4,502
1913-14	133,459	43,706	10,925	11,785
1912-13	107,035	33,558	9,962	16,776
1911-12	107,044	28,236	3,236	6,526
1910-11	71,319	21,230	1,763	2,850
1909-10	71,300	22,535	2,949	3,576
1908-9	58,193	15,048	2,490	2,033
1907-8	47,521	11,096	1,972	1,515
1906-7	54,850	12,745	1,839	753
1905-6	55,510	5,722	960	457

*Crop year ending July 31.

CANADA—NET EXPORTS

Net exports (exports less imports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) from Canada, as reported in the Annual and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
1927	255,062	6,270	32,181	9,950	2,185
1926	250,116	18,572	34,727	6,138	2,653
1925	221,917	39,529	33,334	5,443	5,501
1924	214,564	34,805	22,595	7,455	2,706
1923	242,734	22,018	14,250	7,035	2,073
1922	209,275	29,263	14,785	9,878	2,028
1921	146,454	33,038	12,299	3,811	3,457
1920	44,120	15,563	9,750	3,122	902
1919	113,472	13,051	13,097	1,887	1,133
1918	92,914	30,257	4,543	508	2,075
1917	185,943	59,760	7,182	807	6,273
1916	226,558	70,416	9,969	961	4,824
1915	176,563	15,528	4,594	440	1,943
1914	89,201	19,226	6,707	39	7,953
1913	151,229	31,666	13,546	...	22,944
1912	103,808	9,417	4,751	...	8,175
1911	76,069	10,153	1,216	38	548

MONTREAL—GRAIN EXPORTS

Exports of grain from Montreal, Canada, by water, for season of navigation, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye
1927	119,113	4,657	12,116	23,139	35,466
1926	91,771	1,563	16,472	16,629	7,633
1925	83,900	1,296	46,800	17,849	15,229
1924	117,931	1,603	15,349	6,981	22,794
1923	89,566	2,222	13,146	7,918	6,991
1922	81,193	35,091	16,858	5,868	....
1921	50,083	43,516	19,539	7,239	....
1920	42,881	490	2,959	5,118	....
1919	33,915	316	3,742	10,844	....
1918	21,252	....	32,315	2,663	....
1917	34,759	2,022	18,755	2,750	....
1916	34,292	5,201	26,616	4,000	....
1915	34,319	166	7,265	1,397	....
1914	60,618	....	8,408	4,493	....
1913	33,252	50	7,255	5,181	....
1912	30,971	....	6,523	1,214	....
1911	18,122	5,891	5,783	61	....
1910	20,089	2,751	3,254	512	....
1909	25,004	424	441	493	....
1908	28,303	317	205	1,266	....
1907	21,149	4,805	4,113	858	....
1906	14,469	4,602	3,147	1,033	....

Brazil—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of Brazil by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports 1925	Imports 1926	Exports 1925	Exports 1926
Wheat, bus	19,074	19,496	..	..
Wheat flour, bbls.	1,837	2,591	5	8
Corn, bus	674	43	89	2

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain) by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn
1926	31,118	41
1925	27,320	585
1924	28,376	469
1923	18,025	168
1922	22,114	199
1921	17,230	100
1920	15,878	11,320

Canada—St. John Grain Shipments

Shipments of grain from the port of St. John, N. B., by crop years:

1926-27	20,897,257	1917-18	14,288,898
1925-26	13,557,750	1916-17	15,999,186
1924-25	9,809,129	1915-16	14,186,522
1923-24	16,344,763	1914-15	8,612,703
1922-23	13,347,267	1913-14	7,619,346
1921-22	10,511,847	1912-13	9,410,604
1920-21	10,638,339	1911-12	8,581,872
1919-20	14,936,746	1910-11	7,302,061
1918-19	16,295,373		

CANADA—FLOUR EXPORTS BY PORTS

Exports of wheat flour from Canada from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1927, by ports of exit, in barrels of 196 lbs:

From—	To— U. K.	U. S.	Others
Halifax, N. S.	3,945	...	184,497
N. Sydney, N. S.	...	...	20,667
Lunenberg	...	...	2,770
St. John, N. B.	33,069	...	56,470
Woodstock, N. B.	...	170	....
Montreal, Que.	880,475	...	1,047,549
Quebec, Que.	17,881	...	22,981
St. Armand, Que.	2,497	...	....
Athelstan, Que.	4,710	...	34,780
St. Johns, Que.	25,628	...	13,678
Three Rivers, Que.	...	...	545
L. Megantic, Que.	7,028	...	8,448
Coaticook, Que.	67,494	3	7,777
Sutton, Que.	40,910	...	35,648
Niagara Falls, Ont.	129,303	2	642,615
Bridgeburg, Ont.	117,211	...	360,528
Prescott, Ont.	6,336	...	55,888
North Portal, Man.	...	24	....
Emerson, Man.	...	7	....
Vancouver, B. C.	50,698	1,640	312,190
Totals	1,387,185	1,846	2,807,035

Australia—Exports and Imports

Exports of wheat and flour from Australia (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Western Australia), by calendar years:

	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls
1926	52,569,246	4,792,628
1925	98,385,177	4,560,253
1924	59,584,120	4,832,867
1923	39,616,000	5,002,888
1922	68,513,000	3,553,111
1921	102,070,000	3,096,000
1920	45,984,000	3,770,000
1919	80,916,000	6,360,000
1918	21,599,000	3,860,444
1917	49,013,000	3,159,333
1916	44,143,000	2,642,888
1915	Exports prohibited	
1914	52,877,000	1,777,777
1913	42,923,000	2,285,333
1912	32,604,000	1,739,111
1911	55,147,000	1,794,888
1910	47,762,000	1,428,000
1909	31,549,000	1,326,000
1908	15,027,000	1,193,500
1907	28,784,000	1,662,500
1906	30,262,000	1,703,400
1905	24,648,000	1,570,800
1904	33,346,000	1,070,000

Net exports (exports less imports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) from Australia, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
1926	74,132	*296	1,155
1925	118,903	136	1,357
1924	81,330	378	1,640
1923	62,228	*380	1,892
1922	84,573	*313	2,304
1921	116,083	594	3,259
Average, 1909-13.	49,707	*589	*108

*Net imports.

INDIA—JUTE EXPORTS

Exports of gunny bags from India, by principal countries of destination (000's omitted):

Countries—	Fiscal years ending March 1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
U. K.	31,218	40,722	42,756	43,553	38,783
Belgium	3,866	5,790	8,050	4,066	5,685
Hawaii	7,330	8,808	10,663	7,784	9,083
Straits Settlem'ts.	5,302	10,644	11,034	15,526	16,321
Java	19,844	17,344	24,869	31,931	26,987
Siam	11,371	10,258	10,679	9,104	11,157
Indo-China	10,338	8,115	9,142	9,293	10,290
China	11,307	15,389	13,348	8,205	19,065
Japan	10,803	11,376	18,580	16,758	24,901
Union of S. Africa	20,042	15,197	17,361	18,308	16,270
U. States	31,692	33,157	25,674	26,412	28,917
Cuba	38,018	21,443	35,207	40,672	28,917
Chile	6,502	43,919	41,779	43,207	28,135
Australia	62,859	79,154	73,426	69,800	55,748
Egypt	8,908	14,005	13,499	11,452	14,414

Exports of gunny cloth by principal countries of destination, in square yards (000's omitted):

	Fiscal years ending March 1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
U. K.	49,922	66,110	66,745	60,272	50,393
Can.	64,400	62,359	65,501	61,859	59,610
U. St.	954,398	946,038	992,003	1,017,951	975,423
Arg.	126,312	192,198	233,460	220,406	318,225
Aus.*	24,851	24,727	33,317	33,830	30,129

*Australia and New Zealand.

Exports of jute products from India, by fiscal years ended March 31 (000's omitted):

	Yarn, lbs	Gunny cloth, sq yds	Number bags	Total value
1910-14 (5-yr average)	234	969,971	331,228	£13,499
1915	51	1,057,324	397,565	17,213
1916	817	1,192,257	794,153	25,319
1917	3,395	1,230,951	805,095	27,781
1918	4,025	1,196,826	758,391	28,562
1919	5,115	1,103,211	583,096	35,102
1920	3,606	1,275,055	342,729	58,666
1921	10,179	1,352,738	315,673	46,911
1922	1,876	1,120,569	234,557	18,201
1923	3,507	1,254,352	344,232	26,308
1924	5,345	1,348,743	413,716	29,407
1925	1,261	1,456,288	426,991	35,480
1926	1,724	1,461,381	425,083	39,227
1927	3,078	1,503,114	449,090	35,454

RUSSIA—GRAIN EXPORTS BEFORE THE WAR

The following tables, prepared for the Almanack by Peter A. Kozmin, formerly editor of the Russian Miller, show the main features of Russia's normal export trade in grain and grain products before the war. Accurate figures for subsequent years are unobtainable.

Exports by Countries

Average annual Russian exports of grain and milling products to principal European markets:

WHEAT FLOUR

Name of country—	1903-07 Tons	1903-07 p.ct.	1908-12 Tons	1908-12 p.ct.
Germany	1,470	1.6	330	0.3
England	3,350	3.6	200	0.2
France	70	0.1	40	0.1
Austria-Hungary	75	0.1	70	0.1
Holland	230	0.3	60	0.1
Norway	180	0.2	170	0.2
Turkey	35,250	37.7	34,130	34.6
Persia	7,360	7.8	12,430	12.6
China	3,460	3.7	4,750	4.9
Egypt	6,980	7.4	8,860	9.0
Finland	33,400	35.7	36,820	37.3

RYE FLOUR

Name of country—	1903-07 Tons	1903-07 p.ct.	1908-12 Tons	1908-12 p.ct.
Germany	600	0.4	575	0.4
England	480	0.3	50	0.1
Norway	5,210	3.2	1,840	1.6
Turkey	60	0.1	25	0.1
Persia	60	0.1	420	0.3
China	980	0.7	425	0.3
Finland	138,300	94.7	110,530	96.9

BARLEY

Name of country—	1903-07 Tons	1903-07 p.ct.	1908-12 Tons	1908-12 p.ct.
Germany	1,034,100	43.3	2,018,380	57.3
England	435,500	18.2	378,950	10.8
France	39,400	1.6	31,120	0.9
Holland	381,520	16.0	637,000	18.1
Belgium	72,670	3.0	65,430	1.9
Denmark	44,300	1.9	34,700	1.0
Norway	66,400	2.8	58,370	1.7
Roumania	53,300	2.2	86,100	2.4

OATS

Name of country—	1903-07 Tons	1903-07 p.ct.	1908-12 Tons	1908-12 p.ct.
Germany	155,950	13.9	177,120	16.4
England	487,000	43.4	316,330	29.2
Italy	17,370	1.5	14,830	1.4
France	89,580	8.0	121,230	11.2
Austria-Hungary	13,430	1.2	3,970	0.4
Holland	252,470	22.5	323,920	29.9
Belgium	53,850	4.8	70,770	6.5
Sweden	19,600	1.7	21,450	2.0
Finland	18,420	1.6	19,280	1.8

WHEAT

Name of country—	1903-07 Tons	1903-07 p.ct.	1908-12 Tons	1908-12 p.ct.
Germany	233,400	6.0	335,300	8.5
England	894,800	22.5	765,780	19.5
Italy	833,590	21.0	740,740	18.8
France	499,880	12.6	479,300	12.2
Austria-Hungary	28,730	0.7	64,520	1.6
Holland	760,400	18.6	850,700	21.6
Belgium	117,220	3.0	146,200	3.7
Sweden	41,420	1.0	34,430	0.9
Spain	130,550	3.3	64,000	1.6
Roumania	63,100	1.6	35,300	0.9
Greece	147,380	3.7	183,000	4.6

RYE

Name of country—	1903-07 Tons	1903-07 p.ct.	1908-12 Tons	1908-12 p.ct.
Germany	258,050	24.8	157,970	25.6
England	127,520	12.2	58,900	9.5
Italy	6,020	0.6	6,220	1.0
France	5,950	0.6	6,680	1.1
Austria-Hungary	10,320	1.0	6,580	1.0
Holland	354,320	34.0	240,250	38.9
Belgium	9,580	0.9	7,470	1.2
Denmark	37,780	3.6	19,180	3.1
Sweden	28,600	2.7	11,120	1.8
Norway	93,270	9.0	39,130	6.3
Roumania	53,920	5.2	30,300	4.9
Finland	41,650	4.0	25,980	4.2

CORN

Name of country—	1903-07 Tons	1903-07 p.ct.	1908-12 Tons	1908-12 p.ct.
Germany	48,250	9.3	100,370	12.9
England	142,000	27.5	156,770	20.1
Italy	3,720	0.7	10,000	1.3
France	30,650	5.9	45,600	5.8
Austria-Hungary	58,230	11.3	71,130	9.1
Holland	83,400	16.2	165,770	21.3
Belgium	29,800	5.8	22,570	2.9
Denmark	4,950	1.0	2,580	0.3
Roumania	74,450	14.4	148,100	19.0
Turkey	26,500	5.1	42,530	5.5

OFFALS

Name of country—	1903-07 Tons	1903-07 p.ct.	1908-12 Tons	1908-12 p.ct.
Germany	475,000	76.8	571,250	82.2
England	11,600	1.9	10,950	1.6
France	230	0.1	100	0.1
Austria-Hungary	49,550	8.1	45,480	6.5
Holland	8,480	1.4	3,520	0.5
Denmark	6,300	1.1	3,370	0.5
Sweden	16,650	2.7	3,050	0.4
Norway	550	0.1	1,420	0.2
Turkey	150	0.1	420	0.1
China	...	...	20	...
Finland	38,800	6.3	51,280	7.3

Total Exports

Average annual exports of milling products from Russia (000's omitted in quantity):

Kind—	1903-07 Quantity tons	1903-07 *Pct.	1908-12 Quantity tons	1908-12 *Pct.	1913 Quantity tons	1913 *Pct.
Wheat flour..	93	10.9	98	10.8	136	12.8
Rye flour....	146	17.0	114	12.6	115	10.8
Offals	618	72.1	695	76.6	808	76.4
Totals	858	100.0	907	100.0	1,059	100.0

*Percentage to total exports.

Average annual Russian exports of grain (000's omitted in quantity):

Kind—	1903-07 Quantity tons	1903-07 *Pct.	1908-12 Quantity tons	1908-12 *Pct.	1913 Quantity tons	1913 *Pct.
Wheat	3,971	43.9	3,935	39.7	3,385	36.6
Rye	1,042	11.5	618	6.5	658	7.2
Barley	2,391	26.5	3,522	35.6	3,992	43.3
Oats	1,122	12.4	1,083	10.9	607	6.5
Corn	516	5.7	780	7.3	592	6.4
Totals	9,042	100.0	9,937	100.0	9,234	100.0

*Percentage to total exports.

Russia—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports from the U. S. S. R. by calendar years, compared with a pre-war average (000's omitted):

EXPORTS

	1926	1925	1924	1923	Average, 1908-12
Flour‡	120	73	44	39	†1,331
Wheat*	37,937	14,452	9,092	12,238	142,095
Rye*	8,751	6,870	24,984	47,141	23,882
Barley*	32,928	22,351	10,478	10,100	158,993
Oats*	864	862	4,103	7,143	74,465
Corn*	9,876	3,825	8,668	1,548	30,162

IMPORTS

	1926	1925	1924	1923	Average, 1909-13
Flour‡	42	3,508	1	54	...
Wheat*	121	2,516	523	2	4,465
Rye*	...	6,522	...	...	4,755
Barley*	26	248	19	4	888
Oats*	...	170	1	...	1,368
Corn*	...	...	...	40	334

*Bushels. †Average for 1909-13. ‡Barrels.

Net exports (exports less imports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) from the U. S. S. R., as officially reported, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926	38,167	32,902	9,876	864	8,751
1925	*2,642	22,103	3,825	692	381
1924	9,436	10,459	8,668	4,102	25,278
1923	12,236	10,096	1,508	7,143	47,141
1922	*9,664	*1,022	*11,481	*2,277	*8,446
1921	*3,035	*1	*4	*167	2,293
1917-20	Figures not available				
1916	15,112	488	97	23	12,315
1915	8,505	372	...	*235	13,331
1914	89,514	90,148	10,699	17,336	14,845
1913	125,625	179,365	22,238	38,701	25,401
1912	97,632	126,295	30,010	57,257	22,904
1911	142,374	196,800	52,420	94,949	40,766

*Net imports.

Dominican Republic—Imports and Exports

Imports of wheat flour into the Dominican Republic by calendar years, in barrels:

1925	101,317	1922	108,598
1924	108,217	1921	91,235
1923	108,700		

Exports of corn from the Dominican Republic by calendar years, in bushels:

1925	364,464	1922	32,218
1924	338,675	1921	30,304
1923	137,741		

FINLAND—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports of wheat flour and rye flour into Finland, by calendar years, in barrels of 196 lbs (000's omitted):

Year	Flour— Wheat	Flour— Rye	Year	Flour— Wheat	Flour— Rye
1926	965	57	1914	975	1,293
1925	1,255	220	1913	1,278	2,195
1924	1,161	141	1912	1,069	1,813
1923	1,119	173	1911	1,118	2,431
1922	929	205	1910	995	2,034
1921	623	178	1909	960	1,694
1920	639	716	1908	1,018	1,437
1919	773	1,260	1907	960	1,535
1918	17	70	1906	876	1,745
1917	181	122	1905	791	1,657
1916	1,428	1,426	1904	754	2,427
1915	858	1,628	1903	738	2,316

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into Finland, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926	4,378	29	123	333	6,100
1925	5,652	44	30	415	7,087
1924	5,225	199	117	1,990	7,510
1923	5,062	137	215	1,588	7,710
1922	4,071	32	120	*412	4,825
1921	2,826	20	219	*21	2,818
1920	1,660	71	287	265	2,518
1918	45	61	26	57	345
1917	717	254	5	52	554
1916	6,984	486	102	8	12,637
1915	4,460	530	39	*89	13,423
1914	4,548	292	31	687	9,859
1913	5,791	645	249	546	15,774
1912	4,849	497	288	680	12,822
1911	5,063	519	158	1,035	17,680

*Net exports.

Egypt—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of Egypt by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports 1925	Imports 1926	Exports 1925	Exports 1926
Wheat, bus	1,988	457	11	20
Wheat flour, bbls.	2,227	2,191	2	4
Barley, bus	278	735	...	...
Corn, bus	413	257	16	18

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain) by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn
1926	10,276	735	239
1925	11,990	278	396
1924	8,228	*123	*144
1923	7,803	493	353
1922	5,418	115	*92
Average, 1909-13	7,915	672	401

*Net exports.

Denmark—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of flour and grain by Denmark, by calendar years:

FLOUR, BBLS

	Wheat flour— Imports	Wheat flour— Exports	Rye flour— Imports	Rye flour— Exports
1926	620,653	21,120	43,496	69,353
1925	443,214	110,072	39,456	76,228
1924	416,105	72,858	20,808	85,488
1923	567,000	25,777	32,621	68,955
1922	539,333	14,222	20,384	72,852
1921	312,180	6,567	449	107,568
1920	134,420	16,984	1,216	131,780
1919	196,651	77,815	222	89,880
1913	675,087	25,528	225,709	53,436

GRAIN, BUS

	Wheat— Imports	Wheat— Exports	Corn— Imports	Corn— Exports
1926	3,852,966	1,163,074	15,141,755	.....
1925	5,263,987	245,479	17,947,107	.....
1924	6,958,844	81,372	16,686,901	.....
1923	5,826,000	119,000	13,128,511	.....
1922	2,138,000	348,000	17,117,090	.....
1921	1,217,000	27,000	18,109,597	.....
1920	654,000	42,000	9,791,587	.....
1919	19,000	172,541	7,713,878	.....
1913	5,246,291	312,721	15,849,772	.....

	Rye— Imports	Rye— Exports	Barley— Imports	Barley— Exports
1926	6,528,559	10,096	2,800,089	3,015,934
1925	7,746,038	12,061	3,664,567	2,280,537
1924	8,891,463	18,934	7,401,786	2,883,404
1923	8,589,239	38,341	10,565,676	742,182
1922	4,271,163	2,629	1,802,905	1,588,541
1921	430,241	35,040	1,450,210	2,367,712
1920	382,999	479,377	25,079	676,122
1919	394,317	206,325	1,579,024	50,048
1913	8,525,597	51,982	1,966,081	3,600,981

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into Denmark, as officially reported, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926	5,388	*216	15,142	272	6,402
1925	6,518	1,384	17,947	1,487	7,509
1924	8,382	4,518	16,687	2,251	*8,583
1923	7,885	9,823	13,129	597	8,399
1922	3,844	214	17,117	135	4,034
Average, 1909-13	6,164	435	11,361	4,428	7,727

*Net exports.

SWEDEN—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Swedish imports and exports during 1926:

	Imports	Exports
Wheat flour, bbls	139,061	117,600
Rye flour, bbls	2,490	20,246
Wheat, bus	6,626,309	1,449,689
Rye, bus	970,191	774,571
Corn, bus	4,329,028	.....
Barley, bus	1,117	1,484,594
Oats, bus	2,185,692	408,783
Flaxseed, bus	1,543,094	.....

Total imports of wheat and wheat flour into Sweden, by calendar years:

	Wheat flour, bbls	Wheat, bus
1926	139,061	6,626,309
1925	148,116	8,771,237
1924	267,941	10,523,943
1923	272,379	9,841,558
1922	182,213	5,051,456
1921	294,926	3,883,623
1920	153,789	7,392,147
1919	58,968	4,328,000
1918	63,003	2,115,251
1917	18,984	3,582,989
1916	52,183	9,628,977
1915	255,629	8,770,667
1914	107,417	4,862,476
1913	96,962	7,326,591
1912	74,132	6,271,980
1911	70,325	6,319,754
1910	70,010	6,795,938
1909	70,646	7,070,799

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into Sweden, as officially reported, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926	5,273	*1,483	4,329	1,777	116
1925	8,969	*610	3,468	2,958	2,370
1924	11,498	*162	3,356	4,300	4,766
1923	10,564	*161	2,607	2,171	2,949
1922	4,879	*597	1,983	*3,185	*231
1921	6,779	329	4,179	1,755	*2,409
1920	8,023	23	1,493	*455	*629
1919	4,016	787	3,119	1,536	*65
1918	2,356	133	1,374	364	*16
1917	3,673	351	1,212	1	457
1916	9,859	*25	2,022	*466	1,167
1915	9,932	516	8,292	2,086	1,985
1914	5,321	*11	2,184	2,611	2,580
1913	7,771	*9	2,382	*299	4,422
1912	6,589	*119	3,847	6,342	4,686
1911	6,658	*147	460	5,096	2,079

*Net exports.

Poland—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of Poland by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports 1925	Imports 1926	Exports 1925	Exports 1926
Wheat, bus	1,502	344	3,449	1,940
Wheat flour, bbls.	2,619	10	30	61
Rye, bus	2,583	329	6,959	8,752
Rye flour, bbls.	506	1	77	..
Barley, bus	230	47	4,836	6,349
Oats, bus	5,319	199	2,370	4,335
Corn, bus	1,736	854	65	34
Flaxseed, bus	145	243	369	56

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain), by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Corn	Oats
1926	*1,827	*8,423	*6,342	820	*4,136
1925	9,699	*2,454	*4,606	1,721	3,449
1924	6,106	*4,314	*5,871	179	*410
1923	2,492	35	*965	91	37
1922	807	*1,237	*757	659	19

*Net exports.

NORWAY—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports and exports of Norway by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports 1925	Imports 1926	Exports 1925	Exports 1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	586	660	2	1
Rye flour, bbls	..	..	8	5
Wheat, bus	3,022	3,265	..	..
Rye, bus	7,485	7,318	..	..
Corn, bus	3,811	4,231	..	..
Barley, bus	1,131	1,728	..	..
Oats, bus	1,551	1,291	9	7
Flaxseed, bus	596	612	..	..

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into Norway, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926	6,231	1,728	4,231	1,284	7,296
1925	5,650	1,131	3,811	1,542	7,448
1924	6,542	2,702	3,047	2,286	8,784
1923	5,823	2,018	3,793	1,182	7,369
1922	5,619	1,586	3,537	594	6,410
1921	4,205	1,380	3,522	939	4,539
1920	5,718	1,221	2,574	*169	8,364
1919	7,387	782	2,742	*732	6,190
1918	4,260	557	2,531	11	3,095
1917	5,314	2,255	1,305	22	5,095
1916	7,326	2,465	1,889	8	7,322
1915	6,050	1,368	1,925	586	7,876
1914	5,453	4,007	1,672	498	8,095
1913	4,227	3,994	1,149	362	11,042
1912	3,087	3,862	1,471	772	9,188
1911	3,686	5,142	1,019	843	11,265

*Net exports.

Mexico—Imports and Exports

Imports of wheat flour into Mexico, in barrels of 196 lbs:

1926	227,479	1923	434,132
1925	207,336	1922	257,651
1924	330,912	1921	316,418

The consulate general of Mexico in New York City reports the importation of wheat flour through Mexican ports, with countries of origin, by calendar years, as follows, in barrels:

Origin—	1923	1924	1925	1926
Germany	53	63	59	587
Canada	3,339	5,079	1,286	3,835
China	34	67	37	50
Spain	38	2	...	2
United States	429,804	323,981	204,886	221,507
France	519	1,104	389	616
Gt. Britain	43	287	291	361
Brit. India	73	106	72	42
Oth. countries	229	223	316	479
Totals	434,132	330,912	207,336	227,479

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into Mexico, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn
1925	2,534	2,603
1924	2,920	719
1923	4,060	53
1922	1,159	...
1921	1,424	...

ARGENTINA—FLOUR AND GRAIN EXPORTS

Exports of wheat flour from Argentina, by calendar years, in barrels of 196 lbs:

1926	1,592,382	1916	1,616,048
1925	1,575,504	1915	1,299,749
1924	1,963,000	1914	754,040
1923	937,280	1913	1,396,069
1922	1,271,603	1912	1,473,696
1921	711,502	1911	1,327,043
1920	2,015,418	1910	1,292,570
1919	3,674,798	1909	1,304,598
1918	1,976,184	1908	1,271,200
1917	1,259,608		

Exports of grain from Argentina, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Flaxseed	Oats
1926	74,473	192,846	65,752	35,251
1925	106,575	126,485	39,982	31,547
1924	161,090	178,215	53,546	50,231
1923	135,989	116,029	45,343	31,761
1922	137,764	112,002	36,680	19,447
1921	62,512	111,187	53,094	27,177
1920	184,600	172,538	30,883	28,286
1919	119,578	74,804	33,023	22,590
1918	107,510	20,402	15,642	36,659
1917	32,943	28,228	5,607	18,683
1916	84,321	113,140	25,192	55,421
1915	92,172	173,223	38,658	40,898
1914	36,028	139,461	33,131	24,426
1913	103,328	189,239	40,026	61,410
1912	96,484	190,362	20,290	61,824
1911	83,896	4,928	16,369	35,259
1910	69,142	104,727	23,812	25,599
1909	92,263	89,499	34,928	29,049
1908	133,441	67,390	41,558	30,360
1907	98,392	50,262	30,066	9,936

Exports of rye and barley from Argentina, in bushels:

	Rye	Barley
1926	2,908,435	6,810,269
1925	912,644	2,731,296
1924	3,184,876	8,334,544
1923	2,750,428	2,848,900

Net exports (exports less imports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) from Argentina, as reported by the Anuario del Comercio Exterior, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Flaxs'd	Barley
1926	81,612	192,839	35,149	65,751	6,809
1925	124,667	126,485	31,657	39,982	2,731
1924	169,924	178,215	50,432	53,546	812
1923	140,908	111,789	31,532	40,042	2,029
1922	145,446	108,107	19,412	36,379	872
1921	65,828	111,603	27,297	53,094	1,962
1920	193,097	173,642	28,347	39,952	927
1919	137,351	97,850	22,940	31,512	749
1918	119,026	26,171	37,341	16,408	*696
1917	40,043	35,190	18,702	5,118	*198
1916	91,625	113,140	55,392	25,192	2,116
1915	93,165	170,488	40,803	38,624	2,784
1914	39,278	139,458	24,321	32,069	120
1913	109,634	189,238	61,249	40,026	415
1912	103,252	190,351	61,672	20,289	*660
1911	89,986	4,923	35,178	16,369	*934

*Net imports.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Exports and imports of various countries by calendar years (000's omitted):

EXPORTS

	Wheat flour, bbls		Wheat, bus		Rye flour, bbls		Rye, bus	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Argentina	1,576	1,592	106,575	74,473	....	....	213	2,908
Australia	4,560	4,793	98,385	52,569	....	....	....	....
Austria	33	12	91	141	10	5	156	187
Belgium	845	327	1,437	855	....	....	701	49
Bulgaria	210	490	1,285	1,324	....	....	33	503
Canada	10,317	10,457	232,345	250,116	....	....	5,450	6,138
Chile	155	118	4,934	1,027	....	....	....	....
Germany	1,110	815	7,752	10,493	838	339	6,930	11,025
Hungary	2,145	1,656	7,977	14,773	210	104	4,868	8,649
India	854	696	20,130	6,588	....	....	....	....
Jugoslavia	423	368	6,220	10,881	....	....	118	468
Netherlands	636	137	492	452	102	13	765	582
Roumania	290	1,186	192	2,717	....	....	26	1,044
Russia	73	120	14,452	37,937	....	....	6,870	8,751
United States	11,119	12,010	86,526	137,442	37	16	28,675	11,941

IMPORTS

	Wheat flour, bbls		Wheat, bus		Rye flour, bbls		Rye, bus	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Austria	1,132	1,625	8,931	9,211	61	58	3,367	3,813
Belgium	233	288	42,228	37,525	....	....	1,000	3,639
Brazil	2	3	19	19	....	....	....	....
Denmark	443	621	5,264	3,853	39	43	7,746	6,529
Egypt	2,227	2,191	1,988	457	....	....	....	....
France	75	54	44,377	16,950	4	128	898	2,212
Germany	4,408	1,363	61,417	79,503	175	7	14,178	9,652
Greece	1,253	....	13,336	....	....	....	9	....
Italy	134	25	82,054	78,555	2	17	92	695
Japan	51	81	16,969	25,730	....	....	....	....
Netherlands	1,541	1,590	22,353	20,313	8	16	5,457	4,346
Norway	586	660	3,022	3,265	....	....	7,485	7,318
Spain	1	....	1,377	133	....	....	....	15
Sweden	148	139	8,771	6,626	14	2	2,379	970
Switzerland	....	....	14,947	16,046	....	....	78	40
United Kingdom	5,406	6,317	182,436	180,952	....	....	....	....

NETHERLANDS—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports and exports of the Netherlands by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	1,541	1,590	636	137
Rye flour, bbls.	8	16	102	13
Wheat, bus	22,353	20,313	492	452
Rye, bus	5,457	4,346	765	582
Corn, bus	34,450	40,029	184	578
Barley, bus	12,620	14,078	516	472
Oats, bus	6,322	6,445	427	200
Flaxseed, bus	10,304	12,905	232	230

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into the Netherlands, as officially reported, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926..	26,396	13,604	39,450	6,245	3,778
1925..	25,932	12,104	34,266	5,895	4,269
1924..	28,345	12,276	33,596	6,694	7,295
1923..	24,664	12,538	27,669	3,900	4,137
1922..	21,149	6,238	34,285	4,714	912
1921..	20,021	6,099	35,035	3,142	249
1920..	19,099	1,853	15,529	1,647	*1,487
1919..	17,865	7,082	9,596	2,743	1,423
1918..	2,224	136	346	...	751
1917..	11,799	2,337	8,528	2,712	356
1916..	30,198	6,682	27,513	4,885	1,141
1915..	26,936	6,418	42,529	4,299	2,206
1914..	20,368	10,210	21,329	5,565	7,120
1913..	25,033	12,182	27,621	7,580	11,982
1912..	22,866	9,388	24,705	9,988	11,341
1911..	21,629	13,147	19,804	6,694	13,196

*Net exports.

BELGIUM—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports and exports of Belgium by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	233	288	845	327
Wheat, bus	42,228	37,525	1,437	855
Rye, bus	1,000	3,639	701	49
Corn, bus	18,262	24,585	126	183
Barley, bus	13,372	11,355	234	196
Oats, bus	9,402	7,393	32	120
Flaxseed, bus	3,106	3,655	283	330

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into Belgium, as officially reported, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926..	36,492	11,159	24,402	7,273	3,592
1925..	38,036	12,548	18,136	9,369	229
1924..	41,294	12,571	19,725	7,643	2,013
1923..	39,333	11,664	15,688	5,855	*803
1922..	35,382	6,416	10,071	6,125	111
1921..	35,518	10,955	11,142	8,562	305
1920..	33,538	2,388	2,555	4,559	3,704
1919..	11,475	2,262	808	3,914	1,723
1913..	53,892	15,193	18,902	9,482	5,699
1912..	51,391	17,497	21,022	9,514	4,154
1911..	56,306	16,458	15,968	7,362	5,877

*Net exports.

Algeria—Exports and Imports

Exports and imports of Algeria, by calendar years, flour in barrels, grain in bushels (000's omitted):

EXPORTS

	Wheat	Wheat flour	Barley	Oats	Corn
1926	4,030	69	1,149	674	7
1925	4,623	55	4,371	2,387	45
1924	3,538	39	4,504	2,162	65
1923	7,508	60	5,304	5,692	15
1922	1,610	50	1,304	4,870	4
1921	5,251	81	5,362	6,052	1

IMPORTS

	Wheat	Wheat flour	Barley	Oats	Corn
1926	830	84	1,111	499	268
1925	1,448	49	354	88	123
1924	1,961	50	1,679	870	296
1923	3,208	78	2,071	407	230
1922	2,714	82	2,938	569	211
1921	4,568	178	1,671	580	436

Germany—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of Germany by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	4,408	1,363	1,110	815
Rye flour, bbls.	175	7	838	339
Wheat, bus	61,417	79,503	7,752	10,493
Rye, bus	14,178	9,652	6,930	11,025
Corn, bus	21,871	27,677	258	9
Barley, bus	42,986	30,036	595	218
Oats, bus	30,644	20,449	7,215	8,292
Flaxseed, bus	9,854	12,524	66	50

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain) of Germany, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
1926..	71,474	*2,869	79,818	12,157	27,668
1925..	68,508	4,265	42,301	23,429	21,313
1924..	54,106	21,412	24,610	1,504	15,343
1923..	24,750	37,581	14,387	2,194	9,956
1922..	51,283	20,382	12,159	5,862	42,652
1921..	84,566	14,475	14,013	5,678	73,466
1920..	23,663	15,831	3,342	*23	16,071
Average, 1909-13	68,561	*24,043	141,692	9,753	32,103
Flaxseed—					
1926	12,474		1922		4,052
1925	9,788		1921		5,853
1924	5,036		1920		2,072
1923	2,201		Average, 1909-13		14,855

*Net exports.

ITALY—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports and exports of Italy by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	134	25	992	294
Rye flour, bbls.	2	17	6	..
Wheat, bus	82,054	78,555	84	21
Rye, bus	92	695	21	..
Corn, bus	6,556	18,972	233	16
Barley, bus	963	955	67	27
Oats, bus	8,655	2,119	26	41
Flaxseed, bus	1,833	2,268	2	1

NET IMPORTS

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into Italy, as reported by the Movimento Commerciale del Regno d'Italia, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926..	77,323	928	18,956	2,078	771
1925..	78,111	896	6,322	8,629	50
1924..	70,628	379	4,763	6,031	*323
1923..	97,671	1,354	17,307	11,007	195
1922..	97,481	1,382	19,818	7,967	104
1921..	106,655	1,640	17,933	8,161	2,816
1920..	78,297	1,585	12,595	3,146	2,390
1919..	94,589	1,194	8,232	11,362	369
1918..	78,348	7,525	10,855	19,255	3,506
1917..	76,227	1,360	7,914	19,732	1,440
1916..	72,893	256	2,143	37,964	1
1915..	82,028	617	7,738	27,610	4
1914..	33,459	1,046	3,028	4,437	376
1913..	61,837	711	13,485	7,272	1,243
1912..	62,858	871	20,990	10,741	621
1911..	47,829	782	14,965	8,795	292

*Net exports.

Porto Rico—Imports

Imports of grain and grain products into Porto Rico, by years ending June 30:

	Wheat flour, bbls	Corn, bus	Corn meal, bbls	Oats, bus
1927	464,384	259,682	134,222	260,747
1926	892,824	241,775	93,285	266,792
1925	408,761	151,433	72,111	272,577
1924	431,246	167,661	91,977	310,487
1923	425,071	.....	77,390	259,506
1922	390,601	.....	77,846	204,499
1921	380,704	.....	66,764	205,289
1920	450,034	.....	70,656	111,211
1919	387,961	.....	22,913	128,466
1918	295,796	.....	22,556	131,929
1917	310,516	.....	78,339	200,905
1916	337,299	.....	90,653	236,245
1915	302,572	.....	78,280	250,866

Argentina—Flour Exports

The following table gives the exports of Argentine flour by countries of destination for the years 1924-26:

	Tons		
Country—	1926	1925	1924
Germany	2,502	1,805	10,066
Belgium	4,083	2,179	11,022
Bolivia	1,329	1,073	1,784
Brazil	66,572	68,187	84,679
Cuba	35	....	32
Chile	2,676	7,180	58
Finland	34	....	....
Denmark	..	196	166
Spain	..	5,158	2,706
United States	..	....	42
France	559	2,308	2,413
Holland	..	2,148	....
Italy	734	976	996
Norway	1,029	....	....
Netherlands	4,234	....	18,411
Paraguay	9,278	12,212	11,036
Peru	5	....	7
Spanish Possessions	6,803	....	....
English Possessions	363	6	216
Port. Possessions	9,506	....	....
French Possessions	..	....	108
Great Britain	31,041	11,392	13,771
Sweden	206	111	....
Uruguay	16	273	306
Syria	..	2	....
To the order of	..	22,144	16,719
Others	1,132	....	....
Totals	142,177	137,350	174,538

UNITED KINGDOM—PRE-WAR IMPORTS

Imports of wheat and wheat flour into the United Kingdom, indicating the pre-war sources of the United Kingdom's wheat and flour supply (000's omitted):

WHEAT, BUS

From—	1911	1912	1913	1914
Argentina	27,531	35,063	27,545	12,157
United States	24,153	37,285	63,594	63,877
Russia	33,798	16,809	9,354	13,505
India	37,635	47,374	35,029	19,990
Canada	26,831	40,228	40,671	58,720
Australia	25,967	22,230	18,904	22,611
Roumania	3,644	1,301	72	643
All others	3,578	4,246	2,470	2,528
Totals	183,137	204,536	197,639	194,031

FLOUR, CWTS OF 112 LBS

From—	1911	1912	1913	1914
Germany	282	370	456	216
Belgium	35	36	32	37
France	400	371	302	364
Aus.-Hungary	106	116	100	55
United States	5,116	4,213	6,158	5,558
Argentina	88	100	191	58
Australia	445	690	349	249
Canada	3,269	4,004	4,169	3,227
All others	323	289	222	296
Totals	10,064	10,189	11,979	10,060

South Africa—Exports and Imports

Imports of flour into South Africa by calendar years, in barrels:

1926	290,876	1921	237,660
1925	306,490	1920	732,527
1924	423,384	1919	276,312
1923	497,333	Av'ge 1909-13	707,322
1922	336,515		

NET EXPORTS

Net exports (exports less imports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into British South Africa, as officially reported, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Corn
1926	*4,476	*16	88	5,225
1925	*6,059	...	547	33,150
1924	*7,583	1	121	2,562
1923	*6,894	1	223	20,147
1922	*15,029	1	265	13,886
1921	*9,288	3	140	9,688
1920	*8,612	*343	*370	4,512
1919	*1,975	14	1,338	13,398
1918	*1,653	*14	304	13,462
1917	*3,746	*77	930	11,088
1916	*5,689	*248	*33	6,616
1915	*5,120	*167	*79	6,590

*Net imports.

Spain—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of Spain by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	1	..	161	164
Wheat, bus	1,377	133	12	1
Rye, bus	..	18	1	..
Corn, bus	18,466	13,987	1	1
Barley, bus	1,400	717	259	634

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain), by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Corn	Flaxseed
1926	*605	18	82	13,986	612
1925	643	*1	1,141	18,465	515
1924	*559	*3	*1,394	11,793	619
1923	*111	*1	152	12,294	543
1922	4,370	*1	1,443	17,564	...
1921	17,444	*2	6,597	11,354	...
1920	17,972	*2	*1,255	7,518	...
1919	12,419	*2	*1,034	2,022	...
1918	5,951	*63	*662	315	...
1917	719	*74	*417	2,005	...
1916	11,015	*1	*2,093	4,151	...
1915	13,358	...	*1,826	8,052	...
1914	15,246	*5	312	7,879	...
Average, 1909-13	4,398	*37	494	9,714	...

*Net exports.

ROUMANIA—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Exports from Roumania by calendar years (000's omitted):

	1926	1925	1924
Wheat, bus	2,717	192	4,480
Wheat flour, bbls.	1,186	290	1,287
Rye, bus	1,044	26	1,199
Corn, bus	27,109	22,797	29,296
Barley, bus	26,726	8,404	12,698
Oats, bus	4,214	1,430	6,346

Net exports (exports less imports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) from Roumania, as officially reported, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926..	15,243	26,725	27,103	4,213	1,016
1925..	521	8,403	22,771	1,424	22
1924..	10,266	12,697	29,293	6,346	1,221
1923..	2,505	37,530	26,647	12,142	406
1922..	2,078	26,495	11,888	16,072	1,195
1921..	2,894	17,810	30,228	11,417	2,313
1920..	55	19,281	16,479	2,440	1,556
1919..	*8,614	*20	*570	*330	*101
1915..	3,098	6,996	17,830	2,199	396
1914..	23,791	9,909	44,840	5,750	1,236
1913..	48,506	17,253	38,175	11,886	2,565
1912..	54,022	10,819	42,285	1,870	2,441
1911..	56,682	21,947	60,918	16,051	5,080

*Net imports.

FRANCE—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports and exports of France by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	75	54	92	334
Rye flour, bbls	4	128	1	..
Wheat, bus	44,377	16,950	32	601
Rye, bus	898	2,212	8	121
Corn, bus	20,031	23,260	95	60
Barley, bus	1,714	2,231	1,051	587
Oats, bus	10,309	7,849	486	425
Flaxseed, bus	5,877	7,129	20	20

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into France, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926..	15,087	1,644	23,200	7,424	2,666
1925..	44,268	663	19,936	9,823	904
1924..	50,897	4,984	22,021	1,426	2,106
1923..	49,711	2,184	22,011	6,329	830
1922..	22,093	1,950	20,889	24,382	*970
1921..	39,489	2,205	12,706	5,649	1,122
1920..	86,598	*878	16,751	13,257	16,337
1919..	85,398	14,894	6,860	31,567	650
1918..	71,757	10,928	6,736	33,321	1,344
1917..	86,213	8,851	6,219	42,711	*6
1916	104,743	9,816	28,252	72,191	*4
1915..	71,126	3,201	16,665	55,200	24
1914..	62,257	4,581	15,807	34,513	1,437
1913..	56,572	4,973	23,177	39,806	3,702
1912..	25,264	5,672	23,834	14,846	3,681
1911..	78,801	8,903	19,674	37,219	5,010

*Net exports.

Bulgaria—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of Bulgaria by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	42	...	210	490
Wheat, bus	1,257	1	1,285	1,324
Rye, bus	15	...	33	503
Barley, bus	...	...	935	1,063
Oats, bus	...	1	4	...
Corn, bus	...	1	4,576	3,876

Net exports (exports less imports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) from Bulgaria, as officially reported, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926..	3,525	1,063	3,875	*1	503
1925..	782	935	4,576	4	18
1924..	605	574	8,297	11	55
1923..	3,494	650	4,176	152	336
1922..	4,848	1,332	2,211	358	407
1921..	3,247	795	2,192	37	333
1920..	667	467	4,177	...	16
1919..	*1,183	...	*6	...	...
1918..	*268	*208	*238	...	20
1917..	38	...	*10	...	...
1916..	21	...	1,587	...	...
1915..	...	389	3,676	...	93
1914..	10,082	767	10,779	*353	661
1913..	5,422	407	5,768	...	1,264
1912..	11,449	778	11,362	120	2,028
1911..	14,512	3,430	13,950	466	2,949

*Net imports.

New Zealand—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of New Zealand by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	83	..	273	..
Wheat, bus	2,245	1	1,691	1
Corn, bus	151	..	182	1
Barley, bus	81	..	57	..
Oats, bus	123	10	265	29
Flaxseed, bus	..	13	54	10

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into New Zealand, as officially reported by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats
1926	2,912	54	181	236
1925	2,617	81	151	113
1924	3,547	462	83	1,283
1923	*3	*2	28	*570
1922	*1,208	*148	17	*805
1921	*91	27	73	*447
1920	1,906	221	76	*202
1919	1,088	126	44	*169
1918	1,414	141	150	169
1917	1,121	116	88	10
1916	206	122	78	33
1915	863	15	145	*759
1914	610	*52	83	*1,623
1913	64	*2	39	*237
1912	*419	*222	31	*4,117
1911	*1,336	*26	40	235

*Net exports.

Pre-War Exports and Imports—Various Countries

EXPORTS

By—	Wheat, bus 1912	1913	1914	Wheat flour, bbls 1912	1913	1914	Wheat and wheat flour*, bus 1912	1913	1914
Argentina	96,600	103,328	36,028	1,480	1,402	757	103,260	109,637	39,435
Australia	32,604	42,923	52,878	1,739	2,285	1,778	40,428	53,207	60,878
Aus.-Hungary	56	71	.....	167	369	.....	806	1,730	.....
Belgium	16,576	12,991	.....	732	646	.....	19,870	15,898	.....
British India	65,598	50,555	26,130	714	923	683	68,812	54,711	29,264
Bulgaria	9,238	19,238	.....	493	†493	.....	11,456	†11,456	.....
Canada	84,958	129,956	70,302	4,303	4,594	4,671	104,320	151,975	91,322
Chile	2,411	1,922	149	74	69	34	2,743	2,235	301
Germany	11,853	19,781	.....	1,924	2,191	.....	20,510	29,638	.....
Netherlands	51,444	63,598	37,063	157	201	115	53,152	64,501	37,582
Roumania	50,406	50,406	19,744	844	844	842	54,203	54,203	22,535
Russia	96,915	122,336	88,609	1,173	1,826	1,274	102,195	130,596	94,342
Serbia	†3,366	†3,366	.....	†80	80	.....	†3,727	†3,727	.....
United States	61,655	99,509	173,862	10,622	12,278	12,768	109,451	154,760	231,318
Other countries	12,839	7,499	13,358	3,303	2,813	2,858	27,708	20,160	26,216
Totals	596,519	717,476	518,123	27,805	31,324	25,780	721,641	858,434	634,134

IMPORTS

Imports by various countries (000's omitted):

By—	Wheat, bus 1912	1913	1914	Wheat flour, bbls 1912	1913	1914	Wheat and wheat flour*, bus 1912	1913	1914
Belgium	71,167	69,628	.....	21	36	.....	71,261	69,790	.....
Brazil	14,010	16,109	14,047	2,133	1,914	1,503	23,609	24,722	20,808
Br. S. Africa	1,886	5,359	3,782	588	890	706	4,531	9,366	6,957
Denmark	5,885	5,176	2,942	580	670	552	8,496	8,190	5,424
France	26,131	57,160	60,882	126	113	1,048	26,698	57,669	65,598
Germany	84,415	93,547	.....	179	201	.....	85,218	94,451	.....
Greece	5,901	6,882	6,671	16	15	7	5,974	6,950	6,704
Italy	65,760	66,532	3,752	34	23	17	65,914	66,635	3,810
Japan	2,276	6,255	4,360	191	195	137	3,135	7,131	4,976
Netherlands	65,788	79,369	50,770	2,051	2,259	1,596	75,018	89,534	57,951
Portugal	2,382	6,399	5,439	....	....	....	2,382	6,399	5,439
Spain	1,543	6,405	15,528	1	1	10	1,547	6,409	15,575
Sweden	6,285	7,355	4,895	74	97	107	6,619	7,793	5,378
Switzerland	17,843	19,446	16,714	494	429	....	20,066	21,376	16,714
U. Kingdom	203,322	196,809	192,725	5,742	6,704	5,622	229,160	226,978	218,025
Other countries	11,109	13,073	20,094	11,497	13,060	38,496	62,847	71,843	193,325
Totals	585,703	655,504	402,581	23,727	26,607	49,801	692,475	775,236	626,684

*Flour is reduced to grain, counting 4½ bus wheat to 1 bbl of flour. †Year preceding.

Latvia—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of Latvia by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports 1925	1926	Exports 1925	1926
Wheat, bus	1,765	1,553	3	1
Wheat flour, bbls.	4	3	3	9
Rye, bus	2,850	1,997	155	68
Rye flour, bbls.	15	32	17	7
Barley, bus	228	143	103	49
Oats, bus	561	401	186	20
Flaxseed, bus	575	316	987	670

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain) by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flax-seed
1926	1,522	2,038	94	381	*354
1925	1,764	2,685	125	375	*411
1924	1,953	2,444	202	985	*327
1923	1,425	1,490	2	*348	*151
1922	888	401	*136	*892	*377

*Net exports.

Esthonia—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of Esthonia in 1926:

	Imports	Exports
Wheat flour, bbls	77,888	19
Rye flour, bbls	1	524
Wheat, bus	576,080	...
Rye, bus	2,224,061	389
Barley, bus	225,151	...
Oats, bus	577,585	423
Flaxseed, bus	....	195

Imports and exports of flour by calendar years, in barrels:

	Imports	Exports
1926	77,888	19
1925	117,460	9
1924	106,879	2
1923	123,976	125

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into Esthonia by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flaxs'd
1926	926	2,221	225	577	*195
1925	998	1,872	165	364	*25
1924	768	1,489	384	1,546	*11
1923	1,160	999	47	263	*20
1922	734	*51	*91	*621	*122
1921	589	*144	17	45	*50

*Net exports.

JAPAN—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into and exports from Japan by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports 1925	1926	Exports 1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	51	81	772	1,137
Wheat, bus	16,969	25,730	..	..
Corn, bus	199	923	..	..
Barley, bus	33	54	..	..
Oats, bus	153	266	..	..
Flaxseed, bus	362	285	..	1

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) into Japan, as officially reported, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Flax-seed
1926	20,978	923	54	266	284
1925	13,724	199	33	153	362
1924	25,665	417	47	1,127	401
1923	16,786	63	79	184	125
1922	21,357	367	14	1	58
1921	12,549	45	15	4	1
1920	6,941	89	259	17	39
1919	11,466	492	564	1	2
1918	*29	84	27	4	182
Av. 1909-18	1,726	49	24	*166	36

*Net exports.

Cuba—Flour Imports

Imports of wheat flour into Cuba, giving ports of importation, by calendar years, in sacks of 200 lbs (000's omitted):

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Havana	555	586	631	611	592	559
Antilla	50	47	38	24	25	23
Banes	10	15	5	9	13	12
Baracoa	4	5	5	4	5	3
Caibarien	58	65	68	66	69	63
Cardenas	31	29	29	25	24	26
Cienfuegos	73	81	79	74	74	84
Gibara	21	25	25	24	25	28
Guantanamo	33	34	37	25	25	28
Manzanillo	45	59	53	60	56	37
Matanzas	54	55	48	53	46	36
Nuevitas	84	150	137	121	119	131
Puerto Padre	25	29	28	23	19	15
Sagua la Grande	25	36	37	30	31	23
Santiago	114	130	134	122	119	130
Others	2	3	5	6	6	7
Totals	1,183	1,350	1,360	1,275	1,250	1,204

Chile—Exports and Imports

Imports into Chile by calendar years:

	Wheat flour, bbls	Wheat, bus
1926	65,640	227,996
1925	80,573	238,906
1924	694	110
1923	10,937	323
1922	36,247	491,722
1921	1,361	88

Exports from Chile by calendar years:

	1924	1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls	247,951	154,609	118,330
Wheat, bus	6,021,153	4,934,082	1,026,963
Barley, bus	3,380,392	2,208,128	5,093,340
Oats, bus	2,303,532	2,124,786	5,590,821

Net exports (exports less imports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain) from Chile, by calendar years, in bushels:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Corn
1919	2,534,126	1,952,714	1,834,647	70,260
1920	1,315,418	1,415,452	192,075	.....
1921	1,655,308	2,829,998	1,834,247	.....
1922	*296,808	2,003,456	963,729	11,200
1923	934,225	2,102,273	1,239,764	60,882
1924	6,268,275	3,380,392	3,455,278	77,707
1925	5,028,340	2,208,128	3,187,179	*10,835
1926	1,036,068	5,093,260	5,590,821	13,904

*Net imports.

BRITISH INDIA—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Exports from British India by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Flour, bbls	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Flaxs'd
1926	696	6,588	3	82	7,442
1925	854	20,130	703	4,596	13,997
1924	773	23,828	1,786	24,079	15,116
1923	623	27,891	1,923	2,073	15,110

NET EXPORTS

Net exports (exports less imports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain) from British India, as officially reported, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Flaxs'd
1926	8,397	3	*36	7,440
1925	23,968	703	4,596	13,994
1924	31,602	1,786	24,079	15,115
1923	30,324	1,923	2,073	15,106
1919	*5,206	3	598	13,324
1918	23,842	2,378	14,848	8,448
1917	57,627	2,723	14,531	7,125
1916	27,159	136	7,706	15,551
1915	28,927	154	7,441	7,150
1914	28,868	29	1,290	14,007
1913	54,385	290	10,069	14,664
1912	68,339	871	31,843	14,116

*Net imports.

Czechoslovakia—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of Czechoslovakia by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports 1925	1926	Exports 1925	1926
Wheat, bus	6,115	7,790	9	10
Wheat flour, bbls.	2,704	2,453	155	26
Rye, bus	6,686	3,583	19	6
Rye flour, bbls.	387	91	17	15
Barley, bus	2,173	300	4,415	5,612
Oats, bus	4,955	1,647	540	2,141
Corn, bus	13,524	12,694	34	5
Flaxseed, bus	667	759	11	11

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain) by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Corn	Flax-seed
1926	18,702	3,931	*5,322	12,689	748
1925	17,577	8,336	*2,242	13,490	657
1924	25,013	10,308	*1,937	7,719	834
1923	11,443	*2,821	*8,845	2,308	505
1922	10,324	744	*6,149	3,840	402

*Net exports.

AUSTRIA—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports and exports into Austria by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports 1925	1926	Exports 1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	1,132	1,625	33	12
Rye flour, bbls.	61	58	10	5
Wheat, bus	8,931	9,211	91	141
Rye, bus	3,367	3,813	156	187
Corn, bus	6,644	6,818	78	28
Barley, bus	3,161	3,546	371	125
Oats, bus	5,710	5,222	12	8
Flaxseed, bus	23	10	..	..

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain) into Austria by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1926	16,328	3,421	6,790	5,214	3,865
1925	13,785	2,791	6,566	5,698	3,331
1924	18,098	4,452	3,936	6,812	5,340
1923	15,872	4,542	2,862	5,737	4,826
1922	15,576	1,968	3,575	2,057	3,950
1921	17,833	1,303	6,653	813	2,290
1920	15,546	505	5,077	233	2,126
Av. 1909-13	8,026	*7,141	13,595	2,266	1,490

*Net exports.

Switzerland—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of Switzerland by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports 1925	1926	Exports 1925	1926
Wheat, bus	14,947	16,046	...	1
Rye, bus	78	40	...	...
Barley, bus	3,165	2,466	...	...
Oats, bus	9,264	10,919	2	1
Corn, bus	5,775	4,328	...	...

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain), by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
1926	16,045	78	2,466	10,918	4,328
1925	14,947	78	3,165	9,262	5,775
1924	14,161	17	3,281	10,169	5,321
1923	16,980	8	3,055	10,156	5,279
1922	13,907	40	2,388	8,394	4,999
Average, 1909-13	16,480	745	1,083	12,116	3,979

Jamaica—Imports

Imports into Jamaica by calendar years:

	Wheat flour, bbls	Wheat, bus	Corn, bus	Oats, bus
1926	283,978	2,422	106,322	64,549
1925	283,106	2,548	93,305	64,473
1924	350,086	1,929	133,985	68,779
1923	377,643	819	172,590	75,507
1922	280,491	456	175,879	61,362
1921	254,055	448	108,535	45,478

HUNGARY—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Exports of Hungary by calendar years (000's omitted):

	1926	1925	1924	1923
Wheat flour, bbls.	1,656	2,145	2,443	1,754
Rye flour, bbls.	104	210	350	336
Wheat, bus	14,773	7,977	6,626	2,758
Rye, bus	8,649	4,868	5,483	906
Corn, bus	5,559	6,930	1,249	117
Barley, bus	2,200	1,912	648	14
Oats, bus	3,095	2,402	1,524	3,513
Flaxseed, bus	*82	*31	*13	*2

*Imports.

Net exports of Hungary (exports less imports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain) by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Barley	Oats
1926	22,226	9,116	5,557	2,197	3,093
1925	17,107	5,807	6,810	1,778	2,117
1924	17,076	7,056	1,210	582	1,522
1923	10,533	2,418	*78	14	3,509
1922	5,783	2,354	*219	39	647
1921	5,721	1,297	1,090	180	801

*Net imports.

China—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports into China by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports 1925	1926	Exports 1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	1,904	2,886	195	...
Wheat, bus	1,550	9,196	459	..
Barley, bus	28	..	36	..
Corn, bus	..	..	756	..
Flaxseed, bus	..	..	199	..

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter in terms of grain) by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Flaxs'd
1925	8,779	*8	756	*199
1924	30,878	*5	*455	*208
1923	21,678	16	*833	*313
1922	8,549	*10	*416	*1,330
1921	*15,256	*60	236	*183
Average, 1909-13	*3	*599	*105	*395

*Net exports.

Jugoslavia—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of Jugoslavia by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Imports 1925	1926	Exports 1925	1926
Wheat flour, bbls.	575	12	423	368
Wheat, bus	376	30	6,220	10,881
Rye, bus	..	..	118	468
Corn, bus	119	45	39,743	35,162
Flaxseed, bus	149	135	..	..

Net exports (exports less imports) of grain and grain products (the latter being included in terms of grain) from Jugoslavia, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Flaxs'd
1926	12,448	468	35,117	*135
1925	4,657	118	39,624	*148
1924	8,105	187	9,578	*35
1923	4,543	3	3,797	*21
1922	1,292	42	*603	*5
Av'ge, 1909-13	4,057	227	4,226	...

*Net imports.

Dutch East Indies—Imports

Net imports (imports less exports) of wheat and wheat products (the latter included in terms of wheat) into the Dutch East Indies, as officially reported, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

1926	3,201	1920	2,073
1925	2,687	1919	1,937
1924	2,556	1918	1,433
1923	2,193	1917	1,453
1922	2,114	1916	1,540
1921	2,014		

WORLD'S FLAXSEED TRADE

Net exports and imports of flaxseed by the principal exporting and importing countries, by calendar years, as reported by the United States Department of Commerce, in bushels (000's omitted):

NET EXPORTS

	Argentina	India	Canada	China	Russia	Tunis	Uruguay	Morocco
1926	65,752	7,437	1,840	...	...	27	2,089	295
1925	39,982	14,022	5,502	199	1,911	60	1,471	304
1924	53,546	15,115	3,101	202	1,167	16	1,118	284
1923	40,042	14,107	2,679	304	192	41	750	288
1922	36,379	11,406	1,925	1,332	...	20	500	226
1921	53,094	3,317	3,440	197	...	79	887	591
1920	39,952	7,559	902	239	...	35	784	706
1919	33,677	13,098	1,146	528	...	35	541	...
1918	15,408	8,488	2,075	147	...	41	105	153
1917	5,563	7,125	6,273	333	...	7	14	169
1916	25,192	12,224	4,824	482	829	12	322	82
1915	38,624	7,033	1,944	364	389	51	564	281
1914	33,132	13,725	7,953	444	3,593	18	1,069	419
1913	40,027	14,391	22,945	396	4,201	70	1,804	69
1912	20,289	13,780	8,175	900	6,496	23	658	530
1911	16,369	...	548	...	6,280	25	520	414

NET IMPORTS

	France	Italy	Netherl'ds	Sweden	U. K'dom	U. States	Germany	Norway
1926	7,109	2,267	12,675	1,543	14,299	22,511	12,473	612
1925	6,726	2,101	11,677	1,525	13,497	16,510	9,803	595
1924	6,450	2,287	11,312	1,211	16,706	16,589	5,083	605
1923	6,138	1,467	7,586	1,204	14,242	24,332	2,519	495
1922	5,244	1,215	9,659	1,042	13,397	14,913	4,058	353
1921	4,271	749	10,183	1,061	16,539	11,979	5,862	438
1920	1,217	871	3,647	1,085	15,520	24,625	2,076	332
1919	3,979	519	3,718	695	22,116	14,019	...	351
1918	1,023	141	*175	67	10,476	12,948	...	...
1917	1,837	888	540	9	8,026	9,389	...	239
1916	2,406	1,055	6,678	1,011	20,023	13,096	...	492
1915	1,249	1,509	13,265	1,166	16,287	14,692	...	519
1914	4,783	1,375	7,573	950	19,055	9,223	...	470
1913	9,305	1,786	7,861	1,115	25,961	6,297	21,896	579
1912	5,387	1,688	5,852	805	11,246	7,813	12,782	395
1911	4,038	1,618	5,047	791	10,518	7,479	10,629	361

*Net exports.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, by principal ports of entry, by calendar years, as reported by the London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter, in cwts of 112 lbs (000's omitted):

	London		Liverpool		Hull		Bristol		Tyne ports		Leith		Glasgow		Dublin		Belfast		Cork		All other ports		Totals	
	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour
1927..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	116,809	14,338
1926..	24,612	3,280	20,848	862	16,797	138	7,993	368	3,073	255	2,548	890	3,212	2,898	2,597	575	1,413	620	913	33	18,464	3,949	102,555	13,856
1925..	26,134	3,793	20,882	627	15,370	111	12,870	347	2,928	323	2,485	723	3,194	3,737	2,405	455	1,639	471	1,036	18	13,140	3,668	102,133	12,373
1924..	29,370	3,452	23,532	835	18,953	70	9,916	457	3,638	275	2,865	935	3,593	3,120	2,661	808	1,887	595	1,264	26	23,266	1,305	121,345	11,878
1923..	22,358	3,482	23,329	827	15,980	97	7,969	508	2,840	338	2,601	1,259	3,435	3,125	2,442	703	1,243	892	1,049	208	21,103	971	103,849	12,320
1922..	21,224	4,337	19,553	953	15,721	155	7,904	490	2,722	100	2,430	1,285	3,892	3,475	1,609	885	1,282	890	1,074	77	19,962	885	96,374	13,481
1921..	18,964	4,774	15,304	1,526	11,733	134	6,122	546	2,738	49	2,607	1,286	3,591	4,291	2,312	1,202	1,125	968	1,193	130	15,890	1,935	80,478	15,851
1920..	22,466	4,412	24,690	1,672	11,994	322	9,536	480	1,324	...	2,700	573	5,558	2,835	3,111	460	2,490	650	1,941	18	23,594	548	109,404	11,970
1919..	14,486	5,457	15,796	1,674	6,964	675	6,273	1,479	894	210	1,765	1,041	4,372	4,120	3,137	554	1,857	614	1,183	148	14,716	1,739	71,443	17,711
1918..	14,347	6,716	14,075	8,647	4,759	1,105	5,271	1,406	1,165	75	547	120	4,163	3,950	1,603	565	1,716	717	931	97	9,370	2,962	57,947	26,360
1917..	20,908	4,026	24,254	3,260	7,129	595	7,273	826	2,250	9	1,574	427	6,121	2,459	1,945	705	1,546	459	1,326	34	17,011	1,540	91,435	14,340
1916..	20,064	3,466	27,224	1,198	11,340	55	6,999	303	2,809	...	2,009	728	4,708	3,188	2,847	278	1,613	410	927	...	19,540	334	100,070	9,960
1915..	17,100	4,594	20,546	1,295	13,212	125	7,127	442	1,393	...	2,627	682	3,770	2,333	2,408	379	1,063	572	811	...	18,610	57	88,668	10,482
1914..	21,150	4,196	24,608	996	16,744	162	8,179	555	2,869	78	2,856	728	3,791	2,006	2,296	458	1,230	676	876	2	19,328	203	103,927	10,060
1913..	18,973	4,793	24,630	1,809	17,765	217	7,941	622	2,780	17	2,529	1,222	4,814	3,366	2,606	344	1,856	730	1,048	3	20,935	355	105,877	11,978
1912..	21,940	3,865	25,257	1,118	19,629	257	7,310	495	2,374	12	2,518	1,005	4,487	3,355	2,390	314	1,645	550	803	7	21,219	212	109,572	10,190
1911..	18,660	3,642	22,007	1,332	17,697	142	5,306	508	2,320	19	2,411	878	3,492	2,425	2,584	308	1,595	594	776	5	21,219	312	98,067	10,065
1910..	19,478	3,930	25,405	1,109	18,500	162	6,335	504	2,297	27	2,568	704	3,759	2,283	1,989	319	1,914	513	859	19	22,119	340	105,223	9,960
1909..	19,246	4,307	22,252	1,203	17,980	182	5,694	391	2,517	14	2,579	713	3,304	2,755	1,930	304	1,749	596	1,000	20	19,704	564	97,855	11,052
1908..	16,800	4,910	22,820	1,800	16,100	200	4,940	560	2,670	25	2,500	830	2,920	3,100	1,820	350	1,580	770	620	15	18,362	410	91,132	12,970
1907..	17,340	4,790	24,200	1,825	18,000	235	4,890	485	3,130	30	2,350	990	3,240	3,100	1,950	500	1,340	960	990	10	19,828	372	97,168	13,297
1906..	16,350	5,340	23,800	1,820	16,570	430	4,740	540	2,960	40	2,660	1,120	2,640	3,210	2,040	480	1,500	870	730	10	18,977	340	92,967	14,190
1905..	16,340	4,320	24,040	1,890	19,110	200	5,160	340	2,770	25	2,390	975	2,740	2,695	2,330	420	1,220	760	1,010	20	20,502	300	97,622	11,955
1904..	16,810	5,700	24,530	1,900	18,210	320	4,920	680	2,900	40	2,330	1,000	3,690	3,325	2,170	450	1,000	900	920	10	20,703	398	97,783	14,723
1903..	14,500	7,080	23,800	3,010	16,280	160	5,910	915	2,580	50	3,080	1,250	2,400	4,810	1,760	940	695	1,925	740	1	16,385	460	88,130	20,601
1902..	12,050	6,840	24,400	3,300	13,800	152	5,290	860	2,800	65	2,880	1,070	2,250	4,100	1,700	990	570	1,365	690	...	14,572	644	81,002	19,386
1901..	10,050	8,291	22,305	4,929	12,318	327	4,857	1,124	2,856	53	2,192	923	1,723	4,032	1,574	951	212	1,384	628	...	10,993	562	69,708	22,576
1900..	9,486	7,610	20,505	4,284	11,533	580	3,822	901	1,950	88	2,623	867	1,886	4,310	1,084	1,201	202	1,268	1,083	...	14,486	439	68,670	21,548
1899..	9,659	7,348	22,661	5,144	10,944	550	4,050	990	1,887	72	2,445	952	1,937	4,755	1,365	1,114	113	1,130	1,139	1	10,427	890	66,637	22,946
1898..	10,294	7,050	21,125	4,507	11,648	270	4,350	1,178	1,555	94	2,882	1,122	1,605	4,325	1,122	1,299	115	792	1,010	...	9,522	380	65,228	21,017
1897..	10,506	5,721	19,675	3,565	10,572	403	3,822	945	1,037	68	3,395	1,053	1,744	4,127	1,226	978	199	1,018	1,171	...	9,393	802	62,740	18,680

UNITED KINGDOM—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

United Kingdom imports and exports of grain (including flour and meal in terms of grain) by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

IMPORTS

	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Rye	Oats
1927..	235,350	89,263	36,968	....	22,421
1926..	209,376	67,157	25,872	718	29,610
1925..	206,752	63,548	35,552	1,103	32,330
1924..	249,207	79,036	48,709	1,528	39,741
1923..	218,527	72,119	40,862	1,408	37,013
1922..	213,662	79,048	29,590	....	37,945
1909-13	219,156	82,976	51,727	2,195	64,755

EXPORTS

	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Rye	Oats
1927...	12,320	6,393	176	...	2,070
1926...	12,112	5,349	120	166	1,200
1925...	20,672	6,901	804	162	1,110
1924...	19,407	6,570	109	65	1,193
1923...	12,306	5,030	117	224	984
1922...	5,350	....	254	....	599
1909-13	4,514	96	932	4	1,411

Percentage of total imports into the United Kingdom received from the countries specified:

WHEAT

	1927	1926	1925	1909-1913
United States	32.1	32.5	27.9	8.7
Argentina	17.6	12.3	12.2	16.2
Australia	13.4	9.4	16.7	11.4
Canada	29.2	37.0	30.5	27.0
India	4.5	2.8	7.5	18.7
Russia	*..	*..	*..	15.3
Other countries	3.2	6.0	5.2	2.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

WHEAT FLOUR

	1927	1926	1925	1909-1913
United States	26.6	25.6	30.3	45.3
Canada	46.7	50.5	46.3	37.0
Australia	16.2	12.1	16.3	4.5
Argentina	7.4	7.4	4.5	1.1
France	0.7	1.0	0.6	3.8
Germany	*..	*..	*..	4.3
Other countries	2.4	3.4	2.0	4.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

BARLEY

	1927	1926	1925	1909-1913
United States	32.5	32.4	35.6	12.6
Canada	8.3	12.6	19.3	3.4
Roumania	5.3	2.4	0.9	11.3
Chile	4.0	8.9	4.8	1.8
Russia	*..	*..	*..	33.1
Turkey	*..	*..	*..	12.3
India	*..	*..	*..	12.0
Other countries	49.9	43.7	39.4	13.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

OATS

	1927	1926	1925	1909-1913
United States	5.7	13.8	27.1	4.2
Canada	8.9	24.7	35.3	7.9
Argentina	37.4	33.8	15.3	31.3
Russia	*..	*..	*..	31.9
Germany	*..	*..	*..	13.4
Other countries	48.0	27.7	22.3	11.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CORN

	1927	1926	1925	1909-1913
United States	1.4	3.4	0.6	16.3
Argentina	85.0	78.8	60.8	54.7
Canada	*..	0.2	0.2	1.3
Roumania	3.0	6.7	5.3	12.8
Russia	*..	*..	*..	9.0
South Africa	4.7	5.8	23.8	2.0
Other countries	5.9	5.1	9.3	3.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Included in "other countries."

Greece—Imports*

Imports into Greece of grain and grain products by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Wheat flour, bbls	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Corn	Flax
1925.	1,253	13,336	9	791	780	108
1924.	1,439	14,764	19	1,653	773	82
1923.	1,332	13,294	736	1,320	1,026	44
1922.	521	12,689	...	295	191	17
Average, 1909-13	15	6,782	...	...	...	32

*The exports of grain and grain products from Greece are negligible.

United Kingdom—Imports*

Imports of wheat flour, wheat, corn, barley and oats into the United Kingdom by calendar years, as reported by the British government (000's omitted):

WHEAT FLOUR, BBLS

From—	1927	1926	1925	1924
United States	1,727	1,619	1,636	2,063
Canada	3,035	3,191	2,501	2,999
Australia	1,052	765	882	931
All other	679	742	387	324
Totals	6,493	6,317	5,406	6,317

WHEAT, BUS

From—	1927	1926	1925	1924
United States	66,488	58,912	50,783	57,937
Canada	60,072	67,008	55,662	72,552
Argentina	36,312	22,216	22,326	44,873
Australia	27,696	17,144	30,438	20,290
All other	15,576	15,672	23,227	25,129
Totals	206,144	180,952	182,436	220,781

CORN, BUS

From—	1927	1926	1925	1924
United States	1,191	2,177	305	4,320
Roumania	2,503	4,320	2,942	5,597
Argentina	71,280	50,237	33,624	53,666
All other	8,389	7,089	18,425	11,983
Totals	83,363	63,823	55,296	75,566

BARLEY, BUS

From—	1927	1926	1925	1924
United States	12,000	8,384	12,712	12,406
Canada	3,056	3,248	6,872	6,622
All other	21,912	14,240	15,973	29,681
Totals	36,968	25,872	35,557	48,709

OATS, BUS

From—	1927	1926	1925	1924
United States	1,196	3,677	8,046	7,593
Canada	1,850	6,657	10,523	10,578
Argentina	7,726	9,105	4,541	12,369
All other	9,909	7,471	6,649	6,179
Totals	20,681	26,910	29,759	36,719

*Subsequent to April 1, 1923, statistics for the Irish Free State have been omitted.

UNITED KINGDOM—WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTS*

Total imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, by fiscal years ended Aug. 31 (000's omitted):

	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls	Total as wheat, bus
1927.....	199,402	6,445	228,404
1926.....	187,418	5,722	213,168
1925.....	194,448	6,235	222,507
1924.....	207,678	5,734	233,481
1923.....	183,538	5,779	209,543
1922.....	173,827	5,792	213,390
1921.....	164,000	8,271	201,220
1920.....	190,309	5,948	217,075
1919.....	130,650	10,537	178,516
1918.....	128,000	14,560	193,500
1917.....	148,000	7,400	181,000
1916.....	189,904	5,668	218,412
1915.....	184,335	6,055	211,583
1914.....	188,420	6,370	217,089
1913.....	210,627	6,378	239,317
1912.....	188,798	5,700	214,450
1911.....	188,914	5,485	213,596
1910.....	193,449	6,076	220,783
1909.....	166,558	6,195	194,436
1908.....	176,321	7,652	210,757
1907.....	178,296	7,427	211,717
1906.....	176,486	7,983	212,407
1905.....	194,222	6,223	222,225
1904.....	173,145	10,862	223,024
1903.....	156,418	10,764	204,856
1902.....	141,808	11,039	191,483
1901.....	129,408	12,921	187,551
1900.....	131,579	12,211	176,529
1899.....	133,183	12,478	179,335
1898.....	118,684	11,460	170,254

*Subsequent to April 1, 1923, statistics for the Irish Free State have been omitted.

Philippine Islands—Flour Imports

Imports of wheat flour into the Philippine Islands in 1924 and 1923, in barrels of 196 lbs:

1926.....	750,467	1924.....	700,043
1925.....	779,568	1923.....	591,513

UNITED KINGDOM—IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES

Imports of wheat, and of flour expressed as wheat, from the United States into the United Kingdom, by fiscal years ended July 31 (000's omitted):

Year—	Bushels Wheat	Flour as wheat	Total as wheat	Per ct. to total imports
1927....	68,704	8,640	77,344	31.7
1926....	49,184	5,072	54,256	26.1
1925....	54,464	10,576	65,040	28.1
1924....	56,576	7,800	64,376	27.2
1923....	68,112	10,723	78,834	37.2
1922....	68,662	12,600	81,262	38.0
1921....	89,924	10,230	100,154	48.5
1920....	48,488	17,930	66,418	26.0
1919....	58,000	25,000	83,000	48
1918....	44,000	43,000	87,000	45
1917....	100,000	18,270	118,270	65.3
1916....	117,857	13,791	131,649	61.2
1915....	78,084	18,636	96,720	45.7
1914....	54,721	13,823	68,544	31.6
1913....	55,100	13,583	68,683	28.6
1912....	31,103	11,506	42,610	19.9
1911....	16,192	12,918	29,112	18.6
1910....	27,868	15,521	43,389	19.6
1909....	37,942	18,476	56,418	28.98
1908....	48,293	25,631	73,924	35.07
1907....	37,634	23,574	61,208	28.9
1906....	30,393	22,845	53,238	25.1
1905....	8,902	9,926	18,828	8.4
1904....	25,404	33,979	59,383	26.5
1903....	64,452	40,490	104,920	50.7
1902....	78,773	39,492	118,265	61.7

United Kingdom—Grain Imports*

Imports of grain into the United Kingdom, by fiscal years ended Aug. 31, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley
1927...	199,402	76,205	20,100	29,001
1926...	187,418	68,407	34,440	36,185
1925...	194,448	57,723	35,328	35,329
1924...	207,678	71,709	38,328	44,960
1923...	183,538	70,251	33,831	38,224
1922...	173,827	70,444	30,810	31,853
1921...	164,000	69,274	32,081	31,600
1920...	190,309	52,312	27,055	36,024
1919...	130,650	22,605	26,875	27,319
1918...	128,000	55,000	40,000	18,760
1917...	148,000	46,000	50,000	21,984
1916...	189,904	72,992	46,410	39,854
1915...	184,335	96,027	55,193	28,530
1914...	188,420	80,366	55,205	47,432
1913...	210,627	99,060	71,836	50,080
1912...	188,798	64,226	66,116	48,768
1911...	188,914	91,903	59,740	45,009
1910...	193,449	69,285	70,381	44,500
1909...	166,558	74,120	52,421	48,907
1908...	176,321	78,727	39,176	38,664

*Subsequent to April 1, 1923, statistics for the Irish Free State have been omitted.

Guatemala—Flour Imports

Imports of wheat flour into Guatemala by calendar years, in barrels of 196 lbs:

1925.....	149,814	1922.....	113,050
1924.....	145,549	1921.....	88,846
1923.....	120,689		

Liverpool—Wheat and Flour Imports

Imports of foreign wheat and of American (United States and Canadian) flour at Liverpool, England, by calendar years:

	Foreign wheat, bus	American flour, sacks of 280 lbs
1927.....	42,890,400	155,268
1926.....	37,028,800	189,100
1925.....	39,580,184	137,894
1924.....	44,062,000	217,700
1923.....	42,326,400	326,600
1922.....	36,498,400	380,500
1921.....	28,566,400	610,500
1920.....	46,087,200	668,900
1919.....	29,486,400	669,600
1918.....	26,272,800	3,458,400
1917.....	45,460,000	1,303,800
1916.....	50,518,400	479,100
1915.....	38,348,800	518,000
1914.....	45,000,000	406,430
1913.....	45,896,000	373,623
1912.....	46,504,000	245,481
1911.....	40,696,688	327,214
1910.....	46,704,376	257,085
1909.....	41,226,656	359,475
1908.....	42,603,232	616,000

United Kingdom—Net Imports*

Net imports (imports less exports) of breadstuffs into United Kingdom in the calendar years 1927 and 1926, compared with the average for 1910-1914 (000's omitted):

	1927	1926	1910-14
Wheat flour, bbls	3,951	3,871	5,675
Wheat, bus	205,264	179,895	194,257
Corn and corn meal, bus	82,870	61,657	82,279
Rice, lbs	244,832	220,463	416,183
All others, lbs	2,659,776	2,571,856	5,400,439

Net imports (imports less exports) of grain and grain products (the latter included in terms of grain), rice, flaxseed and oil cake and meal into the United Kingdom, as officially reported, by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Bushels Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats
1927...	223,030	36,792	82,870	20,351
1926...	197,317	25,755	61,657	28,406
1925...	182,807	34,513	55,060	30,870
1924...	230,317	48,600	73,678	37,944
1923...	207,340	40,547	69,703	33,780
1922...	214,920	28,380	78,112	32,150
1921...	185,880	36,501	72,420	28,050
1920...	210,771	29,441	71,114	25,468
1919...	178,033	38,501	58,987	32,041
1918...	174,979	11,660	32,272	55,488
1917...	205,564	20,984	53,799	57,867
1916...	209,124	35,365	68,748	47,715
1915...	186,855	24,276	92,199	58,448
1914...	212,894	35,645	75,379	51,583
1913...	226,978	51,683	97,579	62,815
1912...	229,160	45,003	87,996	64,293
1911...	203,307	55,699	77,359	61,940

	Rye, bus	Flaxseed, bus	Rice, lbs	Oil cake and meal, lbs
1927.....	....	14,080	244,832	898,240
1926.....	552	14,324	220,463	882,520
1925.....	941	13,521	270,313	881,028
1924.....	1,275	17,860	292,880	593,100
1923.....	1,186	15,153	288,400	559,021
1922.....	831	14,092	58,240	614,262
1921.....	1,799	18,528	499,236	712,344
1920.....	1,930	15,575	146,540	459,574
1919.....	1,521	20,536	80,545	611,912
1918.....	5,292	9,729	847,214	24,076
1917.....	5,353	7,454	807,580	476,659
1916.....	2,054	20,055	931,101	632,269
1915.....	1,392	17,011	1,157,934	910,851
1914.....	2,064	18,213	671,856	657,969
1913.....	2,272	24,321	758,209	851,865
1912.....	1,962	10,597	751,415	794,109
1911.....	2,338	10,354	589,830	708,442

*Subsequent to April 1, 1923, statistics for the Irish Free State have been omitted.

UNITED KINGDOM—FLOUR IMPORTS*

Imports of wheat flour into the United Kingdom, in sacks of 280 lbs, by fiscal years ended July 31:

1927.....	4,478,000	1917.....	5,500,000
1926.....	3,790,000	1916.....	4,049,000
1925.....	4,190,000	1915.....	4,356,000
1924.....	4,333,000	1914.....	4,510,000
1923.....	4,961,000	1913.....	4,504,000
1922.....	6,282,000	1912.....	5,860,000
1921.....	5,908,000	1911.....	4,028,000
1920.....	5,177,000	1910.....	4,340,000
1919.....	7,598,000	1909.....	4,425,000
1918.....	10,400,000		

*Subsequent to April 1, 1923, statistics for the Irish Free State have been omitted.

Turkey—Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of European Turkey by calendar years:

	Imports Flour bbls	Imports Wheat bus	Exports Flour bbls	Exports Wheat bus
1924.....	*32,410	*3,384,138	*501	*3,557
1923.....	301,607	4,131,960	1,102	20,407
1922.....	18,804	17,783	8,369	27,173
1921.....	2,824,137	650,519	38	.....
Average, 1909-13	1,915,277	3,851,059	15,821	555,972

*First 10 months.

Lithuania—Flaxseed Exports

Exports of flaxseed from Lithuania, in bushels, by calendar years:

1926.....	1,012,458	1924.....	732,441
1925.....	800,442	1923.....	743,178

UNITED KINGDOM—JUTE TRADE*

Exports of raw jute and manufactures thereof from the United Kingdom, by calendar years:

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Raw jute, tons	16,604	17,051	16,840	11,194	11,889	8,106
JUTE SACKS, NEW, DOZENS (000'S OMITTED)						
To—	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Russia	...	...	...	86	169	758
Sweden	...	5	14	14	6	47
Denmark	20	33	75	71	38	46
Germany	122	48	61	351	150	46
Netherlands	56	61	186	97	48	80
Belgium	47	40	40	31	40	40
Turkey	...	5	24	19	12	2
United States	...	...	11	5	10	61
Chile	94	87	64	69	27	10
Argentina	241	228	250	361	342	173
Canada	...	...	5	6	8	9
Other countries	1,058	1,166	1,411	1,679	1,333	1,289
Totals	1,638	1,673	2,141	2,789	2,183	2,561
JUTE YARN, LBS (000'S OMITTED)						
To—	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Spain	642	666	583	599	325	373
United States	2,617	1,380	921	3,780	5,278	3,227
Brazil	16,455	15,359	15,738	12,020	9,598	10,772
Other countries	34,734	27,691	34,517	28,128	20,463	22,491
Totals	54,448	45,096	51,759	44,527	35,664	36,863
PIECE GOODS, SQUARE YARDS (000'S OMITTED)						
To—	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
France	1,380	1,511	10,216	4,973	1,514	1,469
United States	89,827	95,960	104,287	92,960	92,010	87,601
Brazil	714	902	461	533	978	39
Argentina	14,732	3,018	3,577	9,072	16,917	9,168
Australia	5,467	4,225	4,280	4,654	2,750	2,237
New Zealand	2,673	3,315	3,305	3,239	2,974	1,702
Canada	25,777	20,861	22,195	20,732	15,526	16,979
Other countries	31,720	30,213	35,489	29,943	24,701	17,931
Totals	172,290	160,005	183,830	166,106	157,371	137,127

*Subsequent to April 1, 1923, statistics for the Irish Free State have been omitted.

United Kingdom—Domestic Flour Exports*

Exports of domestic flour from the United Kingdom, by calendar years (000's omitted):

	280-lb sacks	196-lb bbls		280-lb sacks	196-lb bbls
1927	1,674	2,480	1906	420	600
1926	1,615	2,393	1905	459	655
1925	2,752	4,077	1904	283	404
1924	2,552	3,781	1903	259	370
1923	1,562	2,231	1902	314	449
1922	832	1,188	1901	467	667
1921	623	890	1900	448	640
1920	91	127	1899	367	524
1919	79	110	1898	322	400
1918	50	70	1897	240	342
1917	93	130	1896	280	400
1916	412	576	1895	191	272
1915	604	863	1894	181	258
1914	767	1,095	1893	183	262
1913	653	933	1892	171	244
1912	658	940	1891	158	226
1911	563	805	1890	151	216
1910	507	725	1889	154	221
1909	548	783	1888	151	216
1908	692	988	1887	130	186
1907	485	692	1886	112	160

*Subsequent to April 1, 1923, statistics for the Irish Free State have been omitted.

United Kingdom—Flaxseed Imports*

Imports of flaxseed into the United Kingdom, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

1927	14,100	1919	22,116
1926	14,434	1918	10,476
1925	13,619	1917	8,026
1924	17,804	1916	20,023
1923	15,260	1915	16,287
1922	14,789	1914	19,055
1921	16,111	1913	25,961
1920	15,520		

*Subsequent to April 1, 1923, statistics for the Irish Free State have been omitted.

Belfast—Imports

Imports of flour, grain and feed at Belfast, Ireland, by calendar years, in tons of 2,240 lbs (000's omitted):

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Barley	10	10	13	4	4
Bran	15	16	13	8	14
Cottonseed cake and meal	8	3	5	5	5
Feeding meal	12	22	25	17	18
Flour	99	89	80	73	86
Corn	199	256	215	210	289
Linseed cake	8	9	14	8	11
Oats	5	18	15	11	2
Rye	7	6	7	1	..
Wheat	67	102	94	74	95

RICE—PRODUCTION BY LEADING COUNTRIES*

Production of cleaned rice by years in the leading rice producing countries of the world, in pounds (000,000's omitted):

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	1927
U. States	660	924	925	1,159	1,118
Spain	300	402	416	435	383
Italy	646	804	873	925	946
India	64,144	69,440	68,000	66,033	62,656
Japan	15,787	17,961	18,755	17,464	19,104
Chosen	3,293	4,110	4,641	4,807	5,394
Formosa	1,413	1,909	1,946	...	...
Indo-China	7,332	7,859	7,841	...	...
Siam	4,258	6,732	6,733	...	...
Philippine Isids.	1,165	2,571	1,836	...	...
Ceylon	408	493	518	493	476
Madagascar	896	1,497	1,415	817	1,189
Java and Madura	6,432	7,575	7,157	7,641	...

*Figures for China, probably the largest producer, are not available.

Peru—Imports

Imports of flour and grain into Peru by calendar years:

	Wheat flour, bbls	Wheat	Corn	Barley
		Bushels		
1926	82,425	2,703,583	77,574	5,276
1925	73,362	2,833,008	96,054	4,218
1924	79,809	3,520,808	195,243	2,172
1923	99,708	2,344,795	21,246	17,306
1922	128,744	2,146,299	.....	77,860
1921	83,073	2,185,335	5,081	115,483

GLASGOW—IMPORTS

Imports of flour (sacks of 280 lbs) and grain (cwts of 112 lbs) at Glasgow, by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Flour, sacks	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Oat'l	Corn
		Cwts				
1927	1,260	3,673	800	461	175	1,895
1926	1,209	3,374	467	536	185	956
1925	1,165	3,352	941	770	214	1,788
1924	1,275	3,934	1,134	832	281	1,722
1923	1,326	3,642	1,311	685	233	1,843
1922	1,456	2,927	1,029	766	220	2,023

Imports of flour (sacks of 280 lbs) and grain (quarters of 8 bus, varying weights) at Glasgow, to 1916 (000's omitted):

Year	Wheat Flour qrs	sacks	Barley qrs	Oats qrs	Oat'l loads	Corn qrs
1916	1,055	1,389	534	227	116	471
1915	955	1,146	284	219	116	520
1914	924	1,050	316	320	133	408
1913	1,163	1,179	384	363	140	516
1912	1,125	1,236	281	346	151	431
1911	846	1,250	249	394	148	471
1910	930	1,372	256	342	138	386
1909	770	1,521	309	382	149	471
1908	705	1,483	290	370	150	353
1907	777	1,581	356	307	144	682
1906	623	1,647	341	285	124	595
1905	698	1,564	344	311	127	612
1904	595	1,532	332	282	133	489
1903	547	2,021	339	267	114	799
1902	532	1,769	343	204	96	579
1901	416	1,730	353	242	108	811
1900	440	1,724	288	255	108	930

AMERICAN FLOUR IMPORTS

Glasgow imports of flour from the Atlantic seaboard, which includes American and Canadian flour, in sacks of 280 lbs:

1927	1,002,398	1913	850,745
1926	982,129	1912	855,778
1925	877,264	1911	924,239
1924	962,000	1910	826,170
1923	1,032,668	1909	991,000
1922	1,210,133	1908	1,070,000
1916	1,263,711	1907	1,120,000
1915	955,801	1906	1,066,000
1914	759,529	1905	723,000

Federation Mass Conventions

Following is a list of the Mass Conventions held under auspices of the Millers' National Federation since its organization:

Detroit, June 3, 4, 5, 1903.
Niagara Falls, June 8, 9, 10, 1904.
Kansas City, June 7, 8, 9, 1905.
Milwaukee, June 20, 21, 22, 1906.
St. Louis, May 28, 29, 30, 1907.
Detroit, June 10, 11, 12, 1908.
Chicago, May 26, 27, 28, 1909.
Minneapolis, June 22, 23, 24, 1910.
Niagara Falls, June 14, 15, 16, 1911.
Kansas City, May 29, 30, 31, 1912.
Note: No convention held in 1913.
Old Point Comfort, Va., May 27, 28, 29, 30, 1914.
Toledo, June 2, 3, 4, 1915.
No conventions were held in 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 or 1920.
Chicago, June 29, 30 and July 1, 1921.
Kansas City, May 31, June 1 and 2, 1922.
No mass conventions of the Federation have been held since 1922.

Memphis Merchants' Exchange

President, Clark E. Coe; vice president, Thomas B. Jones; secretary, James B. McGinnis.

Federation Presidents

The names of presidents of the Millers' National Federation, with their periods of office, are shown herewith. The officers are elected by ballot and the term of office begins on the second Friday of April.

B. A. Eckhart, Chicago, Ill., 1903-04; Charles Espenschied, St. Louis, Mo., 1904-06; John W. Burk, Springfield, Ohio, 1906-08; W. E. Castle, Louisville, Ky., 1908-09; Dwight M. Baldwin, Jr., Minneapolis, 1910-11; Hosea B. Sparks, Alton, Ill., 1911-12; Andrew J. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kansas, 1912-14; Mark N. Mennel, Toledo, Ohio, 1914-16; Samuel Plant, St. Louis, Mo., 1916-18; Fred J. Lingham, Lockport, N. Y., April-July, 1918; E. M. Kelly, Nashville, Tenn., 1918-20; A. L. Goetzmann, Minneapolis, Minn., 1920-22; Charles L. Roos, Wellington, Kansas, 1922-24; Sydney Anderson, Lanesboro, Minn., 1924—.

Federation Secretaries

H. S. Kennedy, 1903-04; Louis T. Jamme, 1904-05; A. L. Goetzmann, 1905-12; A. P. Husband, 1912-27. Office of secretary, 617 Bell Building, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Indianapolis—Flour Output

Flour output of Indianapolis mills, by calendar years, in barrels:

1926	391,438	1918	279,806
1925	439,713	1917	476,403
1924	516,080	1916	572,955
1923	499,063	1915	483,149
1922	471,911	1914	496,300
1921	356,200	1913	460,000
1920	408,041	1912	443,032
1919	537,390		

ALGERIA—CROPS

Grain crops of Algeria, as reported by the Statistique Générale de l'Algérie, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats
1927	33,000	39,041	205	10,679
1926	23,459	23,036	221	8,706
1925	32,597	35,894	288	15,793
1924	17,156	18,706	241	9,138
1923	36,168	44,527	304	19,724
1922	32,575	29,912	215	7,799
1921	34,906	47,896	354	10,148
1920	8,433	9,425	253	6,855
1919	25,559	33,667	236	13,557
1918	49,774	60,742	...	22,914
1917	23,151	28,529	302	16,125
1916	29,151	35,969	...	13,140
1915	34,654	39,866	...	15,082
1914	33,241	39,041	465	14,779
1913	37,661	52,899	955	17,009
1912	27,172	32,887	374	12,351
1911	39,375	48,708	552	13,258
ACRES (000'S OMITTED)				
	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats
1926	3,739	3,541	27	621
1925	3,608	3,376	26	635
1924	3,492	3,158	24	622
1923	3,118	2,876	20	617
1922	3,739	2,913	19	563
1921	2,816	2,514	24	574
1920	3,096	2,444	22	576
1919	2,800	2,639	15	533
1918	3,186	2,794	..	588
1917	3,222	2,839	20	682
1916	3,272	3,009	..	536
1915	3,209	2,703	..	590
1914	3,633	3,327	32	533
1913	3,580	3,386	33	525
1912	3,614	3,430	31	476
1911	3,427	3,419	36	405

Baltimore Chamber of Commerce

President, Henry M. Warfield; vice president, Adelbert W. Mears; secretary-treasurer, James B. Hessong.

Nashville—Grain Exchange

President, H. L. Hanes; first vice president, William Boyd; second vice president, D. V. Johnson; secretary-treasurer, John C. Bennett.

Erie Canal—Total Tonnage

Total tonnage carried through the Erie Canal, by calendar years:

1926	2,369,367	1917	675,083
1925	1,945,466	1916	917,699
1924	1,691,766	1915	1,155,235
1923	1,626,062	1914	1,172,772
1922	1,485,259	1913	1,271,711
1921	993,639	1912	1,761,307
1920	579,719	1911	2,031,735
1919	586,767	1910	649,471
1918	577,155	1909	604,819

COMPARISON OF CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES WHEAT PRICES

A table prepared by Sydney Anderson, president of the Millers' National Federation, for the Committee on Agriculture of the United States House of Representatives, with the purpose of showing the effect of the tariff on United States wheat prices. Prices are in cents per bushel.

	1923-24 U. S.	Can.	Margin	1924-25 U. S.	Can.	Margin	1925-26 U. S.	Can.	Margin
Comparison between average highest cash closing prices of No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis and of average cash closing prices of No. 1 Manitoba northern at Winnipeg	132.7	107.0	25.7	187.6	170.5	17.1	173.7	149.7	24.0
Comparison between average highest cash sales prices of No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis and average cash closing prices of No. 1 Manitoba northern at Winnipeg	133.5	107.0	26.5	190.0	170.5	19.5	178.4	149.7	28.7
Comparison between weighted average cash sales prices of No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis and average of high and low cash prices (weighted by inspections) of No. 3 Manitoba northern at Winnipeg	126	93	33	160	156	4	165	136	29
Comparison between weighted average cash sales prices of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and average of high and low cash prices (weighted by inspections) of No. 3 Manitoba northern at Winnipeg	105	93	12	135	156	—21	163	136	27
Comparison between weighted average cash sales prices of No. 2 red winter at Chicago and average of high and low cash prices (weighted by inspections) of No. 3 Manitoba northern at Winnipeg	102	93	9	158	156	2	164	136	28

"ALBAPHOS-80"
HIGH GRADE AND DEPENDABLE
PHOSPHATE
for SELF-RISING *and* PLAIN FLOUR

MANUFACTURED IN FIREPROOF PLANT, specially designed, built and equipped by best chemical talent and highest engineering skill.

Phosphate Products Corporation
RICHMOND VIRGINIA

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEEDINGSTUFFS IN THE U. S.

A Section Devoted to Statistics Dealing With the Receipt and Shipment of Grain and Its Products at the More Important Distributing Centers of the United States.

FLOUR MOVEMENT AT CENTERS

Receipts and shipments of wheat flour at leading United States centers, by calendar years, in barrels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
Chicago	12,287	12,907	13,009	12,253	11,616	13,729	10,910	8,354	10,271
New York	11,780	12,518	12,991	11,992	11,636	11,714	11,926	6,905	7,996
Minneapolis	333	331	775	963	1,404	1,110	1,184	906	1,200
Boston	1,532	1,660	1,359	1,555	1,179	1,243	1,094	1,126	2,126
Baltimore	1,279	1,264	1,425	1,778	1,608	1,376	1,566	2,090	4,107
Philadelphia	2,194	2,213	2,521	2,612	3,318	3,153	2,995	2,662	4,048
Milwaukee	2,733	1,878	2,259	2,465	1,843	2,589	1,694	1,144	820
New Orleans	....	....	2,522	4,226	3,037	2,622	1,804	2,518	2,997
Portland, Oregon	1,233	948	761	683	876	671	799	772	1,584
Seattle*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,007	4,262
San Francisco	948	1,049	1,207	1,247	1,120	318	1,020	2,105	2,243
St. Louis	¶...	¶...	¶...	5,080	4,950	4,476	5,266	4,121	4,285
Buffalo†	¶...	¶...	4,833	5,459	7,172	6,697	6,613	4,510	5,156

SHIPMENTS

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
Chicago	7,776	8,671	8,492	8,079	9,002	11,202	7,722	6,092	6,582
New York	4,139	4,769	6,868	7,396	6,956	6,846	7,786	6,592	8,654
Minneapolis	12,196	12,439	12,717	12,886	15,459	17,444	16,645	16,838	19,511
Boston	356	490	217	476	73	194	51	274	1,145
Baltimore	490	462	570	892	750	526	608	1,871	2,348
Philadelphia	237	298	389	391	640	580	682	2,876	2,875
Milwaukee	2,197	1,314	1,865	1,827	2,388	2,221	1,444	1,076	2,788
New Orleans	....	....	2,277	3,647	2,757	2,249	2,256	1,925	2,557
Portland, Oregon	1,735	1,647	1,710	2,243	2,154	1,653	2,010	2,594	2,926
St. Louis	¶...	¶...	¶...	6,098	6,193	6,080	6,014	4,794	5,321
St. Joseph, Mo.	2,160	2,250	2,007	2,157	1,614	1,868	1,528	....	....

*Carloads, 000's not omitted. †Lake receipts only. ¶Statistics no longer compiled.

WHEAT MOVEMENT AT CENTERS

Receipts and shipments of wheat at leading United States centers, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
Chicago	42,710	38,113	28,244	69,012	52,489	57,850	45,700	28,997	76,929
New York	72,052	78,519	78,027	74,291	77,285	68,968	54,001	62,573	50,155
Minneapolis	112,886	95,344	108,869	108,774	121,655	124,173	122,165	112,366	110,724
Duluth-Superior	110,651	50,548	73,875	98,965	50,471	56,159	55,023	41,888	23,077
Boston	3,048	3,211	2,123	1,954	8,818	6,948	2,686	4,853	9,342
Toledo	16,878	12,115	9,262	13,311	14,980	9,680	7,189	5,034	8,210
Indianapolis	....	5,405	4,528	5,055	6,131	3,301	4,223	4,389	7,620
Detroit	....	....	1,014	1,776	....	....	....	1,070	1,671
St. Joseph	9,621	10,529	12,029	13,651	10,150	14,417	13,677	7,836	10,852
Omaha	35,747	21,724	19,496	34,234	22,631	28,883	30,505	24,786	23,080
Kansas City	96,878	87,500	52,047	90,824	68,735	85,449	110,204	70,738	72,137
Baltimore	21,817	19,497	15,853	18,462	21,332	23,763	23,229	33,545	26,575
St. Louis	22,850	26,156	24,668	42,150	36,577	39,376	47,716	35,975	43,726
Philadelphia	20,609	19,287	33,194	31,383	34,358	49,347	36,069	25,204	33,858
Cincinnati	4,759	5,190	5,793	7,340	6,318	3,716	3,637	3,395	6,104
Cleveland	1,822	827	774	1,060	1,265	1,426	1,553	2,123	1,934
Milwaukee	6,308	7,176	4,615	8,561	3,092	2,871	8,893	3,470	8,551
New Orleans	....	....	13,530	23,209	10,429	26,317	58,201	48,567	13,832
Seattle*	12,773	10,139	7,812	9,579	9,731	9,363	6,604	5,088	5,232
Tacoma*	7,310	6,377	4,917	5,921	8,469	7,344	10,086	6,969	5,662
Portland, Oregon	47,289	42,248	19,274	30,940	28,774	32,587	48,955	22,272	10,278
San Francisco†	1,384	1,081	1,592	2,014	1,097	941	866	648	1,756
Buffalo‡	188,451	156,113	179,948	180,276	133,622	163,504	134,610	74,396	56,395
Memphis	333	484	402	381	436	390	384	408	683
Nashville*	683	...	1,240	1,173	...	...	...	...	...

SHIPMENTS

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
Chicago	29,365	32,131	25,885	63,435	30,147	50,385	41,673	36,064	61,903
New York	67,275	74,078	73,993	63,991	63,879	59,627	42,601	45,593	39,914
Minneapolis	48,745	39,530	53,083	55,131	48,371	44,562	50,493	46,289	41,287
Duluth-Superior	99,662	47,608	72,057	91,849	42,625	51,421	51,068	40,273	33,310
Boston	2,506	3,309	2,107	2,918	8,041	7,904	2,315	4,647	9,167
Toledo	7,565	3,837	3,957	5,830	7,025	4,007	2,489	1,821	2,220
Indianapolis	....	2,637	3,141	2,689	3,927	1,538	2,675	3,332	4,384
Detroit	....	....	110	48	....	....	....	348	216
St. Joseph	2,398	2,562	3,937	4,924	4,110	6,093	6,728	3,728	4,673
Omaha	28,447	15,179	16,873	30,278	16,995	23,553	28,594	23,503	19,896
Kansas City	55,431	42,338	34,985	61,051	35,621	65,201	76,235	51,979	48,285
Baltimore	19,982	16,700	15,342	16,056	19,419	22,638	21,748	29,781	26,040
St. Louis	30,119	....	....	30,119	28,850	32,246	36,247	26,187	31,658
Philadelphia	17,378	19,363	32,660	25,764	31,190	33,960	28,056	21,745	31,416
Cincinnati	3,171	4,101	3,501	4,284	4,404	2,904	2,509	2,643	3,898
Cleveland	504	280	72	202	86	221	688	295	597
Milwaukee	6,410	7,404	2,761	8,490	2,711	2,500	8,161	3,736	5,657
New Orleans	....	....	15,094	21,286	11,535	27,419	56,963	48,696	12,786
Portland, Oregon	36,793	33,098	9,897	22,947	18,785	23,647	37,319	12,726	2,110
Nashville*	1,074	...	539	514	...	...	...	...	...

*Carloads, 000's not omitted. †Centals of 100 lbs, 000's omitted. ‡Lake receipts only.

Duluth-Superior Lake Shipments

Shipments of domestic and bonded grain and flaxseed from Duluth-Superior by lake in 1927, in bushels (000's omitted):

To—	Domestic wheat: Spring	Durum	Winter	Totals	Bonded wheat	Coarse grain: Oats	Rye	Barley	Flaxs'd
Buffalo	36,723	7,188	7,490	51,401	285	1,610	3,832	14,482	5,798
Chicago	1,832	...	...	1,832	...	...	1,092	...	874
Cleveland	459	...	...	459	...	...	...	...	512
Detroit	339	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...
Erie	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Fairport	...	...	...	...	...	811	...	...	...
Toledo	2,410	599	...	3,009	...	2,724	53	...	868
Totals, U. States	41,788	7,786	7,490	57,065	285	5,144	4,977	14,482	8,052
Fort William	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...
Depot Harbor	...	89	49	138	...	...	...	...	...
Goderich	...	428	248	676	...	...	397	215	...
Midland	311	2,401	177	2,889	6	...	744	135	...
Owen Sound	64	2,120	8	2,192	72	676	1,052	765	...
Port McNicoll	1,493	7,893	2,233	11,619	182	509	5,132	522	...
Port Colborne	1,303	10,912	1,159	13,374	4	964	11,734	4,214	...
Montreal	806	1,424	110	2,340	151	350	2,990	1,090	...
Tiffin	128	3,853	...	3,981	49	...	4,352	1,193	...
Totals, Canada	4,105	29,120	3,984	37,209	502	2,499	26,401	8,134	...
Grand totals	45,893	36,906	11,474	94,274	787	7,643	31,378	22,616	8,052
Totals, 1926	18,506	21,823	2,487	42,826	1,256	9,881	8,492	4,855	4,080

MINNEAPOLIS—GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of grain, flour and millfeed at Minneapolis, by calendar years (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Flour, bbls	Millfeed, tons	Bushels: Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Totals, grain
1927	333	56	112,886	11,434	21,836	17,406	4,889	12,209	181,049
1926	331	36	95,344	9,711	23,199	14,932	4,606	9,460	157,251
1925	775	27	108,689	14,025	42,724	24,319	7,600	13,168	210,525
1924	963	27	108,774	13,994	48,962	20,237	9,384	12,066	213,418
1923	1,404	119	121,655	12,233	27,936	16,444	12,066	10,543	200,877
1922	1,110	95	124,173	14,540	28,960	13,159	10,439	5,189	196,462
1921	1,184	53	122,165	12,390	30,861	13,307	5,357	5,628	189,708
1920	906	94	112,366	8,981	22,208	16,020	7,165	6,623	173,363
1919	1,200	134	110,724	8,792	24,928	33,637	13,047	6,898	198,026
1918	750	75	111,885	16,527	44,065	32,715	13,234	6,291	224,717
1917	888	70	101,031	8,065	29,382	27,791	9,213	6,026	181,498
1916	900	79	130,405	7,536	42,526	37,588	7,297	8,892	234,244
1915	757	77	142,669	10,777	33,545	36,594	6,237	6,149	235,972
1914	816	78	115,390	12,260	22,215	28,304	6,008	7,759	191,936
1913	770	65	111,268	8,189	24,562	35,579	5,652	11,320	196,570
1912	587	60	113,635	5,775	15,805	24,600	4,915	9,635	174,365
1911	396	38	97,144	7,498	11,439	21,664	2,373	6,507	146,625
1910	318	39	99,722	9,744	19,540	21,972	1,847	7,750	160,575
1909	369	33	81,111	5,083	14,057	20,235	2,237	7,600	130,325
1908	242	32	91,740	4,777	16,717	18,428	1,932	12,597	146,191
1907	240	26	86,031	6,152	19,765	20,024	1,940	10,387	144,299
1906	246	31	80,695	3,940	23,294	10,642	1,635	10,209	130,405
1905	317	27	93,264	3,968	25,126	14,423	1,590	8,209	146,580
1904	352	25	86,936	4,270	25,848	11,600	1,902	8,513	139,069
1903	292	17	86,804	3,313	22,384	11,233	1,591	9,392	134,717
1902	246	15	88,762	3,235	12,066	7,784	1,042	8,166	121,055
1901	241	16	90,839	7,868	10,719	4,999	1,202	7,070	122,697
1900	223	10	83,312	6,502	10,837	4,552	510	5,093	110,806
1899	197	10	87,962	7,277	11,014	2,553	658	4,207	113,671
1898	157	8	77,160	4,586	10,478	1,790	1,141	2,899	98,054
1897	144	6	72,802	4,004	16,264	2,684	1,061	3,042	99,857
1896	140	5	69,569	1,538	10,603	2,150	693	1,499	86,052
1895	136	4	65,436	1,104	5,481	866	376	1,784	75,047
1894	150	3	55,001	4,090	4,124	660	231	541	64,647
1893	282	9	57,890	3,376	3,553	2,063	211	990	68,083
1892	164	4	72,728	2,631	5,116	2,358	207	1,145	84,185
1891	77	5	57,812	2,779	4,303	1,019	262	1,257	67,432
1890	70	3	45,272	3,482	3,563	477	76	699	53,569

SHIPMENTS

	Flour, bbls	Millfeed, tons	Bushels: Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Totals, grain
1927	12,196	718	48,745	6,822	28,360	15,872	6,272	2,651	121,636
1926	12,439	631	39,530	6,333	28,171	11,941	2,029	2,307	90,312
1925	12,717	650	53,083	11,726	43,521	19,286	2,929	3,013	133,558
1924	13,886	697	55,131	10,665	28,656	18,076	13,272	3,729	129,528
1923	15,459	678	48,371	8,070	33,835	13,765	5,656	1,584	111,281
1922	17,444	670	44,562	10,794	38,414	12,746	6,928	1,284	114,730
1921	16,493	642	50,493	8,554	16,693	12,658	3,189	1,362	92,949
1920	16,883	672	46,289	6,526	18,190	16,020	12,429	625	100,079
1919	19,511	823	41,287	5,277	21,745	30,596	8,104	1,258	108,267
1918	19,098	667	19,571	9,928	45,091	23,243	5,632	1,002	104,467
1917	17,965	750	33,396	6,790	37,350	23,912	4,082	1,172	107,422
1916	19,177	707	40,062	5,260	40,089	32,699	5,727	1,164	125,001
1915	19,064	665	54,643	9,466	33,457	34,556	4,325	933	137,380
1914	18,783	648	32,954	9,715	22,212	27,180	4,139	569	96,769
1913	18,541	602	31,549	6,176	19,703	32,421	3,957	1,875	95,681
1912	16,991	659	29,694	3,510	15,575	21,603	2,917	2,209	75,508
1911	15,680	611	23,385	4,236	10,141	18,029	943	1,089	57,823
1910	15,448	512	19,207	6,744	14,279	18,407	1,146	1,446	61,229
1909	14,156	450	21,699	3,125	15,324	18,000	1,242	1,802	61,192
1908	14,083	414	19,294	1,967	16,837	18,163	1,279	2,610	60,150
1907	14,898	369	20,344	3,810	19,836	16,622	1,753	5,003	67,368
1906	15,206	387	20,333	2,365	23,925	10,697	1,436	6,167	64,923
1905	14,130	462	23,153	595	11,334	7,940	940	2,343	46,305
1904	16,227	384	18,177	730	10,908	7,542	1,149	3,559	42,065
1903	16,818	400	15,609	943	11,116	7,196	947	2,676	38,487
1902	15,995	459	11,770	1,321	4,705	4,912	734	2,840	26,282
1901	14,955	517	11,470	2,040	3,239	2,636	708	2,014	22,107
1900	13,958	469	10,937	1,304	3,932	3,831	506	4,006	24,516
1899	14,268	429	14,763	4,795	5,493	1,425	623	1,557	28,656
1898	13,391	474	15,186	1,147	3,442	917	1,164	1,663	23,519
1897	12,757	410	12,175	703	4,470	1,668	767	1,167	20,950
1896	10,974	338	9,350	509	7,918	765	557	985	20,084
1895	9,026	309	12,942	213	3,116	285	208	986	17,750
1894	8,951	293	7,120	2,663	1,672	498	118	400	12,476
1893	9,369	306	14,948	1,598	2,178	1,581	138	389	20,832
1892	7,562	274	21,161	1,237	2,987	1,649	190	969	28,193
1891	6,694	250	20,084	865	2,289	553	238	487	24,516
1890	6,071	221	12,173	1,896	2,263	463	62	457	17,314

Minneapolis—Flour Shipments by Routes

Yearly shipments of flour from Minneapolis, by calendar years, by routes, in barrels (000's omitted):

	1927	1926	1925	1924
C., M. & St. P.	1,802	1,763	1,959	1,942
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,343	1,268	1,377	1,409
M. & St. L.	2,033	2,075	868	593
Great Northern	1,015	898	872	1,150
Northern Pacific	633	624	584	591
Great Western	1,112	1,505	1,382	1,334
C., B. & Q.	1,329	1,660	1,793	1,655
Soo	1,732	1,595	2,415	2,631
Rock Island	1,197	1,050	1,468	1,580
Totals	12,196	12,439	12,718	12,886
Receipts	333	331	775	963

Percentages of flour hauled out of Minneapolis by the respective roads:

	1927	1926	1925	1924
C., M. & St. P.	14.78	14.17	15.40	15.07
C., St. P., M. & O.	11.01	10.19	10.83	10.93
M & St. L.	16.67	16.68	6.82	4.60
Great Northern	8.32	7.21	6.86	8.92
Northern Pacific	5.19	5.06	4.59	4.59
Great Western	9.11	12.09	10.87	10.35
C., B. & Q.	10.89	13.34	14.10	12.84
Soo	14.20	12.82	18.99	20.42
Rock Island	9.82	8.44	11.54	12.26

Duluth-Superior—Lake Flour Shipments

Lake shipments of flour from Duluth-Superior railroad warehouses for the past six years, in barrels (000's omitted):

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
April	388	...	38	6	...	71
May	527	559	517	668	406	525
June	420	550	471	749	617	532
July	584	604	554	623	602	602
August	530	685	780	887	792	670
September	545	786	702	777	859	1,052
October	871	1,044	878	781	854	661
November	661	773	749	998	898	640
December	328	346	526	446	598	360
Totals	4,854	5,346	5,215	5,935	5,626	5,113

Note: Mill lake shipments not included in above table.

British Millers' Association

The president of the National Association of British and Irish Millers is Lieutenant-Colonel F. K. S. Metford, O.B.E., D.L., of the flour milling firm of Priday, Metford & Co., Ltd., City Flour Mills, Gloucester. The secretary is G. H. Ball, with offices at 40 Trinity Square, London, E. C. 3.

MINNEAPOLIS—CAR-LOT CALENDAR YEAR SHIPMENTS

Table prepared by H. H. Thomas, of the Soo road, showing car loadings of flour and millfeed by Minneapolis mills for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1927, with comparisons:

	C., B. & Q.	C., M. & St. P.	Oma-ha	Great West.	Rock Island	Great North.	M. & St. L.	M., N. & S.	North. Pac.	Soo	Totals
Atkinson Milling Co.	78	1,158	370	281	57	68	120	1	43	154	2,330
Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co.	123	295	396	320	283	22	557	1	48	156	2,211
King Midas Mill Co.	44	233	344	21	24	25	147	1	26	197	1,062
Mpls. Milling Co.	520	1,321	577	256	76	74	214	..	261	783	4,082
N. W. Cons. Mlg. Co.	353	824	978	117	431	297	633	..	396	2,047	6,076
Pillsbury F. M. Co.	1,842	2,616	4,112	1,443	2,188	2,044	3,488	..	606	3,144	21,508
Russell-Miller M. Co.	278	311	594	904	366	31	288	..	90	211	3,073
Washb'n Crosby Co.	2,501	2,380	2,617	1,763	888	1,722	2,662	2	1,699	2,575	18,810
Archer-Daniels Mid.	200	218	313	302	253	111	185	..	15	21	1,619
Minn. Linseed Oil	7	24	21	3	43	7	4	..	..	7	116
Spencer-Kellogg	147	269	294	233	244	20	109	..	5	42	1,304
Ralston Purina Co.	10	159	157	30	42	28	31	..	35	76	568
Misc. feed mills	945	3,057	4,601	1,377	830	1,107	921	40	743	1,517	15,138
Totals, 1927	7,048	12,805	15,374	7,060	5,725	5,556	9,359	45	3,967	10,930	77,897

Included in above total: M. & W.—Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., 25; Washburn Crosby Co., 1; Archer-Daniels Midland, 1; Spencer-Kellogg, 1.

Totals, 1926	8,778	12,114	13,529	7,757	4,681	4,819	9,441	70	3,596	10,403	75,250
Totals, 1925	9,100	12,792	14,742	6,992	6,589	4,511	4,864	20	3,124	14,829	77,585
Totals, 1924	8,734	11,639	14,024	6,615	6,773	5,429	3,436	64	3,365	13,359	73,439
Totals, 1923	9,939	14,531	15,046	6,479	4,991	8,017	2,069	120	4,446	13,946	79,584
Totals, 1922	10,881	15,135	14,019	6,170	5,660	10,216	5,081	308	5,242	15,923	88,635
Totals, 1921	10,859	11,344	16,447	6,458	5,674	11,484	5,157	405	5,713	12,058	85,599
Totals, 1920	8,570	11,561	14,842	4,799	4,008	6,195	5,185	...	4,503	9,614	69,277
Totals, 1919	8,808	13,173	21,949	7,675	5,718	6,359	5,953	...	3,481	13,893	87,369
Totals, 1918	8,628	9,858	12,914	4,978	2,856	9,882	3,053	...	2,900	6,928	61,999
Totals, 1917	8,690	15,949	11,863	4,424	3,967	10,046	3,080	...	4,841	12,198	75,058

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—GRAIN MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of grain at Duluth-Superior, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat Total	Wheat Bonded	Oats Total	Oats Bonded	Barley Total	Barley Bonded	Rye Total	Rye Bonded	Flaxseed Total	Flaxseed Bonded	Corn Total
1927	110,651	879	773	14	22,691	437	27,771	48	10,508	91	133
1926	50,548	1,236	9,637	161	5,083	800	9,787	125	7,492	136	124
1925	73,875	1,578	23,561	376	15,601	1,123	11,967	193	10,059	57	686
1924	98,965	1,653	20,556	195	12,066	685	41,276	300	15,636	195	7,875
1923	50,471	2,397	3,193	228	4,279	392	20,445	132	7,274	343	2,012
1922	66,159	2,068	3,828	26	4,470	150	39,137	89	4,048	390	12,257
1921	55,023	1,612	6,432	2	5,016	62	13,400	...	4,342	152	6,771
1920	41,888	732	3,163	...	3,415	5	19,960	...	4,949	234	13
1919	23,077	1,723	932	1	6,478	217	16,597	134	2,183	319	1
1918	78,843	884	2,507	5	4,828	107	8,275	1	4,469	321	183
1917	30,577	9,598	5,184	4,495	8,559	417	3,801	3	4,087	841	32
1916	39,300	11,392	4,255	3,045	10,123	499	2,848	3	7,156	434	...
1915	91,098	4,024	6,313	169	14,060	283	4,053	3	5,844	313	2,358
1914	60,342	3,167	6,941	385	11,013	184	4,341	...	5,487	1,210	1,377
1913	72,704	8,464	9,922	4,286	13,779	1,409	1,454	...	12,435	4,006	543
1912	70,895	15,882	5,287	5,041	10,263	670	1,904	1	14,570	1,036	8
1911	32,224	2,622	4,496	152	6,421	9	704	...	5,920	83	1,659

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat Total	Wheat Bonded	Oats Total	Oats Bonded	Barley Total	Barley Bonded	Rye Total	Rye Bonded	Flaxseed Total	Flaxseed Bonded	Corn Total
1927	99,662	845	7,953	37	23,061	53	31,580	53	10,078	22	18
1926	47,608	1,280	10,388	234	5,171	870	9,008	146	5,880	75	...
1925	72,067	1,589	25,248	353	15,192	1,012	11,155	157	8,810	113	701
1924	91,849	1,409	11,171	127	11,986	689	43,112	302	14,600	2	8,171
1923	42,625	1,163	2,406	250	4,490	428	18,305	190	6,592	...	1,516
1922	51,421	2,106	8,338	...	4,390	107	37,101	40	3,476	...	13,731
1921	51,068	1,454	3,546	2	4,919	54	13,139	...	5,410	...	5,156
1920	40,273	783	882	...	3,337	9	23,511	...	3,331	2	...
1919	33,310	820	962	5	7,223	289	13,628	...	2,100	7	...
1918	61,147	770	2,038	9	4,144	34	7,422	1	4,059	...	170
1917	31,747	8,912	6,356	4,518	8,676	453	3,859	3	4,529	28	6
1916	37,775	9,698	3,343	3,015	10,351	568	2,562	1	7,356	67	...
1915	87,940	3,364	7,897	160	13,628	204	4,077	3	4,588	3	3,036
1914	58,226	3,576	6,236	2,365	11,112	279	4,557	...	6,455	1,315	750
1913	63,473	8,199	9,101	2,367	13,920	1,315	1,223	...	13,184	3,807	492
1912	68,155	15,674	5,961	5,045	9,814	635	1,845	1	13,472	851	12
1911	25,627	2,565	3,933	385	6,437	9	609	...	5,345	39	1,697

Duluth-Superior—Lake Shipments

Lake shipments of grain from Duluth-Superior, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

DOMESTIC GRAIN

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	B'l'y	Fl'xs'd
1927.	94,274	...	7,644	31,378	22,615	8,051
1926.	42,827	...	9,881	8,493	4,855	4,080
1925.	66,166	652	25,135	12,196	14,922	7,334
1924.	86,914	8,105	11,030	41,702	11,660	13,519
1923.	38,264	1,480	2,017	17,063	3,575	4,806
1922.	46,508	13,576	8,232	36,757	4,091	2,623
1921.	44,142	5,056	3,482	4,741	12,158	4,372
1920.	32,138	...	310	23,009	3,234	1,484
1919.	21,310	...	294	12,635	6,306	765
1918.	59,117	46	1,778	7,295	3,530	2,708
1917.	20,881	...	1,364	3,691	7,687	3,526
1916.	36,312	...	2,833	2,430	8,826	6,748
1915.	83,982	3,029	7,487	3,803	13,515	3,998
1914.	57,924	743	4,904	4,304	10,581	5,674
1913.	63,570	479	8,298	1,097	12,218	12,737
1912.	50,998	8	5,355	1,752	9,599	11,411
1911.	24,423	1,688	3,021	585	5,805	4,342
1910.	26,675	655	4,752	348	9,814	3,097
1909.	47,747	1,044	3,670	431	9,214	9,836
1908.	48,961	...	3,610	798	8,118	15,870
1907.	48,762	104	2,901	564	8,690	17,483
1906.	38,256	162	11,368	496	9,572	21,803
1905.	27,030	237	7,579	492	5,997	15,342
1904.	20,002	...	5,585	877	7,602	12,694

BONDED GRAIN

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Fl'x's'd	Rye
1927.	787	24	419	..	53
1926.	1,257	215	771	36	143
1925.	1,589	328	1,000	28	157
1924.	1,319	127	641	...	298
1923.	1,045	223	388	...	190
1922.	1,820	...	42	...	40
1921.	914	...	53	...	...
1920.	512	...	...	...	...
1919.	480	...	226	...	...
1918.	624	...	18	...	...
1917.	6,578	3,971	...	207	...
1916.	6,968	363	92	...	...
1915.	3,070	43	104	...	...
1914.	3,556	2,503	213	1,109	...
1913.	7,404	1,764	931	3,644	...
1912.	11,827	4,191	542	164	...
1911.	2,457	386	...	39	...
1910.	2,193	148	67	25	...
1909.	3,182	296	203	67	...
1908.	3,605	159	198	49	...

DULUTH—WHEAT MOVEMENT BY TYPE

Receipts and shipments of domestic wheat at Duluth, according to varieties, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Spring	Winter	Durum	Totals
1927	54,489	11,564	44,597	110,651
1926	21,469	4,559	24,520	50,548
1925	41,448	261	32,166	73,875
1924	58,739	3,532	36,694	98,965
1923	13,065	652	34,356	48,073
1922	13,702	663	39,726	54,091
1921	15,359	4,394	33,658	53,411
1920	11,795	1,108	28,985	41,888
1919	9,767	1,583	10,004	21,354
1918	53,816	3,355	20,788	77,959
1917	*11,936	848	8,195	20,979
1916	*19,447	5,183	14,670	39,300
1915	*40,322	4,181	15,839	60,342
1914	*57,913	4,136	29,049	91,098
1913	*55,071	3,403	14,230	72,704
1912	56,317	1,231	13,183	70,896
1911	27,813	606	3,805	32,224
1910	21,433	644	10,209	32,285
1909	33,064	70	19,733	52,867
1908	27,595	174	26,122	53,891
1907	28,378	201	26,721	55,300
1906	26,501	31	15,026	41,558
1905	23,195	167	7,824	31,187
1904	24,607	321	1,707	26,635
1903	27,689	253	1,149	29,091
1902	39,255	25	145	39,425

SHIPMENTS

	Spring	Winter	Durum	Totals
1927	47,888	12,207	39,566	99,662
1926	19,646	2,652	25,311	47,608
1925	43,949	214	27,894	72,057
1924	54,013	3,015	34,821	91,849
1923	10,290	497	30,675	41,462
1922	11,531	403	37,381	49,315
1921	13,305	4,002	32,308	49,615
1920	9,724	558	29,991	40,273
1919	17,929	2,108	12,453	32,490
1918	43,516	1,964	14,896	60,376
1917	*13,805	1,189	7,840	22,834
1916	*17,375	4,566	15,834	37,775
1915	*52,507	3,732	26,701	87,940
1914	*38,308	5,613	16,305	58,226
1913	*47,789	2,409	13,275	63,473

*Includes western wheat.

Minneapolis—Wheat Movement by Routes

Yearly wheat receipts and shipments at Minneapolis, by calendar years, by routes, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	1927	1926	1925	1924
C., M. & St. P.	31,657	16,045	22,455	26,314
C., St. P., M. & O.	13,131	6,848	7,883	10,496
M. & St. L.	9,300	10,480	6,587	6,831
Gt. Northern	28,581	30,442	33,808	32,206
North. Pacific	11,944	9,803	15,469	10,433
Great Western	2,767	5,431	1,965	2,884
C., B. & Q.	69	356	23	100
Soo	13,519	12,911	19,149	16,719
Rock Island	1,762	2,825	1,047	2,470
Minn. Western	156	204	300	266
Minn. Transf.	...	...	4	56
Totals	112,886	95,344	108,690	108,774

SHIPMENTS

	1927	1926	1925	1924
C., M. & St. P.	25,903	17,014	20,776	23,168
C., St. P., M. & O.	9,874	9,059	12,423	12,885
M. & St. L.	5,462	5,557	7,556	6,968
Gt. Northern	1,049	748	1,167	2,016
North. Pacific	1,311	869	855	2,104
Gt. Western	2,292	2,656	3,872	2,950
C., B. & Q.	1,317	1,626	2,174	1,115
Soo	943	1,085	2,684	2,899
Rock Island	692	915	1,573	1,022
Minn. Transf.	1	...	3	3
Totals	48,745	39,530	53,083	55,131

MINNEAPOLIS—GRAIN AND FLOUR MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments at Minneapolis, by crop years, ended Aug. 31 (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
Wheat, bus.	87,038	112,963	110,508	104,779
Corn, bus.	11,872	8,516	14,790	18,042
Oats, bus.	19,355	30,496	60,296	30,810
Barley, bus.	13,859	20,876	25,458	14,939
Rye, bus.	4,615	7,483	7,857	8,369
Flaxseed, bus	8,511	11,148	15,159	8,963
Flour, bbls.	319	524	724	1,198
Millfeed, tons	54	28	26	74

SHIPMENTS

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
Wheat, bus.	35,671	49,679	57,591	47,006
Corn, bus.	7,327	5,498	12,289	13,308
Oats, bus.	28,307	34,413	40,997	25,929
Barley, bus.	11,973	15,233	22,556	13,333
Rye, bus.	5,725	2,469	9,838	6,512
Flaxseed, bus	2,279	3,078	3,802	1,911
Millfeed, tons	671	657	612	748
Flour, bbls.	11,958	13,016	11,736	13,979

Minneapolis—Millfeed Shipments

Yearly shipments of millstuffs from Minneapolis, by calendar years, in tons, by routes:

	1927	1926	1925	1924
C., M. & St. P.	115,276	96,485	96,821	91,114
C., St. P., M. & O.	227,520	187,176	214,814	224,957
M. & St. L.	29,415	33,909	34,354	22,990
Great North.	42,562	35,428	22,995	35,542
North. Pacific	41,436	37,193	27,617	32,753
Gt. Western	59,082	40,016	26,554	33,575
C., B. & Q.	49,720	58,369	54,400	60,914
Soo	96,904	99,593	129,121	133,182
Rock Island	53,562	39,693	37,824	45,022
Minn. Transfer	2,945	3,005	5,834	16,813
Totals	718,422	630,866	650,334	696,862
Receipts	56,437	35,988	27,368	27,456

Minneapolis—Feed Movement

Receipts and shipments of feed at Minneapolis, in tons, by crop years (000's omitted):

	Receipts	Shipments		Receipts	Shipments
1926-27	54	671	1915-16	92	748
1925-26	28	657	1914-15	64	609
1924-25	26	612	1913-14	78	650
1923-24	74	748	1912-13	56	612
1922-23	111	665	1911-12	45	643
1921-22	66	658	1910-11	37	599
1920-21	72	634	1909-10	37	475
1919-20	116	803	1908-9	33	443
1918-19	111	709	1907-8	28	367
1917-18	67	695	1906-7	27	375
1916-17	69	717	1905-6	29	432

Hampton Roads—Exports

Exports of total grain and of wheat flour from Norfolk and Newport News, Va., by calendar years:

	All grain, bus	Wheat flour, bbls
1927	1,761,524	169,382
1926	883,457	165,826
1925	388,206	148,430
1924	1,912,145	234,851
1923	2,370,301	274,591
1922	746,317	148,044
1921	485,118	119,829
1920	2,814,530	1,483,888

Memphis—Grain Movement

Receipts of grain and alfalfa meal at Memphis by years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Alfalfa meal, tons
1927	333	4,933	5,025	15
1926	434	6,513	7,861	17
1925	402	6,261	8,866	22
1924	381	8,032	10,131	27
1923	436	6,982	9,651	29
1922	390	6,645	8,857	24
1921	384	5,330	7,693	17
1920	408	5,248	6,867	42
1919	683	3,280	7,780	34

WHEAT RECEIPTS BY GRADE

Total amounts of wheat of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act, by crop years:

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
Dark northern spring—			
No. 1	20,542	39,701	25,515
No. 2	15,718	21,576	6,725
No. 3	12,304	17,000	4,463
All others	14,358	14,415	5,092
No. 1 h. s.	6,911	16,055	13,339
Totals	69,833	108,747	55,134
Northern spring—			
No. 1	11,764	10,902	39,576
No. 2	6,783	6,280	12,390
No. 3	5,912	4,839	8,504
All others	10,387	4,680	7,589
Totals	34,846	26,701	67,959
Red spring—			
No. 1	137	136	250
No. 2	94	52	131
No. 3	109	62	151
All others	253	57	185
Totals	593	307	707
Total hard red spring	**105,272**	**135,755**	**123,800**
Amber durum—			
No. 1	962	2,303	1,479
No. 2	4,293	7,608	5,323
No. 3	1,853	1,527	1,306
All others	2,113	883	1,226
Totals	9,221	12,321	9,334
Durum—			
No. 1	300	956	1,374
No. 2	2,846	8,930	8,032
No. 3	2,425	3,442	3,071
All others	6,168	2,869	3,275
Totals	11,739	16,197	15,752
Red durum—			
No. 1	588	4,228	3,722
No. 2	975	5,470	3,850
No. 3	759	1,166	1,046
All others	2,151	1,268	1,127
Totals	4,473	12,132	9,745
Total durum	**25,433**	**40,650**	**34,831**
Dark hard winter—			
No. 1	49,341	13,719	12,589
No. 2	42,086	28,390	16,821
No. 3	8,019	13,538	8,310
All others	3,720	5,318	1,495
Totals	103,166	60,965	39,215
Hard winter—			
No. 1	105,724	25,811	66,203
No. 2	69,564	42,960	164,621
No. 3	15,614	12,396	43,341
All others	16,243	7,150	27,785
Totals	207,145	88,317	301,950
Yellow hard winter—			
No. 1	237	84	629
No. 2	352	167	1,395
No. 3	265	75	1,149
All others	2,252	71	2,112
Totals	3,106	397	5,285
Total hard red winter	**313,417**	**149,679**	**346,450**
Red winter—			
No. 1	25,113	5,389	7,040
No. 2	28,428	22,277	17,589
No. 3	8,486	7,538	10,780
All others	12,797	4,176	10,305
Totals	74,824	39,380	45,714
Western red—			
No. 1	2,433	1,002	670
No. 2	2,454	1,522	2,203
No. 3	480	364	1,316
All others	122	123	514
Totals	5,489	3,011	4,703
Total soft red winter	**80,313**	**42,391**	**50,417**
Hard white—			
No. 1	4,301	1,602	395
No. 2	6,745	4,774	1,123
No. 3	2,445	3,970	891
All others	1,125	2,680	543
Totals	14,616	13,026	2,952
Soft white—			
No. 1	2,479	959	667
No. 2	7,152	6,422	2,448
No. 3	1,446	2,643	1,399
All others	848	643	536
Totals	11,925	10,667	5,050
Western white—			
No. 1	1,667	1,355	938
No. 2	5,869	4,523	3,359
No. 3	2,428	2,476	3,924
All others	397	548	1,319
Totals	10,361	8,902	9,540
Total white wheat	**36,902**	**32,595**	**17,542**
Mixed wheat—			
No. 1	11,150	8,420	13,852
No. 2	13,761	13,046	12,715
No. 3	5,782	5,497	5,628
All others	8,599	3,888	7,568
Totals	39,292	30,851	39,763
Mixed durum—			
No. 1	1,063	3,210	3,287
No. 2	2,105	5,430	5,048
No. 3	1,919	2,284	2,404
All others	3,677	1,558	1,935
Totals	8,764	12,482	12,674
Total mixed wheat	**48,056**	**43,333**	**52,437**
Grand totals	**609,393**	**444,403**	**625,477**

If there were dreams to sell,
Merry and sad to tell,
And the crier rung his bell,
What would you buy?

T. L. Beddoes - 1840

Town Crier
FLOUR

Dotted Here and There About the Country

From Maine to California are flour jobbers and retailers who have made their flour business profitable and whose volume increases steadily from year to year. They pay a fair price for "TOWN CRIER" and sell it on a good margin with an absolute "Money back if not pleased" guarantee unquestionably backed by the mill. *Any flour distributor can do the same thing.*

BAKERS FIND IN "TOWN CRIER" THE BEST ASSURANCE OF A HIGH QUALITY TRADE-BUILDING LOAF.

THE MIDLAND FLOUR MILLING CO
KANSAS CITY

"A BAKER CANNOT RAISE THE STANDARD OF HIS LOAF ABOVE THE STANDARD OF THE FLOUR HE USES"

KANSAS CITY—GRAIN MOVEMENT BY MONTHS

Receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City, in bushels, by months, for five years:

	RECEIPTS			SHIPMENTS		
1927—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	6,040,350	2,328,000	420,000	2,738,450	111,000	142,000
February	6,285,250	1,737,000	312,000	2,724,150	259,500	284,000
March	4,019,150	949,500	290,000	3,916,770	555,000	376,000
April	2,641,200	489,000	220,000	3,998,280	1,099,500	178,000
May	4,498,100	1,213,500	266,000	4,331,470	1,299,000	262,000
June	3,986,500	2,668,500	176,000	4,096,950	961,500	154,000
July	21,631,800	762,000	192,000	8,708,700	748,500	148,000
August	19,621,450	1,306,500	626,000	7,348,770	1,674,000	246,000
September	8,284,750	756,000	504,000	5,112,250	1,027,500	248,000
October	9,044,250	753,000	560,000	5,146,570	910,500	264,000
November	6,096,150	2,505,000	436,000	4,009,720	984,000	196,000
December	4,729,050	9,297,000	192,000	3,299,010	3,531,000	258,000
Totals	96,878,100	24,765,000	4,194,000	55,431,090	13,161,000	2,856,000
1926—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	3,099,600	3,223,750	528,700	2,492,100	365,000	511,500
February	2,616,300	2,072,500	443,700	1,455,300	410,000	622,500
March	1,929,150	1,775,000	397,800	1,688,850	718,750	924,000
April	1,822,500	838,750	243,100	1,514,700	1,547,500	1,128,000
May	1,885,950	1,341,250	195,500	1,850,850	1,428,750	933,000
June	4,625,100	1,847,500	282,200	2,037,150	1,265,000	217,500
July	31,949,400	1,003,500	192,000	7,245,450	1,055,000	220,500
August	17,073,000	904,500	470,000	8,356,600	726,000	260,000
September	6,505,800	844,500	464,000	5,034,400	757,500	194,000
October	6,444,200	1,525,500	360,000	4,491,200	634,500	128,000
November	4,307,800	790,500	338,000	3,410,400	610,500	148,000
December	5,241,600	1,014,000	306,000	2,771,200	199,500	170,000
Totals	87,500,400	17,181,250	4,221,000	42,338,200	9,718,000	5,457,000
1925—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	2,971,350	2,905,000	680,000	4,545,450	603,750	349,500
February	2,687,850	2,582,500	671,500	3,524,850	623,750	361,500
March	2,374,650	2,410,000	343,400	4,276,800	1,736,250	883,500
April	874,800	723,750	595,000	2,431,350	2,677,500	658,500
May	2,326,050	1,067,500	401,200	2,124,900	1,721,250	463,500
June	4,036,500	1,645,000	734,400	1,896,780	2,228,750	273,000
July	10,744,650	890,000	887,400	4,625,100	1,632,500	420,000
August	8,567,100	1,403,750	4,632,500	3,624,750	846,250	553,500
September	4,585,950	695,000	1,876,800	2,497,500	881,250	519,000
October	3,348,000	666,250	1,343,000	2,115,450	636,250	397,500
November	4,302,450	775,000	644,300	1,309,500	353,750	472,500
December	5,227,200	2,491,250	697,000	2,012,850	180,000	492,000
Totals	52,046,550	18,255,000	13,506,500	34,985,250	14,122,250	5,843,000
1924—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	3,011,850	3,017,500	754,800	2,403,000	1,812,500	862,500
February	4,179,600	3,525,000	963,900	2,137,050	1,581,250	579,000
March	2,616,300	2,086,250	695,300	2,578,500	1,292,500	514,000
April	1,351,350	1,915,000	572,900	2,602,800	1,713,750	570,000
May	2,636,550	1,495,000	453,900	2,891,700	1,626,250	334,500
June	2,717,550	1,032,500	251,600	2,504,250	1,273,750	217,500
July	19,730,250	1,423,750	153,000	5,201,550	591,250	49,500
August	23,696,550	1,033,750	829,600	12,991,050	770,000	111,000
September	11,654,550	675,000	1,035,300	10,301,850	541,250	291,000
October	10,671,750	427,500	936,700	7,641,000	313,750	304,500
November	5,211,000	1,738,750	567,800	4,824,900	426,250	288,000
December	3,346,650	4,742,500	477,700	4,973,400	541,250	223,500
Totals	90,823,950	23,112,500	7,692,500	61,051,050	12,583,750	4,245,000
1923—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	7,006,500	1,982,500	1,268,000	4,491,450	410,000	621,000
February	4,059,450	1,892,500	880,600	2,465,000	498,750	601,500
March	3,484,350	1,431,250	936,700	2,899,800	865,000	664,500
April	3,824,450	1,767,500	1,533,400	2,555,550	1,245,000	600,000
May	3,091,500	1,161,250	622,200	3,057,750	763,750	582,000
June	3,080,700	1,222,500	591,600	2,026,350	558,750	403,500
July	9,008,550	1,141,250	333,200	3,348,000	278,750	226,500
August	12,313,350	1,077,500	1,892,100	3,441,150	565,000	246,000
September	5,941,350	711,250	1,837,700	3,260,250	461,250	879,000
October	6,355,800	715,000	1,866,600	3,106,350	625,000	756,000
November	5,713,200	1,758,750	1,026,800	2,637,900	661,250	562,500
December	4,754,700	2,713,750	1,205,300	2,231,550	1,301,250	715,500
Totals	68,733,900	17,575,000	13,984,200	35,621,100	8,233,750	6,858,000

MILWAUKEE—GRAIN AND FLOUR MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of grain and grain products at Milwaukee (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls	Corn, bus	Oats, bus	Rye, bus	Barley, bus	Millfeed, tons	Flaxseed, bus	Oil cake, tons
1927..	6,308	2,733	11,766	13,607	1,070	9,851	48	1,107	...
1926..	7,176	1,878	7,642	13,823	1,092	8,952	51	811	...
1925..	4,615	2,259	8,164	16,562	911	11,849	57	824	...
1924..	8,561	2,465	13,565	19,465	2,810	11,454	42	714	...
1923..	3,092	1,843	18,679	25,936	2,305	9,286	54	883	...
1922..	2,871	2,589	23,962	22,851	2,915	9,491	79	723	...
1921..	8,893	1,694	29,901	19,344	2,561	9,711	63	774	...
1920..	3,470	1,144	15,937	23,266	4,582	9,016	39	800	...
1919..	8,551	820	8,398	28,484	4,589	19,064	60	351	...
1918..	13,049	830	11,804	39,266	2,668	10,118	49	258	1
1917..	7,676	1,073	11,122	29,344	2,500	16,724	25	437	1
1916..	8,705	2,458	11,612	40,135	3,669	22,403	133	481	4
1915..	6,723	3,502	14,118	28,538	3,579	17,191	247	585	18
1914..	9,331	3,249	18,338	26,792	3,708	17,986	234	662	...
1913..	7,273	3,161	13,140	15,973	3,081	19,898	151	679	...
1912..	9,697	2,429	10,150	14,346	3,050	13,716	149	657	1
1911..	8,663	3,323	8,106	12,453	2,073	13,445	76	140	1
1910..	11,439	3,144	8,151	13,204	989	14,700	40	301	1

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls	Corn, bus	Oats, bus	Rye, bus	Barley, bus	Millfeed, tons	Flaxseed, bus	Oil cake, tons
1927...	6,410	2,197	8,040	10,855	1,389	2,383	203	...	...
1926...	7,404	1,314	4,305	6,632	656	1,824	133	203	...
1925...	2,761	1,865	5,138	11,692	1,291	2,857	203	3	...
1924...	8,490	1,827	10,014	13,844	2,270	3,942	316	16	...
1923...	2,711	2,388	13,304	21,089	2,146	2,947	405	463	...
1922...	2,500	2,221	20,729	18,390	2,492	3,966	392	279	...
1921...	8,161	1,444	25,256	13,406	2,099	2,690	305	80	...
1920...	3,736	1,076	7,434	15,964	4,007	2,612	223	11	...
1919...	5,657	2,788	3,895	20,575	3,328	8,372	237	31	...
1918...	8,681	3,060	6,960	28,694	709	4,369	221	15	...
1917...	5,559	1,368	7,712	22,296	1,584	3,777	168	...	...
1916...	4,799	2,438	7,681	38,045	3,055	5,766	247	78	4
1915...	3,153	3,730	12,900	27,292	2,889	6,264	323	...	4
1914...	7,163	3,943	13,586	26,585	3,251	4,856	276	11	1
1913...	3,987	3,491	8,957	13,599	2,397	5,017	229	6	...
1912...	4,589	3,487	6,081	11,163	2,203	3,742	256	53	...
1911...	5,413	3,553	7,631	11,988	1,567	6,187	252	...	...
1910...	5,971	3,710	7,013	11,572	562	4,382	193	114	...

Kansas City—Wheat Receipts

Receipts of wheat by grades, in Kansas City, from July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927, as reported to E. L. Morris, district federal grain supervisor (in carloads):

DARK HARD WINTER

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Sample
July	4,871	3,731	834	162	34	79
August	1,627	2,427	576	112	57	35
September	341	769	249	40	75	9
October	464	903	202	18	102	12
November	204	399	109	17	36	12
December	532	686	158	19	58	9
January	697	786	155	18	42	6
February	611	742	128	16	42	10
March	351	436	76	10	29	3
April	135	244	37	17	32	9
May	556	554	97	11	46	11
June	441	407	81	33	27	10
Totals	10,730	12,084	2,702	473	580	205

HARD WINTER

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Sample
July	5,784	3,064	633	227	90	137
August	2,888	2,224	477	214	194	115
Sept'ber	1,021	1,065	282	75	148	74
October	962	958	228	87	154	59
November	726	713	182	49	109	56
December	800	750	123	38	93	53
January	595	617	79	29	66	43
February	1,208	570	119	38	77	62
March	665	469	68	38	69	59
April	413	416	58	17	57	46
May	682	517	68	28	69	33
June	747	363	117	101	57	47
Totals	16,891	11,725	2,434	941	1,183	784

RED WINTER

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Sample
July	770	761	110	29	9	4
August	215	438	130	34	13	15
September	73	113	19	7	4	13
October	77	114	17	4	4	4
November	71	97	24	7	7	11
December	39	94	9	4	10	3
January	37	71	14	3	4	3
February	68	121	19	3	12	4
March	67	141	16	1	10	2
April	37	58	5	0	11	1
May	40	41	4	0	4	1
June	30	30	7	3	2	2
Totals	1,523	2,079	374	88	90	63

MIXED WHEAT

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Sample
July	1,015	558	46	10	1	3
August	225	232	84	8	5	6
September	129	142	46	13	16	7
October	92	127	32	11	12	40
November	87	104	23	7	6	12
December	85	129	23	5	10	14
January	57	90	14	3	4	3
February	62	114	29	5	3	13
March	54	73	18	3	5	8
April	37	32	10	2	7	7
May	54	63	16	0	4	6
June	56	60	7	2	7	3
Totals	1,953	1,724	348	71	80	122

ALL OTHER CLASSES

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Sample
July	6	2	0	0	0	0
August	34	6	4	2	0	0
September	40	18	3	2	1	2
October	34	9	4	2	0	1
November	12	12	2	2	0	0
December	4	4	0	1	0	2
January	5	4	0	1	0	3
February	7	2	0	1	0	1
March	6	3	0	0	0	1
April	6	4	0	0	0	4
May	3	2	0	0	4	9
June	4	3	1	0	0	1
Totals	161	69	14	11	5	24

TOTAL ARRIVALS

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Sample
Year	31,258	27,681	5,872	1,584	1,938	1,198

Grand total, 69,531 carloads.

CINCINNATI—GRAIN MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of grain at Cincinnati, Ohio, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927...	4,759	4,951	3,706	140	32
1926...	5,190	6,671	3,858	139	39
1925...	5,793	5,823	3,872	146	66
1924...	7,340	6,372	4,574	239	49
1923...	6,318	5,055	4,260	231	74
1922...	3,716	4,822	3,486	197	53
1921...	3,687	4,835	5,076	259	28
1920...	3,395	4,699	5,100	250	96
1919...	6,104	3,433	4,074	386	437
1918...	8,401	8,592	10,186	1,150	712
1917...	7,517	9,939	7,073	750	1,003
1916...	7,275	9,499	7,005	660	1,499
1915...	7,380	7,831	6,816	702	601
1914...	5,816	8,468	5,958	503	589

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927...	3,171	3,851	2,502	71	4
1926...	4,101	5,471	2,272	74	...
1925...	3,501	4,208	2,482	60	...
1924...	4,284	3,804	2,510	141	...
1923...	4,404	2,969	2,268	118	...
1922...	2,904	2,954	1,802	137	...
1921...	2,509	2,820	3,454	183	...
1920...	2,642	2,794	2,372	134	...
1919...	3,898	2,478	2,138	228	...
1918...	6,393	8,199	7,863	821	190
1917...	6,152	4,857	5,146	511	118
1916...	5,089	5,121	6,021	303	31
1915...	5,925	4,919	5,453	429	33
1914...	2,274	5,301	4,335	158	35

KANSAS CITY—GRAIN MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of grain at Kansas City, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927..	96,878	24,765	4,194	442	1,264
1926..	87,500	17,181	4,221	568	265
1925..	52,046	18,255	13,506	225	511
1924..	90,824	23,113	7,693	323	683
1923..	68,735	17,575	13,984	337	1,623
1922..	85,449	16,100	7,799	357	961
1921..	110,204	15,495	7,118	442	1,657
1920...	70,738	10,813	7,553	893	2,461
1919...	72,137	15,801	12,503	612	2,140
1918...	50,448	30,302	15,548	465	1,566
1917...	36,954	14,017	14,917	442	711
1916...	77,785	22,186	7,961	414	2,042
1915...	58,693	20,803	6,247	361	1,817
1914...	70,758	23,172	9,258	197	483
1913...	32,370	21,922	10,174	458	364
1912...	43,719	19,522	6,682	147	182
1911...	26,701	16,934	6,230	84	392
1910...	42,528	17,619	5,452	79	394
1909...	35,354	11,566	6,350	121	421
1908...	40,131	8,643	5,613	219	545
1907...	36,617	16,024	5,629	161	404
1906...	37,423	15,832	6,464	212	502
1905...	40,038	21,508	6,875	323	856
1904...	39,160	14,188	4,675	347	581
1903...	38,322	16,282	6,530	481	313
1902...	24,018	16,092	8,358	377	33
1901...	26,353	13,489	5,800	465	62
1900...	34,775	8,384	3,342	171	16
1899...	20,364	8,759	2,421	184	18
1898...	28,731	13,078	3,325	521	31
1897...	26,122	20,210	3,923	326	17
1896...	6,979	13,215	4,279	125	20
1895...	8,231	8,396	3,410	127	29
1894...	9,518	10,733	3,762	67	12

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927...	55,431	13,161	2,856	498	820
1926...	42,338	9,718	5,457	404	147
1925...	34,985	14,122	5,483	105	230
1924...	61,051	12,584	4,345	376	302
1923...	35,621	8,233	6,858	183	593
1922...	65,201	8,876	4,317	250	350
1921...	76,235	10,919	4,260	352	1,041
1920...	51,979	4,968	4,357	771	1,378
1919...	48,285	9,312	9,402	339	1,149
1918...	21,915	24,221	10,210	391	787
1917...	31,044	9,210	13,018	344	583
1916...	64,885	22,201	3,534	358	2,015
1915...	44,921	12,873	4,940	348	1,849
1914...	57,452	16,495	8,495	219	147
1913...	21,622	12,860	7,707	242	44
1912...	30,665	13,637	5,297	180	111
1911...	17,890	14,075	4,576	70	375
1910...	30,446	15,202	4,261	53	259
1909...	25,282	9,332	5,850	54	121
1908...	26,481	6,784	4,053	51	48
1907...	28,864	12,644	7,413	76	179
1906...	25,685	11,882	5,426	86	141
1905...	29,368	17,034	5,185	150	563
1904...	29,138	10,724	3,067	125	116
1903...	25,710	13,342	4,417	241	59
1902...	16,510	13,364	6,130	191	10
1901...	20,851	9,341	3,984	309	17
1900...	28,499	5,558	1,576	139	9
1899...	13,488	5,588	1,807	122	20
1898...	20,357	8,209	1,595	226	16
1897...	21,878	15,556	2,127	172	6
1896...	5,718	11,509	1,640	120	9
1895...	6,739	6,983	1,175	103	29
1894...	5,295	9,130	1,265	63	...

Shipments of Kafir corn, milo maize and feterita in the years since records were kept, in bushels: 1911, 1,208,928; 1912, 1,769,426; 1913, 1,747,000; 1914, 8,494,900; 1915, 4,940,200; 1916, 3,534,000; 1917, 665,000; 1918, 1,649,400; 1919, 1,369,000; 1920, 2,724,000; 1921, 3,219,000; 1922, 4,712,400; 1923, 1,484,000; 1924, 3,076,600; 1925, 2,939,000; 1926, 2,430,000.

FLAXSEED MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed at Kansas City, by calendar years (none reported in 1921 or 1920), in bushels (000's omitted):

	Receipts	Shipments		Receipts	Shipments
1927....	261	4	1914.....	41	28
1926.....	..	..	1913.....	19	8
1925.....	1	..	1912.....	19	23
1924.....	10	..	1911.....	16	3
1923.....	1	..	1910.....	102	21
1922.....	5	..	1909.....	102	9
1919.....	3	1	1908.....	94	6
1918.....	5	10	1907.....	167	17
1917.....	72	60	1906.....	95	..
1916.....	4	7	1905.....	13	10
1915.....	55	28			

Seattle—Grain Receipts

Receipts of grain at Seattle, Wash., in cars, by calendar years:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Corn	Rye
1927...	12,773	365	264	1,044	37
1926..	10,139	352	289	1,089	82
1925...	7,812	542	392	902	40
1924...	9,579	493	462	969	45
1923...	9,731	538	243	1,457	105
1922...	9,363	442	81	1,725	77
1921...	6,604	595	194	1,022	53
1920...	5,088	944	261	540	...
1919...	5,232	638	242	388	20

Nashville—Grain Movement

Receipts and shipments of grain at Nashville by calendar years, in carloads:

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Grain sorghums
1927...	683	1,780	2,404	...	...
1926*..	....	....	....	...	...
1925...	1,240	2,856	5,106	236	126
1924...	1,173	3,400	4,346	137	...

SHIPMENTS

1927....	1,074	1,063	2,159	...	...
1926*..	....	....	....	...	...
1925....	539	2,653	7,275	452	1
1924....	514	2,068	6,212	262	...

*Figures not available.

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CHICAGO—GRAIN AND FLOUR MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of grain and grain products at Chicago, Ill., by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Flour, bbls	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flaxseed	Tons Mill-feed	Tons Oil cake
		Bushels							
1927.....	12,287	42,710	86,021	49,066	3,793	10,685	2,898	151	17
1926.....	12,907	38,113	92,710	47,243	2,163	9,032	2,274	153	7
1925.....	13,009	28,244	83,557	53,547	5,895	9,833	2,152	174	7
1924.....	13,253	69,012	99,524	82,831	9,672	11,461	1,985	159	3
1923.....	11,616	52,489	105,505	75,106	5,380	9,835	1,016	162	2
1922.....	13,729	57,850	193,271	87,141	5,534	9,933	905	170	4
1921.....	10,910	45,700	182,982	82,939	4,215	7,763	969	161	6
1920.....	8,354	28,997	85,487	74,939	6,335	11,289	1,160	233	4
1919.....	10,271	76,929	65,894	88,939	7,885	25,980	1,007	266	6
1918.....	8,914	69,610	100,409	137,072	4,480	18,534	481	296	8
1917.....	9,178	31,751	70,854	125,910	4,541	22,348	1,136	105	11
1916.....	9,353	74,944	102,376	161,244	5,601	34,526	1,325	520	42
1915.....	9,063	70,704	95,357	133,475	4,648	26,167	1,292	314	17
1914.....	9,709	99,290	106,600	138,400	2,432	25,463	1,146	320	10
1913.....	11,379	58,524	129,425	126,368	3,203	31,336	1,030	170	20
1912.....	7,070	35,914	112,690	118,491	2,794	20,355	2,298	210	21
SHIPMENTS									
1927.....	7,776	29,365	40,032	26,323	1,894	2,778	19	587	14
1926.....	8,671	32,131	39,232	36,678	2,292	2,453	43	491	5
1925.....	8,492	25,885	41,239	48,919	6,052	2,730	45	502	11
1924.....	8,079	63,435	45,921	46,012	7,121	4,652	32	543	39
1923.....	9,002	30,147	62,690	57,045	3,568	3,810	209	543	39
1922.....	11,202	50,385	119,451	73,732	5,390	3,312	8	568	12
1921.....	7,722	41,073	117,313	58,927	3,857	4,297	36	413	5
1920.....	6,092	36,064	37,778	46,421	7,439	4,592	140	521	1
1919.....	6,582	61,903	28,834	74,137	6,399	13,376	84	472	67
1918.....	6,436	49,984	39,877	86,738	2,616	4,650	8,000	344	37
1917.....	8,332	24,047	36,006	101,078	3,667	6,719	535	387	70
1916.....	8,382	61,187	61,782	116,875	4,436	11,416	27	555	51
1915.....	7,674	55,576	73,667	122,469	3,993	8,552	1,292	579	18
1914.....	7,443	85,468	65,259	122,756	2,240	7,077	31	406	22
1913.....	6,190	45,999	92,590	98,377	1,677	7,788	138	401	42
1912.....	6,268	35,726	73,739	102,077	1,167	3,504	409	405	42

Chicago—Grain and Flour Movement

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago by routes during 1927 (000's omitted):

	Flour bbls	Wheat bus	Corn bus	Oats bus
RECEIPTS				
By lake	....	1,862	....	....
North Western	1,365	8,174	18,406	13,574
Ill. Central...	171	3,556	18,233	7,172
Rock Island...	1,043	3,329	6,478	5,190
Burlington ...	1,556	5,544	7,187	5,193
Chi. & Alton..	568	2,385	5,097	1,884
East. Ill.	798	3,060	7,751	2,216
C., M. & St. P.	2,406	2,311	3,738	5,139
Wabash	197	3,333	5,666	1,336
Gt. Western..	1,355	1,312	1,296	514
Santa Fe	2,373	3,463	3,770	1,940
Soo Line	288	287	....	222
E., J. & E....	...	194	575	198
E. and S. E. Lines	167	3,900	7,824	4,188
Tots., 1927..	12,287	42,710	86,021	49,066
Totals, 1926 ..	12,907	38,113	92,710	47,243
Totals, 1925 ..	13,009	28,244	83,557	53,547
Totals, 1924 ..	12,253	69,012	99,524	82,831
Totals, 1923 ..	11,616	*52,489	105,505	75,106
Totals, 1922 ..	13,729	†57,850	193,271	87,141
Totals, 1921 ..	10,910	45,700	182,982	82,729
Totals, 1920 ..	8,354	28,997	85,487	74,939
Totals, 1919 ..	10,271	76,920	65,894	88,939
Totals, 1918 ..	8,914	69,610	100,409	137,072
Totals, 1917 ..	9,678	31,751	70,854	125,910
SHIPMENTS				
By lake	1,304	19,053	20,344	5,733
North Western	503	2,698	166	68
Ill. Central ..	172	425	1,270	2,000
Rock Island..	3	...	...	...
C., B. & Q....	10	7	17	27
Chi. & Alton..	27	529	63	367
East. Ill.	159	275	133	276
C., M. & St. P.	110	40	422	420
Wabash	14	20	236	10
Soo Line	17	8	...	21
E. and S. E. Lines	5,454	6,293	17,321	17,383
Santa Fe	3	17	60	18
Tots., 1927..	7,776	29,365	40,032	26,323
Totals, 1926 ..	8,671	32,131	39,232	36,678
Totals, 1925 ..	8,492	25,885	41,239	48,919
Totals, 1924 ..	8,079	63,435	45,921	46,012
Totals, 1923 ..	9,002	30,147	62,690	57,045
Totals, 1922 ..	11,202	‡50,385	119,451	73,732
Totals, 1921 ..	7,722	41,073	117,313	58,927
Totals, 1920 ..	6,092	36,064	37,778	46,421
Totals, 1919 ..	6,582	61,903	28,834	74,137
Totals, 1918 ..	6,436	49,984	39,877	86,738
Totals, 1917 ..	8,382	24,047	36,006	101,078

*Includes 199,000 bus in bond. †Includes 812,000 bus in bond. ‡Includes 194,000 bus in bond.

Kansas City—Millfeed Movement

Receipts and shipments of bran and shorts at Kansas City by years, in tons:

	Receipts	Shipments
1927	59,060	163,160
1926	65,920	231,700
1925	47,380	312,020
1924	57,480	272,120
1923	38,960	251,760
1922	44,320	44,432
1921	40,300	173,230
1920	49,480	129,400
1919	52,920	152,340
1918	17,440	88,860
1917	34,900	142,300
1916	32,000	158,920
1915	27,040	154,240
1914	27,680	131,072
1913	10,500	101,140
1912	15,800	49,760
1911	11,080	61,900
1910	11,620	88,940
1909	21,140	96,180
1908	21,000	81,000
1907	15,000	69,000
1906	11,430	46,342

CHICAGO—LAKE SHIPMENTS

Shipments of wheat, flour, corn and oats, by lake, for two years (000's omitted):

FLOUR AND WHEAT

	1927 Flour bbls	1927 Wheat bus	1926 Flour bbls	1926 Wheat bus
Buffalo	1,034	11,499	760	14,148
Erie	235	...	240	...
Ogdensburg ..	...	...	13	...
Fairport	...	...	68	...
Midland	1	...	...	...
Depot Harbor.	34	28	12	...
Montreal	...	717	...	1,620
Tiffin	...	...	99	...
Pt. Colborne..	...	6,809	...	4,333
Windsor	...	...	5	...
Totals	1,304	19,053	1,098	20,200

CORN AND OATS (BUS)

	1927 Corn	1927 Oats	1926 Corn	1926 Oats
Buffalo	9,683	3,237	6,724	5,571
Toledo	...	...	175	...
Depot Harbor.	2,708	574	3,033	2,465
Montreal	248	...	632	...
Collingwood .	464	232	166	...
Midland	1,476	365	232	34
Tiffin	3,588	788	4,574	2,146
Pt. Colborne..	...	...	250	...
Port McNicoll.	434	...	262	...
Kingston	...	...	305	...
Cardinal	889	...	452	...
Owen Sound..	563	536	1,101	...
Goderich	93	...	106	...
Quebec	198	...	...	...
Totals	18,012	10,216	8,012	10,216

Cleveland—Grain and Flour Movement

Receipts and shipments of grain and flour at Cleveland, Ohio, by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Wheat bus	Flour bbls	Corn bus	Oats bus	Rye bus	B'rl'y bus
RECEIPTS						
1927.	1,822	...	1,610	1,206	20	18
1926.	827	...	2,031	1,703	18	51
1925.	774	...	1,632	2,294	31	88
1924.	1,060	...	1,550	3,300	110	150
1923.	1,265	...	2,122	2,517	112	19
1922.	1,426	...	2,768	3,196	69	89
1921.	1,553	...	3,435	4,174	29	74
1920.	2,123	...	1,503	4,183	39	47
1919.	1,934	...	1,606	4,309	42	52
1918.	1,887	...	2,274	6,043	61	67
1917.	1,615	792	2,817	5,128	210	46
1916.	2,121	912	3,706	5,610	270	68
1915.	3,537	730	3,948	6,470	52	123
1914.	2,234	689	2,194	5,449	136	332
1913.	4,199	691	2,828	6,154	49	444
SHIPMENTS						
1927.	504	...	1,705	953	...	8
1926.	280	...	1,900	1,431	3	7
1925.	72	...	364	349	...	28
1924.	202	...	495	371	2	...
1923.	86	...	44	39	...	...
1922.	221	...	629	699	1	1
1921.	688	...	1,418	1,202	2	3
1920.	295	...	251	552	3	1
1919.	597	...	332	1,642	7	18
1918.	693	...	400	1,417	38	1
1917.	701	86	811	1,877	101	...
1916.	842	93	931	1,019	95	5
1915.	776	108	874	1,226	8	12
1914.	1,409	153	1,124	1,341	120	28
1913.	854	190	849	943	47	39

Cable Language Abbreviations

Abbreviations used by cable companies, in cablegrams, in accordance with stipulations of European governments, are as follows:

The letters "L.c.f." indicate that the message is written in the French language.

"L.c.o.," the "language of country of origin."

"L.c.d.," the "language of country of destination."

Omaha—Grain Movement

Receipts and shipments of grain at Omaha, Neb., by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
RECEIPTS					
1927...	35,747	23,433	7,252	1,526	1,512
1926...	21,734	19,981	7,830	1,009	664
1925...	19,496	15,050	17,256	736	696
1924...	34,234	24,735	15,400	1,186	772
1923...	22,631	23,370	19,112	1,499	1,261
1922...	28,833	31,245	13,056	2,048	891
1921...	30,505	22,912	9,134	1,582	1,216
1920...	24,786	20,277	13,982	1,969	1,162
1919...	22,080	22,292	14,565	1,487	2,647
1918...	18,040	45,688	23,572	1,500	2,663
1917...	13,714	29,882	20,380	871	1,713
1916...	36,821	21,466	14,570	1,163	1,136
1915...	16,587	24,295	11,042	1,076	555
1914...	16,235	30,004	16,960	848	18
1913...	20,313	31,111	16,284	328	436
1912...	16,868	20,536	12,903	183	1,192
1911...	12,124	19,282	9,052	97	4,223
1910...	9,124	23,429	9,942	195	662
SHIPMENTS					
1927...	28,447	19,835	7,864	1,681	1,426
1926...	15,179	15,670	9,842	1,050	610
1925...	16,873	12,871	16,904	769	611
1924...	30,278	25,122	16,950	1,208	752
1923...	16,995	20,959	21,238	1,242	858
1922...	23,553	26,640	13,084	2,162	634
1921...	28,594	20,017	7,052	1,273	997
1920...	23,502	16,570	11,770	1,932	966
1919...	19,896	21,141	14,474	1,372	2,343
1918...	12,668	37,382	22,714	1,127	2,160
1917...	10,192	25,764	19,371	831	1,372
1916...	34,210	18,236	14,148	971	615
1915...	11,408	25,342	11,560	816	96
1914...	16,696	31,927	18,030	512	69
1913...	16,938	26,526	16,173	304	85
1912...	12,180	15,913	14,013	56	318
1911...	8,173	16,459	8,220	50	728
1910...	5,482	19,707	8,098	168	208

Receipts and shipments of grain at Omaha during 1927, by months, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
RECEIPTS					
January ...	1,411	2,611	496	924	34
February ..	1,023	1,562	646	94	48
March	970	1,399	502	32	48
April	589	759	392	22	8
May	930	1,879	302	46	5
June	949	3,312	372	39	3
July	8,774	931	276	64	16
August	10,717	1,681	984	246	371
September..	3,970	1,228	858	325	512
October ...	3,010	1,404	1,196	266	267
November..	1,701	1,165	690	159	149
December..	1,702	5,502	538	139	138
Totals ...	35,747	23,433	7,252	1,526	1,512
SHIPMENTS					
January ...	1,107	1,376	416	248	34
February ..	853	1,242	620	71	13
March	892	1,310	1,228	27	26
April	1,040	1,236	786	120	10
May	857	1,686	1,020	36	3
June	655	1,791	450	14	2
July	3,503	1,456	348	55	2
August	9,313	2,212	458	238	254
September..	4,549	1,623	830	354	504
October ...	2,751	1,459	616	262	186
November..	1,604	1,228	574	101	224
December..	1,323	3,217	518	155	170
Totals ...	28,447	19,835	7,864	1,681	1,426

PRIMARY MARKET GRAIN RECEIPTS

Aggregate receipts of wheat, corn and oats at the leading primary markets for the crop years 1926-27, 1925-26, 1924-25 and 1923-24, in bushels (000's omitted):

WHEAT (JULY 1-JUNE 30)

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
Chicago	39,727	26,033	71,030	50,677
Sioux City ..	2,056	2,192	2,069	1,641
Milwaukee ..	7,102	4,900	8,734	2,290
Minneapolis..	89,176	112,467	105,234	105,439
Duluth	53,277	69,993	111,682	38,390
St. Louis	33,025	29,757	44,147	32,884
Toledo	14,885	9,165	12,302	15,913
Wichita	27,991	17,551	19,472	...
Detroit	2,688	1,156	1,870	1,901
Kansas City.	92,485	52,418	89,396	59,780
Peoria	1,339	1,778	2,106	2,237
Omaha	21,486	15,015	29,052	17,744
Indianapolis.	5,044	3,769	4,324	6,084
St. Joseph ..	10,564	8,978	12,133	8,501
Totals	400,845	355,112	513,541	343,481

CORN (NOV. 1-OCT. 31)

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
Chicago	91,294	92,283	82,021	100,993
Sioux City ..	4,397	3,884	4,551	9,053
Milwaukee ..	10,689	8,661	7,349	16,821
Minneapolis..	11,497	9,840	14,379	18,066
Duluth	562	198	763	9,872
St. Louis	20,274	27,336	23,499	38,552
Toledo	3,746	4,616	3,053	4,041
Wichita	685	2,061	441	263
Detroit	1,469	669	2,836	1,908
Kansas City.	12,231	17,836	22,315	21,161
Peoria	25,059	26,516	21,723	17,799
Omaha	22,101	20,427	13,326	27,299
Indianapolis..	19,366	17,993	17,579	17,016
St. Joseph ..	9,001	11,206	9,703	10,791
Totals	232,371	243,426	223,041	293,633

OATS (AUG. 1-JULY 31)

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
Chicago	49,420	49,356	75,978	70,021
Sioux City ..	1,252	3,941	5,610	5,960
Milwaukee ..	14,749	13,891	19,967	19,238
Minneapolis..	18,268	36,243	53,560	28,434
Duluth	2,400	26,727	23,387	4,906
St. Louis	20,716	28,188	34,363	34,443
Toledo	8,776	7,810	8,901	4,173
Wichita	430	694	394	...
Detroit	1,339	1,116	1,980	3,042
Kansas City.	3,297	11,423	8,240	11,591
Peoria	8,955	9,856	11,096	13,539
Omaha	6,689	12,913	16,011	17,993
Indianapolis..	9,084	8,273	10,578	11,371
St. Joseph ..	1,512	2,184	1,871	1,798
Totals	146,917	212,615	271,936	226,509

Wheat by Grade and Type

Percentage of total federal wheat inspections graded respectively No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and other grades, by crop years ended June 30:

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
No. 1	40	30	30	23	24	14
No. 2	34	41	42	35	36	42
No. 3	12	18	16	22	22	23
All others	14	11	12	20	18	21
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Percentage of total federal wheat inspections falling into the principal type classifications, by crop years ended June 30:

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Hard red spring	17	31	20	22	22	15
Durum	4	9	6	6	9	6
Hard red winter	51	34	55	40	39	48
Soft red winter.	14	9	8	14	13	14
White	6	7	3	7	4	5
Mixed wheat...	8	10	8	11	13	12
	100	100	100	100	100	100

NEW YORK CITY—RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS

Receipts and exports of grain and grain products at New York City, by calendar years (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls	Corn bus	Oats bus	Rye bus	Barley bus	Flaxseed bus	Tons Mill-feed	Tons Oil cake	Bbls Oat-meal	Bbls Corn meal
			Bushels								
1927...	72,052	11,780	2,425	7,183	5,517	23,320	6,353	20	240	60	18
1926...	78,519	12,518	2,452	12,170	16,437	65,407	6,049	110	85	54	30
1925...	78,027	12,991	2,300	23,483	5,031	21,571	3,268	60	23	127	145
1924...	74,291	11,992	5,909	18,197	15,998	20,055	6,464	58	94	95	155
1923...	77,285	11,636	9,349	12,082	15,162	6,771	10,091	4	4	18	50
1922...	68,968	11,714	27,082	34,672	12,599	7,314	4,093	3	13	20	42
1921...	54,001	11,926	13,230	11,213	3,100	6,260	3,967	3	59	103	45
1920...	62,573	6,905	6,764	14,731	24,719	5,409	5,714	3	75	26	65
1919...	50,155	7,996	1,976	31,692	12,529	9,941	378	8	29	636	151
1918...	33,857	8,535	7,726	27,229	3,790	5,684	160	8	1	805	512
1917...	78,217	7,929	13,768	38,406	3,441	11,543	3,372	13	40	903	447
1916..	127,316	8,772	11,055	33,277	744	14,055	5,343	17	74	399	453
1915...	99,342	12,847	14,383	38,392	2,020	6,671	10,652	27	91	139	513
1914...	50,516	11,237	14,686	27,786	2,273	6,135	1,452	32	85	82	697
1913...	52,980	9,451	10,704	20,382	739	6,195	7,371	35	113	124	725
1912...	45,976	8,670	7,463	24,152	331	17,070	68	31	92	405	646
1911...	28,406	8,304	16,061	24,650	302	3,889	5,860	38	52	103	727
1910...	16,413	8,093	12,286	23,115	288	288	4,017	48	69	106	682
1909...	23,304	7,069	7,428	22,718	300	3,469	2,224	49	52	105	494

EXPORTS

	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls	Corn bus	Oats bus	Rye bus	Barley bus	Flaxseed bus	Tons Mill-feed	Tons Oil cake	Bbls Oat-meal	Bbls Corn meal
			Bushels								
1927...	67,275	4,139	667	2,196	7,004	20,544	...	32	401	150	27
1926...	74,078	4,769	770	7,043	4,676	16,283	...	10	242	149	48
1925...	73,993	6,868	397	16,048	8,542	21,574	...	4	780	402	33
1924...	63,991	7,396	1,125	11,614	13,176	15,832	...	6	235	313	56
1923...	63,879	6,956	6,717	6,211	13,696	6,528	...	2	204	354	25
1922...	59,627	6,846	24,720	25,370	12,241	5,480	...	15	172	217	81
1921...	42,601	7,786	12,688	3,709	4,095	5,650	...	1	195	237	154
1920...	45,593	6,592	2,919	8,422	21,724	4,442	...	1	73	111	165
1919...	39,914	8,654	1,221	27,119	13,112	9,274	...	2	40	624	320
1918...	28,924	5,082	6,008	18,482	4,260	5,717	2	2	20	502	332
1917...	71,512	4,612	12,229	25,445	2,895	7,509	...	2	84	153	111
1916..	115,509	5,402	8,078	18,090	865	11,419	...	3	43	183	249
1915...	91,908	7,505	9,687	17,559	1,981	5,479	62	4	36	162	291
1914...	40,860	5,379	3,910	10,568	1,846	4,660	55	3	16	70	168
1913...	49,020	4,550	5,884	4,852	724	5,516	3,133	97	267	34	208
1912...	38,241	3,703	5,078	5,704	190	4,310	498	13	200	8	306
1911...	20,572	3,508	12,085	433	...	...	15	6	155	43	173
1910...	9,278	2,990	7,512	613	53	442	3	4	137	13	184
1909...	17,590	2,956	3,677	477	216	934	442	6	109	33	137

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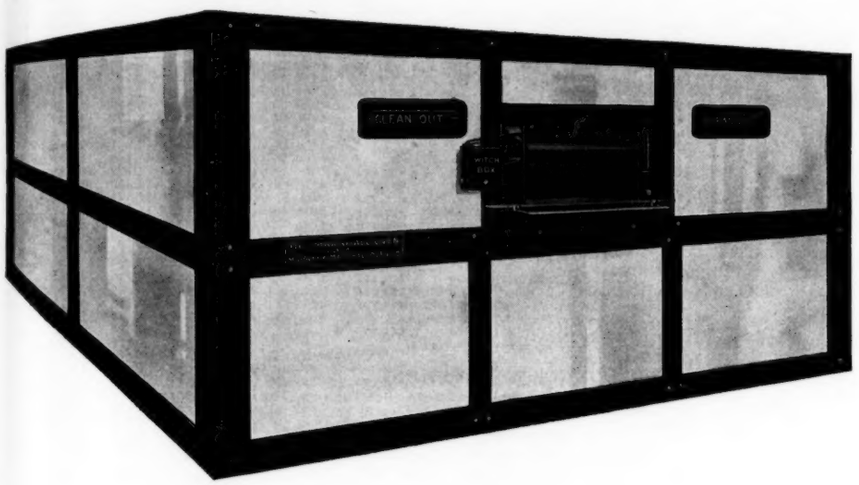

Every practical baker knows the value of a good oven. That is why there are more Middleby-Marshall Ovens in use than any others. Every oven that Middleby-Marshall makes bears its guarantee but the real reason for Middleby-Marshall preference lies in the perfect satisfaction the built-in qualities assure. You too would profit by a Middleby-Marshall Oven.

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MILL MUTUAL INSURANCE *is* Sound Insurance

	Cash surplus Dec. 31 1926	1927
Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Fort Worth, Texas	$391,958	$437,774
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Association, Alton, Ill.	928,663	1,004,892
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	1,203,538	1,222,118
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.	757,515	839,587
Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.	435,561	450,000
Ohio Millers Mutual Ins. Co., Van Wert, Ohio	109,169	104,290
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa	994,856	1,200,000
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1,060,736	1,157,182
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.	1,107,313	1,263,133
Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill.	2,068,453	2,347,576
Totals	$9,057,762	$10,026,552
Increase during 1927		968,790

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
230 East Ohio Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST—FLOUR AND WHEAT SHIPMENTS

WASHINGTON SHIPMENTS

Shipments by water from Puget Sound (Seattle and Tacoma), with destinations, by fiscal years ended June 30, as reported by the Merchants' Exchange, Seattle:

FLOUR, BBLS

	*1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
Orient	901,258	1,299,436	886,725	916,742	2,822,547	1,934,095	1,554,920	202,079
California	144,612	251,361	463,755	563,436	944,111	683,738	742,866	242,926
S. and C. America	149,847	285,211	270,000	145,600	219,792	200,676	164,370	131,437
Europe	128,785	115,832	50,300	168,567	78,453	164,864	472,559	809,112
Atlantic Coast, United States	87,448	290,164	185,005	37,016	71,247	90,370	31,710	29,750
Hawaii	53,530	104,298	75,875	93,454	112,235	84,203	79,498	90,237
British Columbia	16,385	33,063	30,915	26,782	21,050	29,851	24,917	14,915
Alaska	32,356	47,281	46,305	36,402	26,776	28,795	21,332	28,150
Batavia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500	.....
Siberia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....
New Zealand	.....	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*First six months, July 1, 1927, to Jan. 1, 1928.

WHEAT, BUS (000'S OMITTED)

	*1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
Europe	5,579	3,153	1,140	2,244	1,100	673	2,507	3,419
California	654	472	163	306	765	21	157	388
South America	37	319	34	8	...	2	466	164
Orient	1,246	3,122	1,944	1,161	5,326	2,913	5,740	296
Hawaii	33	63	51	85	89	50	47	...
British Columbia	59	88	48	32	16	41	61	18
Siberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	50
Africa	37	287	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Atlantic U. S. ports	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

*First six months, July 1, 1927, to Jan. 1, 1928.

OREGON SHIPMENTS

Shipments by water from Oregon ports, with destinations, by fiscal years ended June 30, as reported by the Merchants' Exchange, Portland:

FLOUR, BBLS

	*1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
Orient	481,937	576,392	723,570	300,687	2,674,139	1,009,143	857,104	108,862
California	436,916	716,615	681,210	838,567	706,637	519,608	528,985	189,670
S. and C. America	43,098	117,678	120,970	89,220	64,978	134,514	99,426	57,915
Europe	35,116	77,230	108,060	395,099	108,926	231,174	509,302	1,162,259
South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,428
Atlantic Coast, United States	124,564	293,713	385,215	272,002	115,882	90,739	58,460	120,576
Hawaii	6,058	13,929	22,200	13,485	2,365	8,061	15,204	15,003
Cuba	2,882	3,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	723	.....

*First six months, July 1, 1927, to Jan. 1, 1928.

WHEAT, BUS (000'S OMITTED)

	*1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
Europe	29,445	21,441	14,358	10,562	13,455	12,401	25,399	23,292
California	63	982	2,664	2,285	1,558	222	176	64
Hawaii	...	1	1	1	...	...	6	11
South America	497	1,146	6	...	...	18	1,070	577
South Africa	...	193	...	...	...	...	7,784	199
Orient	1,847	5,065	3,136	2,710	...	2,759	...	659
British Columbia	...	...	...	...	12,186	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406	...
Atlantic Coast, United States	3	26	68	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...

*First six months, July 1, 1927, to Jan. 1, 1928.

SAN FRANCISCO—FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN RECEIPTS

Receipts of grain and grain products at San Francisco, Cal., as reported by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Sacks			Centals (100 lbs)				
1927—	Flour (49's)	Bran	Middl'gs	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Corn	Rye
January	319	15	3	84	476	19	50	..
February	79	13	1	89	496	12	30	2
March	366	8	5	114	742	15	34	..
April	310	17	3	66	358	26	40	1
May	371	9	3	109	650	11	40	1
June	412	9	4	100	846	23	42	..
July	253	14	4	152	978	52	8	..
August	335	10	..	80	815	15	23	..
September	343	10	2	318	671	18	35	4
October	356	8	4	62	438	31	30	2
November	379	8	1	90	342	44	43	..
December	269	14	1	120	263	21	39	..
Totals	3,792	135	31	1,384	7,075	287	414	10
1926	4,914	122	28	1,081	6,331	351	914	5
1925	4,819	184	60	1,592	7,871	363	467	11
1924	4,987	212	89	2,014	5,509	333	349	11
1923	4,479	151	49	1,097	4,732	302	399	13
1922	1,272	60	100	941	8,001	270	417	6
1921	4,078	110	73	866	7,907	91	255	26
1920	8,419	65	14	648	2,669	305	335	4
1919	8,974	80	33	1,756	3,728	295	246	5
1918	910	92	30	3,090	1,800	349	185	13
1917	5,945	307	134	2,088	2,041	676	203	9
1916	6,249	580	126	2,010	4,036	702	184	18
1915	5,370	450	97	2,960	7,597	826	369	12
1914	5,227	381	76	3,526	8,415	471	265	13
1913	4,776	508	120	4,464	3,830	625	88	26

North Pacific Coast—Wheat Receipts

Wheat receipts at Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, by fiscal years ending June 30, in cars:

	Seattle	Tacoma	Portland
1927	10,252	6,730	27,322
1926	7,230	6,892	21,546
1925	7,812	4,632	14,478
1924	11,332	9,372	26,686
1923	8,053	6,000	17,180
1922	9,048	10,311	29,194
1921	6,751	6,424	21,102
1920	4,872	7,839	9,618
1919	5,082	5,720	7,699
1918	5,544	5,471	3,824
1917	5,637	6,520	7,665
1916	8,157	7,055	10,466
1915	8,144	9,245	16,630
1914	6,909	9,373	15,789
1913	7,630	11,815	17,433
1912	6,500	10,821	13,500
1911	4,431	8,261	11,927

Portland (Oregon)—Grain Receipts

Receipts of grain at Portland, Oregon, by calendar years, in carloads, as reported by the Portland Merchants' Exchange:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Corn
1927	32,612	861	306	1,289
1926	30,177	743	154	1,031
1925	14,277	891	385	703
1924	22,584	647	559	544
1923	21,035	756	319	665
1922	21,591	811	516	722
1921	32,423	873	278	604
1920	13,380	556	242	480
1919	7,082	612	475	190

Tacoma—Grain Receipts

Receipts of grain at Tacoma, Wash., in cars, by calendar years:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927	7,310	620	95	9	204
1926	6,377	337	162	675	9
1925	4,917	371	278	42	184
1924	5,921	415	280	17	378
1923	8,469	492	254	38	139
1922	7,344	414	207	10	40
1921	10,086	177	212	9	90
1920	6,969	198	135	11	98
1919	5,662	165	218	4	96
1918	6,322	204	262	25	68

BUFFALO—SHIPMENTS BY ERIE CANAL

Shipments from Buffalo, N. Y., via the Erie Canal, by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Flour,	Bushels			
	bbls	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
1927	...	17,440	775	7,359	1,140
1926	...	15,830	901	8,083	1,925
1925	...	18,902	2,411	9,464	8,652
1924	46	13,761	1,238	2,651	6,204
1923	...	9,731	389	1,438	8,652
1922	...	11,198	946	2,300	2,654
1921	12	7,416	2,217	1,214	93
1920	153	1,937	74	367	1,733
1919	46	534	683	611	1,976
1918	211	1,968	25	70	...
1917	...	563	...	478	...
1916	...	2,221	1,141	2,264	...
1915	...	3,108	2,520	2,401	9
1914	...	3,085	4,139	2,060	76
1913	...	2,928	3,357	2,233	52

Portland (Oregon)—Wheat and Flour Movement

Receipts and shipments of wheat and flour at Portland, Oregon, by calendar years, as reported by the Portland Merchants' Exchange:

RECEIPTS

	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls
1927	47,288,850	1,232,840
1926	42,247,800	947,700
1925	19,273,822	760,637
1924	30,940,248	682,615
1923	28,772,900	576,240
1922	32,586,503	671,300
1921	48,954,500	799,075
1920	22,272,800	772,850
1919	10,278,900	1,584,525
1918	7,789,600	992,800
1917	8,845,400	460,800
1916	6,871,800	782,800
1915	17,759,300	566,400

SHIPMENTS, FOREIGN PORTS

1927	36,053,336	699,854
1926	32,119,091	591,265
1925	7,252,402	638,461
1924	20,426,482	1,324,876
1923	17,732,996	1,515,973
1922	23,601,755	1,102,614
1921	37,100,731	1,482,227
1920	12,709,418	2,387,116
1919	2,011,273	2,756,440
1918	.....	1,567,936
1917	1,760,000	97,980
1916	2,031,000	85,903
1915	10,670,000	355,965

SHIPMENTS, DOMESTIC PORTS

1927	739,398	1,035,091
1926	979,370	1,055,897
1925	2,644,901	1,071,223
1924	2,520,729	918,371
1923	1,051,525	638,064
1922	45,125	550,707
1921	218,463	528,863
1920	16,411	207,258
1919	98,500	170,171
1918	1,000	138,051
1917	773,000	485,288
1916	1,753,000	600,746
1915	3,185,000	641,231

TOLEDO—GRAIN MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments at Toledo, Ohio, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927	16,878	3,112	8,336	225	83
1926	12,115	4,636	6,949	257	44
1925	9,262	3,381	9,263	142	46
1924	13,311	4,055	6,807	916	40
1923	14,980	3,126	3,968	1,074	59
1922	9,680	4,093	3,767	847	29
1921	7,189	3,303	5,785	778	41
1920	5,034	2,231	4,797	772	45
1919	8,210	1,431	5,466	1,376	123
1918	5,514	2,545	8,880	405	980
1917	5,443	2,228	3,721	124	15
1916	6,593	3,962	4,359	135	19
1915	9,551	4,133	6,342	118	142
1914	6,857	4,310	3,586	104	40
1913	5,587	4,448	4,604	83	11
1912	5,683	4,145	4,721	127	3

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927	7,565	1,666	4,947	160	13
1926	3,837	2,702	4,261	142	...
1925	3,957	1,718	7,794	149	3
1924	5,330	1,616	2,524	1,050	...
1923	7,025	1,048	2,650	584	...
1922	4,007	1,825	1,657	628	...
1921	2,489	2,478	3,718	637	4
1920	1,823	966	3,355	952	7
1919	2,220	603	1,141	998	69
1918	1,127	998	6,224	233	203
1917	1,939	1,056	2,365	100	...
1916	3,212	1,613	2,970	118	...
1915	6,463	2,166	5,622	129	138
1914	4,241	2,317	2,469	116	...
1913	2,815	2,010	3,472	51	1
1912	2,668	2,099	3,903	116	1

St. Louis—Grain Movement

Receipts and shipments of grain at St. Louis by years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927*	32,850	18,312	16,018	261	900
1926*	26,156	24,077	16,792	213	1,019
1925*	24,668	23,722	22,632	152	1,264
1924	42,150	36,414	32,962	474	1,160
1923	36,578	32,400	36,223	851	1,224
1922	39,376	33,176	29,336	553	837
1921	47,716	29,516	26,940	392	830
1920	35,975	26,386	30,676	484	1,146
1919	43,726	20,636	32,711	355	1,162
1918	27,732	25,707	32,884	418	906
1917	30,360	22,250	30,843	460	1,727
1916	40,606	18,460	19,238	814	1,581
1915	35,250	18,917	19,403	495	1,463
1914	23,569	17,105	24,944	389	2,390
1913	21,253	22,189	24,364	433	2,255
1912	30,542	25,979	21,530	187	1,760
1911	17,077	23,631	20,344	237	2,303
1910	19,703	22,349	22,287	335	2,376

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1924†	30,119	23,003	27,791	351	370
1923	28,850	20,541	29,518	896	401
1922	32,246	24,131	22,545	288	285
1921	36,247	21,424	19,892	148	254
1920	26,187	14,971	22,355	328	303
1919	31,658	12,028	22,943	190	388
1918	21,066	15,933	27,271	287	481
1917	25,060	13,425	26,891	365	160
1916	21,436	9,425	13,822	704	150
1915	28,179	9,921	13,702	385	196
1914	25,626	10,739	20,116	288	360
1913	25,148	11,593	16,140	287	100
1912	21,196	15,231	14,130	80	131
1911	12,164	13,187	12,051	174	153
1910	15,173	14,616	15,106	335	119

*Receipts since 1925 have been figured on a basis to include only grain locally consigned. †No records of shipments were kept after 1924.

WHEAT RECEIPTS—PRIMARY MARKETS

Aggregate weekly receipts of wheat at United States primary markets, in bushels (000's omitted):

Week ending—	1927	1926	1925	1924
Jan. 1	4,312	3,450	4,084	3,188
Jan. 8	4,587	6,285	4,097	3,271
Jan. 15	4,764	5,229	5,288	3,491
Jan. 22	4,643	4,638	6,305	3,785
Jan. 29	5,262	4,398	6,321	4,126
Feb. 5	6,163	4,311	6,774	3,838
Feb. 12	4,962	4,057	5,085	5,887
Feb. 19	5,757	5,052	4,281	4,436
Feb. 26	4,333	3,368	3,782	5,121
March 5	4,584	3,794	4,707	4,723
March 12	4,911	3,010	4,521	4,672
March 19	4,060	3,495	3,860	4,031
March 26	3,586	3,498	3,205	3,336
April 2	3,781	2,608	2,902	2,276
April 9	3,486	3,271	1,797	2,123
April 16	2,980	3,790	2,839	1,892
April 23	3,408	3,523	1,952	2,751
April 30	3,285	3,748	2,848	2,921
May 7	3,599	3,513	3,186	3,763
May 14	3,891	3,093	2,879	3,529
May 21	5,201	3,600	5,192	3,665
May 28	4,922	4,832	5,453	2,921
June 4	4,934	3,678	5,748	4,493
June 11	4,092	3,710	4,833	3,554
June 18	4,028	3,510	4,614	4,034
June 25	4,154	5,672	5,021	4,105
July 2	7,653	8,797	4,952	1,341
July 9	8,542	13,794	7,589	6,925
July 16	10,350	14,251	7,747	8,568
July 23	11,349	19,264	11,668	10,048
July 30	23,808	25,252	13,773	17,522
Aug. 6	24,373	23,630	11,045	22,861
Aug. 13	19,562	18,842	10,148	22,319
Aug. 20	16,413	13,932	8,977	21,889
Aug. 27	13,843	10,891	8,994	20,078
Sept. 3	14,883	12,925	11,293	19,450
Sept. 10	16,092	12,474	13,126	20,371
Sept. 17	19,912	11,727	14,147	18,886
Sept. 24	19,572	9,722	14,991	17,536
Oct. 1	20,068	9,212	12,374	17,515
Oct. 8	21,196	8,708	9,418	20,475
Oct. 15	17,517	7,297	7,527	20,109
Oct. 22	14,823	8,684	6,191	19,851
Oct. 29	14,027	9,377	6,722	19,092
Nov. 5	14,017	8,273	7,951	17,052
Nov. 12	10,239	7,214	7,178	13,612
Nov. 19	10,544	6,592	8,678	13,366
Nov. 26	7,911	5,861	8,697	13,291
Dec. 3	8,897	5,442	9,737	14,180
Dec. 10	6,409	5,671	9,658	9,227
Dec. 17	5,813	4,911	8,645	6,736
Dec. 24	5,110	3,983	6,180	4,789
Dec. 31	4,741	.....	.....	.....

St. Joseph—Grain Movement

Receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at St. Joseph, Mo., by calendar years, in bushels:

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
1927	9,620,800	10,095,000	1,244,000
1926	10,529,400	11,131,500	1,676,000
1925	12,028,800	10,231,500	1,798,000
1924	13,651,400	12,226,500	1,790,000
1923	10,150,000	10,165,000	2,198,000
1922	14,417,200	10,695,000	1,438,000
1921	13,676,600	8,562,000	1,094,000
1920	7,835,800	6,501,000	1,440,000
1919	10,852,800	5,563,500	1,616,000
1918	6,627,600	11,001,000	2,300,000
1917	3,161,400	9,121,500	2,824,000
1916	3,213,000	6,807,000	830,000
1915	2,573,200	5,667,000	504,000
1914	2,903,600	5,838,000	768,000
1913	2,560,600	6,709,500	1,718,000
1912	2,870,000	7,450,500	1,054,000

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
1927	2,898,000	6,691,500	212,000
1926	2,562,000	7,435,500	632,000
1925	3,936,800	7,527,000	904,000
1924	4,923,800	8,637,000	634,000
1923	4,110,400	7,308,000	974,000
1922	6,092,800	7,962,000	898,000
1921	6,723,400	9,100,500	496,000
1920	3,728,200	3,785,000	598,000
1919	4,673,200	3,546,000	946,000
1918	2,333,800	6,376,500	1,212,000
1917	1,044,400	6,339,000	1,494,000

Shipments of flour and feed (including feed grains) from St. Joseph, Mo., by calendar years:

	Flour, bbls	Feed, tons
1927	2,160,401	225,803
1926	2,249,669	211,782
1925	2,006,988	227,011
1924	2,157,225	257,096
1923	1,613,948	237,827
1922	1,867,913	240,238
1921	1,528,210	194,992

BUFFALO—CANADIAN GRAIN RECEIPTS

Receipts of Canadian grain at Buffalo, N. Y., by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed
1927	118,933	1,883	13,734	689
1926	110,172	1,509	16,086	1,407
1925	116,866	8,150	18,154	3,008
1924	82,951	12,235	12,951	1,910
1923	102,507	5,133	4,623	1,789
1922	107,869	7,170	4,984	1,069
1921	68,357	4,737	2,116	1,487
1920	12,402	...	107	62
1919	3,148	3,376	474	96
1917	70,073	19,263	2,212	4,050
1916	102,763	19,130	3,045	4,014
1915	83,164	3,076	1,384	1,101
1914	23,213	3,057	1,100	5,700
1913	51,089	11,134	3,615	10,639
1912	42,670	4,234	1,905	4,868
1911	32,248	1,305	915	512
1910	18,169	1,007	624	2,547
1909	18,176	1,219	589	1,834

Kansas City Board of Trade

President, John A. Theis; first vice president, J. J. Kraettli; second vice president, R. A. Jeanneret; treasurer, J. E. Rahm; secretary, W. R. Scott.

Our Eight-Year Record....

A Roll Call of the Major Operations in Construction for the Milling and Grain Industry—Our Exclusive Field

1920—**Goerz Flour Mills Co.,** *Newton, Kansas.*
Concrete Office
1920—**Oklahoma Mill Co.,** *Kingfisher, Okla.*
Concrete Mill Building
1920—**A. J. Elevator Co.,** *St. Joseph, Mo.*
Iron-clad Elevator at Sunny Slope, Mo.
1920—**Shawnee Milling Co.,** *Shawnee, Okla.*
300,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1920—**Farmers Union Mercantile Co.,** *Norborne, Mo.*
20,000-bu Tile Elevator
1920—**Madill Grain & Elevator Co.,** *Madill, Okla.*
Steel Bins and Frame Elevator
1920—**Clark & Keller Seed Co.,** *Shawnee, Okla.*
Brick Warehouse
1920-21—**Western Star Mill Co.,** *Salina, Kansas.*
Concrete Tempering Bins and Cleaning House
1920—**El Reno Mill & Elevator Co.,** *El Reno, Okla.*
Remodeling work at Hydro, Okla.
1921—**El Reno Mill & Elevator Co.,** *El Reno, Okla.*
Concrete Office Building.
1921—**Riverton Hide, Wool & Fur Co.,** *Riverton, Wyo.*
Iron-clad Elevator.
1921—**Ryan Grain Co.,** *McCracken, Kansas.*
Iron-clad Elevator at Hargrave, Kansas
1921—**Farmers' Elevator Co.,** *Rushville, Mo.*
20,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1921—**May Grain Co.,** *Independence, Mo.*
20,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1921-22—**Walnut Creek Milling Co.,** *Great Bend, Kansas.*
250,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1922—**Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.,** *Kansas City.*
Concrete Cereal Plant at Bonner Springs, Kansas
1922—**Yukon Mill & Grain Co.,** *Yukon, Okla.*
Concrete and Brick Mill Building
1922—**Pearlstone Mill & Elevator Co.,** *Dallas, Texas.*
175,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1922—**Ponca City Milling Co.,** *Ponca City, Okla.*
65,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1922—**Universal Milling Co.,** *Fort Worth, Texas.*
Concrete Feed Plant Building
1922-23—**H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co.,** *Salina, Kansas.*
300,000-bu Elevator and Tempering Bins
1922-23—**The Blair Milling Co.,** *Atchison, Kansas.*
Concrete Mill and Elevator
1923—**Russell Milling Co.,** *Russell, Kansas.*
Tempering Bins and Cleaner House
1923—**Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.,** *Kansas City.*
Reline Old Bins
1923—**Pearlstone Mill & Elevator Co.,** *Dallas, Texas.*
Additional Storage, 140,000 bus
1923-24—**Ralston-Purina Co.,** *Kansas City, Mo.*
Warehouse, Mill Buildings, Office, Elevator, etc.
1923—**Russell Milling Co.,** *Russell, Kansas.*
30,000-bu Concrete Elevator at Balta, Kansas
1923—**Wellington Milling & Elev. Co.,** *Wellington, Kansas.*
Iron-clad Elevator at Milan, Kansas.
1923—**Wellington Milling & Elev. Co.,** *Wellington, Kansas.*
Iron-clad Elevator at Argonia, Kansas.
1923—**Goerz Flour Mills Co.,** *Newton, Kansas.*
Concrete Warehouse
1923—**Smith Bros. Grain Co.,** *Fort Worth, Texas.*
150,000-bu Concrete Tanks
1923-24—**New Era Milling Co.,** *Arkansas City, Kansas.*
Mill Addition and Warehouse Foundation
1923-24—**Hardeman-King Co.,** *Oklahoma City, Okla.*
Feed Mill, Warehouse and Elevator
1923-24—**Abilene Flour Mills Co.,** *Abilene, Kansas.*
65,000-bu Concrete Storage
1924—**E. G. Rall Grain Co.,** *Fort Worth, Texas.*
200,000-bu Concrete Storage
1924—**Kimbell Milling Co.,** *Fort Worth, Texas.*
600,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1924—**Washburn Crosby Co.,** *Minneapolis, Minn.*
800,000-bu Concrete Storage at Kansas City
1924—**Liberty Mills,** *San Antonio, Texas.*
300,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1924—**W. J. Lawther Mills,** *Dallas, Texas.*
Feed Mill and Elevator
1924—**Kimbell Milling Co.,** *Fort Worth, Texas.*
Iron-clad Warehouse
1924-25—**Chickasha Milling Co.,** *Chickasha, Okla.*
125,000-bu Storage and Brick Warehouse
1924-25—**Kimbell Milling Co.,** *Fort Worth, Texas.*
250,000-bu Additional Storage
1924-25—**El Reno Mill & Elevator Co.,** *El Reno, Okla.*
220,000-bu Additional Storage and Cleaner House
1924-25—**Eagle Milling Co.,** *Edmond, Okla.*
100,000-bu Concrete Storage
1925—**Wm. Kelly Milling Co.,** *Hutchinson, Kansas.*
250,000 bus Storage Bins
1925—**Acme Milling Co.,** *Oklahoma City, Okla.*
200,000 bus Storage Bins
1925—**American Maid Flour Mills,** *Houston, Texas.*
500,000 bus Concrete Storage
1925—**Washburn Crosby Co. (Minneapolis),** *Kansas City.*
1,100,000 bus Elevator and Storage
1925—**Washburn Crosby Co. (Minneapolis),** *Kansas City.*
Iron-clad Feed Warehouse
1925—**Security Elevator Co.,** *Hutchinson, Kansas.*
200,000 bus Storage Bins
1925—**Yukon Mill & Grain Co.,** *Banner, Okla.*
20,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1925—**Ralston Purina Co. (St. Louis, Mo.),** *Buffalo, N. Y.*
Plans for Feed Mill
1925—**Abilene Flour Mills Co.,** *Abilene, Kansas.*
70,000 bus Storage Bins
1925—**Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Humphrey,** *Chickasha, Okla.*
Fireproof Residence
1925—**Pearlstone Mill & Elevator Co.,** *Dallas, Texas.*
300-bbl Corn Meal Mill
1925—**Collingwood Grain Co.,** *Pretty Prairie, Kansas.*
80,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1925—**Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.,** *Kansas City, Kansas.*
Plans for 250,000 Bus Storage Bins
1925-26—**Washburn Crosby Co. (Minneapolis),** *Kansas City.*
Flour Mill, Feed Plant, Blending Plant and Warehouse
1925-26—**Washburn Crosby Co. (Minneapolis),** *Kansas City.*
Machinery Installation in New Mill and Feed Plant
1925-26—**Ralston Purina Co. (St. Louis, Mo.),** *Kansas City.*
Baled Hay Warehouse
1925-26—**Enid Terminal Elevator Co.,** *Enid, Okla.*
540,000-bu Concrete Terminal Elevator
1926—**Southwest Terminal Elevator Co.,** *Enid, Okla.*
450,000-bu Reinforced Concrete Terminal Grain Elevator
1926—**Ralston Purina Co.,** *St. Louis, Mo.*
Plans for Feed Mill Addition at St. Louis
1926—**Kimbell Milling Co.,** *Fort Worth, Texas.*
350,000-bu Concrete Storage Annex
1926—**Dewey Portland Cement Co. (Kansas City),** *Davenport, Iowa.*
Reinforced Concrete Stock and Pack House
1926—**International Milling Co. (Minneapolis),** *Davenport, Iowa.*
425,000-bu Concrete Storage Annex
1926—**Ramon Gonzalez, Nuevo Laredo,** *Tamps, Mexico.*
200-bbl Reinforced Concrete Flour Mill
1926—**Red Star Milling Co.,** *Wichita, Kansas.*
1,300,000-bu Concrete Storage Annex
1926—**Washburn Crosby Co. (Minneapolis),** *Kansas City.*
Two Underground Molasses Tanks
1926—**International Milling Co. (Minneapolis),** *Buffalo, N. Y.*
1,600,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1927—**New Era Milling Co.,** *Arkansas City, Kansas.*
125,000 bus Additional Storage
1927—**Ralston Purina Co. (St. Louis, Mo.),** *Nashville, Tenn.*
225,000-bu Concrete Work House
1927—**El Reno Mill & Elevator Co.,** *El Reno, Okla.*
268,000 bus Additional Concrete Storage
1927—**Enid Terminal Elevator Co.,** *Enid, Okla.*
500,000 bus Additional Storage
1927—**Southwest Terminal Elevator Co.,** *Enid, Okla.*
500,000 bus Additional Storage
1927—**Collingwood Grain Co.,** *Collano, Kansas.*
100,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1927—**Acme Milling Co.,** *Oklahoma City, Okla.*
110,000 bus Additional Storage
1927—**Wm. Kelly Milling Co.,** *Hutchinson, Kansas.*
250,000 bus Additional Storage
1927—**Acme Milling Co.,** *Hopkinsville, Ky.*
Warehouse and 1,000-bbl Mill, Designed, Erected, Machinery Installed
1927—**Barton County Flour Mills Co.,** *Great Bend, Kansas.*
75,000-bu Concrete Elevator
1927—**Lander Mills,** *Lander, Wyo.*
Frame Elevator and Warehouse
1927—**D. H. Grandin Milling Co.,** *Jamestown, N. Y.*
75,000-bu Concrete Milling Elevator
1927—**Paris Milling Co.,** *Paris, Texas.*
200,000 bus Concrete Storage
1927—**Dewey Portland Cement Co.,** *Davenport, Iowa.*
Additional Storage for Cement
1927—**J. C. Whaley Elevator,** *Lubbock, Texas.*
500,000-bu Concrete Elevator with Head House
1927—**Great West Mill & Elevator Co.,** *Amarillo, Texas.*
560,000-bu Concrete Elevator with Head House
1927—**Washburn Crosby Co. (Minneapolis),** *Kansas City.*
Drier House and Plant Additions
1927—**Pearlstone Mill & Elevator Co.,** *Dallas, Texas.*
300,000 bus Additional Storage

Inquire of any of these concerns about our work.

JONES-HETTELSATER CONSTRUCTION CO.

Designers and Builders for Milling Companies

MUTUAL BUILDING **KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Buffalo—Receipts by Lake

Receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo, N. Y., by lake, by calendar years (000's omitted):

Year—	Flour, bbls	Bus Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
1927	....	188,451	11,648	10,778	28,991	11,439	6,403
1926	....	156,113	7,705	15,783	19,382	6,947	4,012
1925	4,833	179,948	9,853	32,993	31,569	7,103	8,467
1924	5,459	180,276	15,808	27,670	25,294	20,555	14,291
1923	7,172	133,622	7,836	10,322	8,734	14,948	6,139
1922	6,697	162,504	32,784	26,258	8,788	28,024	2,988
1921	6,613	134,610	40,050	23,478	7,660	8,255	6,301
1920	4,510	74,396	3,827	5,152	4,469	16,676	1,627
1919	5,156	56,395	50	14,208	9,986	12,989	844
1918	6,608	68,257	2,028	13,544	3,245	7,992	2,959
1917	5,022	94,924	1,495	30,283	10,271	3,459	6,594
1916	6,597	138,669	3,572	22,036	11,709	1,477	9,564
1915	8,429	166,670	17,282	10,970	13,513	3,788	4,037
1914	9,101	100,443	14,309	11,859	13,229	4,269	10,127
1913	9,481	114,129	15,960	20,517	17,455	1,076	20,307
1912	7,584	108,225	12,750	10,580	12,176	1,250	14,810
1911	7,054	67,495	30,384	9,501	9,349	690	4,601
1910	7,231	50,450	22,992	12,366	11,207	326	4,716
1909	7,896	61,084	16,027	13,110	12,765	655	9,771
1908	7,818	63,857	13,800	10,466	11,649	857	13,647
1907	9,760	66,653	28,478	11,573	11,264	1,313	13,453
1906	10,279	55,545	25,976	23,951	13,681	1,344	15,699
1905	10,201	40,437	32,745	25,733	14,618	688	12,244

Chicago—First Arrivals of New Grain

Dates of the first arrivals of new grain at Chicago:

Year—	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1927	June 28	July 29	Oct. 24	July 22	July 21	July 21
1926	June 21	Aug. 2	Oct. 21	July 26	Aug. 3	July 26
1925	June 26	July 23	Oct. 10	July 15	July 23	July 21
1924	July 10	Aug. 12	Oct. 24	July 30	Aug. 5	Aug. 6
1923	July 10	Aug. 7	Oct. 13	July 24	July 17	July 26
1922	June 29	July 31	Oct. 19	July 20	July 6	July 21
1921	July 1	July 22	Oct. 10	July 12	July 11	July 19
1920	July 14	July 26	Oct. 14	July 24	July 26	Aug. 3
1919	July 7	July 18	Sept. 29	July 15	July 12	July 30
1918	July 6	July 25	Oct. 9	July 15	July 9	July 15
1917	July 13	Aug. 13	Oct. 24	July 24	July 16	July 14

England—Average Wheat Prices

Average yearly prices for wheat in England, per quarter of 480 lbs and per bushel of 60 lbs:

	Per qr f	s	d	Per bu		Per qr f	s	d	Per bu
1927.	2	9	4	$1.48	1897.	1	10	3	$ .90¾
1926.	2	13	3	1.60	1896.	1	6	3	.78⅝
1925.	2	12	4	1.57	1895.	1	3	1	.69¼
1924.	2	9	5	1.48¼	1894.	1	2	11	.68⅝
1923.	2	2	4	1.27	1893.	1	6	4	.79
1922.	2	7	9	1.43½	1892.	1	10	4	.91
1921.	3	11	11	2.15¾	1891.	1	17	2	1.11½
1920.	4	0	9	2.42¼	1890.	1	11	9	.95¼
1919.	3	12	11	2.18¾	1889.	1	9	9	.89¼
1918.	3	12	9	2.18¼	1888.	1	11	10	.96⅝
1917.	3	16	8	2.30	1887.	1	12	6	.98⅝
1916.	2	18	3	1.74½	1886.	1	11	1	.94⅝
1915.	2	13	0	1.59	1885.	1	12	10	.99¾
1914.	1	15	1	1.05¼	1884.	1	15	9	1.08⅝
1913.	1	11	8	.95	1883.	2	1	7	1.26¼
1912.	1	14	9	1.03½	1882.	2	5	1	1.36⅝
1911.	1	11	9	.95¼	1881.	2	5	4	1.37⅜
1910.	1	11	8	.95	1880.	2	4	4	1.34⅜
1909.	1	16	11	1.10¾	1879.	2	3	10	1.33⅛
1908.	1	12	2	.96½	1878.	2	6	5	1.41
1907.	1	10	7	.90⅜	1877.	2	16	9	1.72⅝
1906.	1	8	4	.85	1876.	2	6	2	1.40¼
1905.	1	9	9	.89¼	1875.	2	5	2	1.37¼
1904.	1	8	4	.85	1874.	2	15	8	1.69⅛
1903.	1	6	9	.80¼	1873.	2	18	8	1.76
1902.	1	8	1	.84⅛	1872.	2	17	0	1.72¼
1901.	1	6	10	.80½	1871.	2	16	8	1.72⅛
1900.	1	6	11	.80⅝	1870.	2	6	10	1.42¾
1899.	1	5	9	.76⅞	1869.	2	8	2	1.46¾
1898.	1	14	2	1.02½	1868.	3	3	9	1.93⅝

Winnipeg—Wheat Inspection

Inspections of wheat at Winnipeg and other points in western Canada, in bushels, by crop years ended Aug. 31 for years up to 1924-25; since that date crop years ended July 31:

1926-27	336,231,814	1908-09	75,466,030
1925-26	353,760,220	1907-08	54,404,150
1924-25*	214,389,710	1906-07	73,097,950
1923-24	291,268,150	1905-06	65,849,940
1922-23	301,136,839	1904-05	39,784,500
1921-22	231,606,000	1903-04	40,396,650
1920-21	187,185,000	1902-03	51,833,000
1919-20	122,688,800	1901-02	45,651,800
1918-19	133,613,750	1900-01	12,355,380
1917-18	156,512,125	1899-1900	26,258,710
1916-17	192,070,700	1898-99	7,982,000
1915-16	338,419,200	1897-98	6,453,000
1914-15	107,916,750	1896-97	7,753,850
1913-14	158,013,450	1895-96	9,042,800
1912-13	141,715,125	1894-95	5,375,500
1911-12	146,937,700	1893-94	4,811,300
1910-11	87,618,950	1892-93	7,228,650
1909-10	94,922,385	1891-92	8,691,800

*For 11 months ending July 31, 1925.

Montreal—Navigation Season

First arrivals and last departures of ocean vessels at Montreal for a number of years:

	Arrival	Departure
1927	April 17	Dec. 6
1926	May 3	Dec. 6
1925	April 22	Dec. 3
1924	April 25	Dec. 5
1923	May 3	Dec. 1
1922	April 25	Dec. 6
1921	April 21	Dec. 8
1920	April 25	Dec. 6
1919	April 22	Dec. 10
1918	May 7	Dec. 18
1917	May 1	Dec. 7
1916	May 1	Dec. 3
1915	April 30	Dec. 11

Canada—Moisture Percentage

While Canadian law does not fix the amount of moisture permissible in flour, there is a rule to the effect that 13½ per cent is the maximum. Canadian mills shipping flour to tropical and semitropical countries make it a rule to have the moisture content of such flour not more than 12 per cent.

London—"The Baltic"

The principal wheat trading exchange in London is known as "The Baltic," in St. Mary Axe. The name in full of this exchange is "The Baltic, Mercantile & Shipping Exchange, Ltd." In connection with it the wheat cargo business in London is principally carried on. It is not a public exchange, and only actual members may make use of it.

Wheat options are not dealt in on this exchange or anywhere else in London, nor are samples shown. The membership is large, including those shipping linseed, and some other trades in addition to grain.

Liverpool—Grain Trading

The unit in the Liverpool future and cash grain market is the cental of 100 lbs. This unit applies to the options and to cash grain where traded in on delivered or landed terms, whether spot or forward. On trading done on c.i.f. terms the unit of measure for practically all descriptions of imported wheat is the quarter of 480 lbs. The unit on which English wheat is sold is the hundredweight of 112 lbs.

The size of a cargo of wheat is variable. A sailing ship cargo runs from 56,000 to 64,000 bus up to as high as 160,000, and sometimes more. A steamer cargo may be from 160,000 bus up to 320,000, with the average usually reckoned at 240,000.

Canada—Milling Profits

Earnings of four leading Canadian milling companies for two last business years (years ended Aug. 31, except that of the Maple Leaf Co., which ended March 31):

	Profits 1927	1926	Capital and bonds
Ogilvie	$1,755,332	$1,000,873	$6,850,000
Lake of the Woods	634,378	271,791	6,400,000
West. Canada	388,796	328,096	3,650,000
Maple Leaf	469,345	432,757	7,274,000

London—Rye Terms

There is a contract form applying to grain, so designated. One of the numerous clauses reads:

"Slightly dry warmth not injuring the grain not to be objected to, but damage by sea water or otherwise to be taken by buyer with an allowance for deterioration calculated on percentage basis on contract price to be fixed by arbitration in London according to rules indorsed on contract."

European Market Days

A list showing the market days in various European cities:

London: Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
*Liverpool: Tuesday and Friday.
Glasgow: Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leith: Wednesday.
Belfast: Friday.
Dublin: Friday.
Amsterdam: Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Rotterdam: Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.
Hamburg: Daily.
Copenhagen: Daily.
Oslo: Tuesday and Friday.
Stockholm: Daily.
Gothenburg: Daily.

Canada—Inspection Charges

Fees chargeable for the inspection of staple articles under the general inspection and grain inspection acts of Canada:

Inspection of grain: per car, $1; in cargoes, $1 per 1,000 bus.
Weighing of grain: per car, $1; in cargoes, $1 per 1,000 bus.
Inspection of hay: per car, $1.

Boston—Receipts and Exports

Receipts and exports of grain and grain products at Boston, Mass., by calendar years, as compiled by the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

Year—	Flour, bbls	Bushels Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Millfeed, tons	Corn meal, bbls	Oatmeal cases	Oatmeal sacks
1927	1,532	3,048	24	1,184	267	2,227	1	3	11	1
1926	1,660	3,211	164	1,445	33	938	1	2	72	8
1925	1,359	2,123	33	1,597	251	1,778	2	3	91	...
1924	1,555	1,954	84	2,237	1,034	384	4	7	51	...
1923	1,179	8,818	187	2,207	500	108	3	9	38	12
1922	1,243	6,948	1,952	4,066	534	128	3	14	141	25
1921	1,094	2,686	1,406	1,727	58	40	2	7	67	24
1920	1,126	4,853	115	2,024	867	127	2	12	50	35
1919	2,126	9,342	57	5,175	900	2,775	5	10	49	246
1918	2,908	5,600	490	8,551	209	453	6	84	238	222
1917	2,105	7,816	811	9,411	316	60	5	28	12	109
1916	2,100	16,531	2,402	13,494	266	565	4	15	206	...
1915	2,017	13,559	752	3,288	401	875	6	28	311	139
1914	1,792	10,949	408	5,147	406	988	5	37	44	52
1913	2,131	23,150	4,113	4,354	248	264	10	46	72	112
1912	2,011	14,503	2,040	5,486	77	423	12	49	216	207
1911	1,852	9,206	6,666	4,421	41	48	11	36	*204	...
1910	1,918	5,707	3,424	4,307	59	170	19	26	*326	...
1909	1,916	9,466	2,948	4,218	61	407	33	37	*167	...
1908	1,957	8,946	1,916	4,142	318	238	61	43	*229	...
1907	2,198	16,698	6,698	4,199	54	88	24	37	*159	...

EXPORTS

Year—	Flour, bbls	Bushels Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Millfeed, tons	Corn meal, bbls	Oatmeal cases	Oatmeal sacks
1927	356	2,506	...	39	193	1,720	...	...	28	...
1926	490	3,309	43	419	...	1,406	...	...	...	1
1925	217	2,107	5	1,128	1,139	2,111	...	...	10	...
1924	476	2,918	19	78	424	257	...	...	24	11
1923	73	3,041	129	697	437	83	...	...	36	9
1922	194	7,904	1,811	2,901	422	123	...	...	119	7
1921	51	2,315	1,358	706	243	40	...	1	37	13
1920	274	4,647	26	529	736	121	...	...	104	2
1919	1,145	9,167	...	3,828	1,113	2,717	...	19	174	213
1918	1,313	6,154	324	7,115	198	454	...	17	257	152
1917	957	9,333	1,096	11,869	514	10	...	35	187	237
1916	1,168	18,685	2,278	11,528	159	624	1	9	447	...
1915	740	14,136	652	274	360	1,244	2	17	301	130
1914	538	13,887	195	1,367	416	611	1	17	167	77
1913	747	20,543	3,991	1,046	252	407	2	26	166	146
1912	656	14,418	1,764	1,135	43	186	2	23	127	185
1911	574	8,891	6,446	119	...	25	3	22	*143	...
1910	582	6,337	2,750	137	6	92	2	6	*193	...
1909	616	9,395	2,067	21	37	333	3	14	*116	...

*Barrels.

Philadelphia—Grain and Flour Movement

Receipts and shipments of grain and flour at Philadelphia, by calendar years (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls	Corn, bus	Oats, bus	Barley, bus	Rye, bus
1927	20,609	2,194	722	1,302	1,214	436
1926	19,287	2,213	1,051	2,302	1,068	443
1925	33,194	2,521	1,391	7,290	1,240	1,473
1924	31,382	2,612	2,605	2,500	634	1,850
1923	34,358	3,318	6,343	3,750	167	726
1922	49,347	3,153	14,913	4,383	139	2,237
1921	36,069	2,995	11,771	2,779	51	1,304
1920	25,204	2,622	2,133	3,336	130	2,546
1919	33,858	4,048	1,448	11,728	2,459	7,971
1918	20,921	2,748	3,012	14,050	344	1,337
1917	31,286	1,872	4,034	18,975	151	1,206
1916	42,903	2,121	4,828	13,643	1,155	385
1915	34,861	2,291	3,904	18,745	668	1,285
1914	22,609	2,415	2,640	10,919	532	480
1913	22,649	2,288	3,421	9,233	548	107
1912	19,601	2,288	2,446	9,600	387	84

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls	Corn, bus	Oats, bus	Barley, bus	Rye, bus
1927	17,373	237	58	54	1,239	411
1926	19,363	298	723	1,787	1,035	469
1925	32,660	389	712	5,565	1,359	1,474
1924	25,764	391	1,711	893	597	1,430
1923	31,190	640	4,373	716	148	648
1922	33,960	580	12,460	1,213	10	2,326
1921	28,056	682	9,909	....	22	1,098
1920	21,745	2,876	672	30	183	2,333
1919	31,416	2,875	484	7,766	2,502	7,816
1918	17,864	*...	1,742	8,997	571	335
1917	29,198	*...	2,693	12,466	50	1,186
1916	38,088	1,377	3,047	7,113	1,220	368
1915	30,838	1,150	1,875	9,989	659	1,223
1914	18,852	1,096	303	2,441	631	470
1913	20,162	1,195	1,784	....	....	79
1912	16,698	831	728	....	....	....

*Figures not given out, by request of the government.

Baltimore—Receipts and Exports

Receipts and exports of grain and grain products at Baltimore, Md., by calendar years (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Bushels Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flour, bbls	Millfeed, tons
1927	21,817	1,283	990	771	4,844	1,279	12
1926	19,497	1,882	1,935	630	4,145	1,264	13
1925	15,853	2,859	2,117	4,527	3,784	1,425	16
1924	18,462	3,109	2,224	8,037	3,665	1,778	12
1923	21,332	9,153	1,982	10,872	275	1,608	17
1922	23,763	42,983	5,039	20,010	993	1,376	19
1921	23,229	22,169	1,655	13,407	1,256	1,566	17
1920	33,545	5,310	3,816	20,933	1,251	2,090	16
1919	26,575	3,393	7,317	7,804	4,373	4,107	18
1918	20,611	4,314	14,263	2,882	193	3,714	21
1917	25,374	19,191	22,671	9,074	1,587	3,263	12
1916	46,289	22,069	41,230	12,577	4,987	3,111	8
1915	36,304	18,740	25,743	10,219	6,104	1,588	7
1914	20,411	6,495	26,443	6,171	1,581	1,809	9
1913	28,469	21,308	5,791	1,581	151	2,004	12
1912	14,488	13,197	17,481	579	197	1,916	11
1911	11,088	14,482	3,170	666	30	2,276	6

EXPORTS

	Bushels Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flour, bbls	Millfeed, tons
1927	19,982	582	146	958	4,984	490	..
1926	16,700	2,383	989	395	4,043	462	..
1925	15,342	999	900	9,842	3,943	570	..
1924	16,056	2,418	930	2,655	3,091	892	..
1923	19,419	9,492	1,102	12,637	321	750	..
1922	22,638	40,589	3,383	19,544	1,146	526	..
1921	21,748	20,805	567	11,389	1,482	608	..
1920	29,781	1,910	2,031	19,836	856	1,871	..
1919	26,040	1,029	5,711	8,395	3,917	2,348	1
1918	18,851	1,550	11,918	2,047	184	2,273	4
1917	24,229	15,083	17,010	8,320	1,510	2,083	1
1916	44,229	19,849	37,771	13,277	5,396	2,284	1
1915	34,053	17,477	23,925	9,421	5,296	922	..
1914	20,383	2,998	21,862	5,014	694	992	..
1913	26,257	18,620	1,788	686	129	1,042	..
1912	9,716	10,275	13,988	...	...	853	..
1911	8,980	11,382	...	...	...	992	..

STOCKS AND SUPPLIES OF UNITED STATES GRAIN AND PRODUCTS

A Section Devoted to Statistics Dealing With the Quantities of Grain and Grain Products Held at Various Important Centers During the Past Year and With Comparisons for Previous Twelve Monthly Periods.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR STOCKS HELD BY MILLS

Statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce showing stocks of wheat and wheat flour held by a number of mills reporting to the department, by quarters:

Date on which quarter ended—	No. of milling companies reporting	No. of mills represented	Daily capacity in barrels of flour	Percentage of United States wheat flour output*	Wheat stocks held by mills, in bushels: In country elevators	In public terminal elevators	In private terminal elevators not attached to mills	In transit and bought to arrive	In mills and mill elevators attached to mills	Total wheat stocks	Wheat flour stocks held by mills, including that in transit and flour both sold and unsold, in barrels
Dec. 31, 1927	852	1,011	663,129	89.5	8,842,323	14,106,519	3,640,221	18,587,384	70,460,902	115,637,349	4,539,905
Sept. 30, 1927	828	989	640,414	89.1	6,227,681	12,149,986	3,984,233	16,119,698	77,246,287	115,727,885	4,226,505
June 30, 1927	826	995	649,297	90.1	2,557,328	3,883,561	1,605,263	10,394,884	34,148,732	52,589,768	3,556,423
March 31, 1927	841	1,009	635,939	90.5	6,061,727	6,849,757	5,837,550	6,450,960	60,571,599	85,771,593	4,126,927
Dec. 31, 1926	868	1,026	634,938	87.5	8,472,320	11,952,564	10,658,144	13,486,798	71,842,824	116,412,650	4,336,050
Sept. 30, 1926	861	1,020	.....	87.4	8,915,936	12,036,741	8,570,262	15,377,702	79,872,599	124,773,240	4,217,165
June 30, 1926	833	992	.....	87.4	2,517,452	2,998,477	1,139,307	6,732,484	22,446,596	35,834,316	3,121,724
March 31, 1926	841	1,000	.....	88.4	4,673,507	7,098,664	3,646,572	3,294,355	45,926,186	64,639,284	3,888,377
Dec. 31, 1925	848	994	.....	88.0	7,553,838	12,696,901		82,857,834		103,108,573	4,584,411
June 30, 1925	810	956	.....	87.4	2,157,529	3,436,940		26,719,222		32,313,691	3,346,913

*This percentage is arrived at by taking the total United States flour output to be that reported at the most recent census of manufactures.

United States—Flour Stocks in Cities

Flour stocks in 10 United States cities on the first day of each month for the past four years, with comparisons of the aggregate figures with those of preceding years, in barrels:

1927—	Philadelphia	N. York	Chicago	St. Louis	Toledo	Baltimore	Detroit	Boston	Milwaukee	Duluth
Jan. 1	151,000	69,000	37,000	72,000	24,000	40,000	20,000	33,000	1,000	171,000
Feb. 1	161,000	63,000	32,000	71,000	27,000	38,000	21,000	29,000	4,000	175,000
March 1	153,000	58,000	31,000	60,000	21,000	35,000	20,000	29,000	5,000	84,000
April 1	132,000	52,000	29,000	67,000	16,000	37,000	18,000	39,000	3,000	124,000
May 1	124,000	49,000	26,000	72,000	29,000	36,000	17,000	27,000	4,000	168,000
June 1	107,000	43,000	26,000	63,000	34,000	40,000	21,000	30,000	58,000	130,000
July 1	94,000	41,000	28,000	62,000	29,000	42,000	21,000	28,000	37,000	117,000
Aug. 1	85,000	38,000	27,000	72,000	19,000	38,000	20,000	27,000	31,000	102,000
Sept. 1	74,000	44,000	29,000	77,000	22,000	35,000	21,000	26,000	16,000	104,000
Oct. 1	74,000	50,000	29,000	72,000	21,000	38,000	23,000	31,000	18,000	179,000
Nov. 1	93,000	53,000	32,000	72,000	19,000	40,000	24,000	30,000	63,000	205,000
Dec. 1	106,000	58,000	31,000	72,000	20,000	40,000	25,000	33,000	43,000	241,000
1926—										
Jan. 1	121,000	48,000	32,000	67,000	24,000	40,000	21,000	31,000	5,000	65,000
Feb. 1	107,000	35,000	29,000	65,000	22,000	37,000	18,000	30,000	10,000	80,000
March 1	112,000	32,000	27,000	57,000	22,000	35,000	17,000	29,000	10,000	81,000
April 1	107,000	30,000	28,000	64,000	26,000	38,000	20,000	29,000	9,000	87,000
May 1	109,000	28,000	28,000	61,000	22,000	40,000	21,000	31,000	30,000	301,000
June 1	98,000	27,000	24,000	55,000	21,000	37,000	20,000	29,000	55,000	249,000
July 1	100,000	30,000	27,000	37,000	26,000	40,000	21,000	31,000	35,000	226,000
Aug. 1	86,000	36,000	33,000	31,000	96,000	42,000	20,000	29,000	39,000	255,000
Sept. 1	95,000	49,000	33,000	63,000	96,000	42,000	19,000	30,000	9,000	251,000
Oct. 1	103,000	53,000	29,000	69,000	12,000	46,000	21,000	32,000	30,000	328,000
Nov. 1	122,000	58,000	30,000	76,000	27,000	40,000	20,000	33,000	26,000	395,000
Dec. 1	134,000	64,000	34,000	61,000	24,000	42,000	22,000	34,000	24,000	378,000
1925—										
Jan. 1	146,000	45,000	27,000	90,000	34,000	48,000	27,000	30,000	10,000	51,000
Feb. 1	125,000	44,000	28,000	76,000	37,000	45,000	25,000	22,000	5,000	46,000
March 1	156,000	42,000	29,000	62,000	40,000	50,000	20,000	32,000	8,000	43,000
April 1	163,000	39,000	30,000	73,000	42,000	48,000	21,000	29,000	9,000	169,000
May 1	106,000	35,000	26,000	64,000	40,000	50,000	20,000	21,000	18,000	214,000
June 1	121,000	27,000	25,000	54,000	31,000	46,000	21,000	21,000	16,000	205,000
July 1	101,000	25,000	24,000	41,000	25,000	40,000	19,000	25,000	50,000	198,000
Aug. 1	108,000	35,000	27,000	52,000	24,000	42,000	20,000	30,000	23,000	226,000
Sept. 1	94,000	37,000	28,000	64,000	25,000	38,000	19,000	31,000	20,000	246,000
Oct. 1	88,000	45,000	26,000	72,000	28,000	40,000	20,000	34,000	17,000	278,000
Nov. 1	99,000	33,000	26,000	80,000	16,000	38,000	18,000	33,000	30,000	424,000
Dec. 1	110,000	45,000	30,000	68,000	22,000	41,000	20,000	31,000	25,000	352,000
1924—										
Jan. 1	182,000	39,000	31,000	110,000	36,000	52,000	40,000	33,000	8,000	57,000
Feb. 1	166,000	36,000	28,000	92,000	35,000	46,000	35,000	31,000	12,000	46,000
March 1	136,000	38,000	31,000	91,000	29,000	42,000	20,000	34,000	14,000	60,000
April 1	144,000	29,000	29,000	85,000	26,000	40,000	20,000	34,000	11,000	123,000
May 1	138,000	31,000	28,000	76,000	49,000	44,000	25,000	33,000	14,000	311,000
June 1	122,000	27,000	30,000	84,000	38,000	46,000	22,000	34,000	17,000	288,000
July 1	111,000	27,000	35,000	75,000	33,000	42,000	20,000	32,000	21,000	353,000
Aug. 1	108,000	27,000	32,000	64,000	23,000	46,000	22,000	36,000	36,000	396,000
Sept. 1	100,000	34,000	33,000	69,000	26,000	45,000	25,000	35,000	25,000	411,000
Oct. 1	110,000	41,000	34,000	72,000	28,000	50,000	30,000	38,000	55,000	365,000
Nov. 1	118,000	46,000	32,000	73,000	33,000	48,000	28,000	37,000	26,000	327,000
Dec. 1	129,000	42,000	28,000	72,000	37,000	45,000	25,000	32,000	12,000	306,000

MONTHLY TOTALS, BY YEARS

Monthly totals for the foregoing 10 cities from 1917 through 1927, in barrels (000's omitted):

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
Jan. 1	618	454	508	588	592	670	719	752	608	331	502
Feb. 1	621	433	463	527	629	578	656	779	588	291	578
March 1	494	421	482	498	601	541	626	809	567	222	438
April 1	507	438	623	541	713	572	601	826	472	324	723
May 1	552	673	594	749	975	684	666	897	633	326	784
June 1	552	615	567	708	868	665	593	908	760	512	920
July 1	496	573	548	749	734	672	492	934	708	527	662
Aug. 1	459	667	587	790	936	860	500	727	598	382	463
Sept. 1	448	690	602	803	788	801	641	571	483	442	367
Oct. 1	535	723	646	823	909	834	853	777	722	606	437
Nov. 1	631	827	797	768	894	878	1,073	927	770	781	523
Dec. 1	671	834	744	728	892	611	1,006	865	936	754	575

Disposition of Feed Crops on Farms

Percentages of farm consumption in the United States of feed crops by the several kinds of live stock, as estimated by several thousand voluntary crop reporters, covering the actual amount fed to each class of stock:

	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Wheat	Hay	Silage	Mill-feed
To horses	24.5	67.8	17.7	26.5	5.4	44.6	1.7	5.6
To cattle	19.2	13.2	11.9	5.5	6.4	51.4	96.9	44.2
To swine	50.3	10.8	69.9	53.4	29.1	.2	2.2	41.5
To sheep	.9	2.3	.....	.....	.....	3.8	1.1	3.7
To poultry	5.1	5.9	10.5	14.6	59.1	.....	.1	5.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Wheat Production and Disappearance

Figures compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the production, trade, total disappearance and disappearance per capita of wheat, by countries:

Country—	Production, bus	Net trade movement, bus	Disappearance within the country, bus	Number population	Period included	‡Average disappearance per capita, bus 1921-24	Previous
Canada	359,235	*249,362	109,873	9,008	1921, '24	12.2	9.5
Belgium	12,872	†38,805	51,677	7,638	1921–24	6.8	8.3
France	280,883	†36,829	317,712	39,523	1921–24	8.0	7.9
Australia	127,353	*86,106	41,247	5,691	1921–24	7.2	5.5
Bulgaria	32,871	*3,730	29,141	4,940	1921–24	5.9	5.0
Italy	205,348	†94,219	299,567	37,989	1921–24	7.9	5.4
Spain	137,377	†2,010	139,387	21,763	1923	6.4	6.1
Argentina	197,699	*142,662	55,037	9,391	1921–24	5.9	5.2
United States	835,628	*211,086	624,542	109,956	1921–24	5.7	5.3
United Kingdom	62,377	†207,878	270,155	47,506	1922	5.7	6.0
Hungary	56,680	*10,902	45,778	8,117	1920	5.6	..
Switzerland	3,157	†15,089	18,246	3,902	1923	4.7	6.0
Uruguay	9,060	‡.....	9,060	1,602	1923	5.7	..
Chile	25,074	*2,759	22,315	3,918	1925	5.7	3.4
Roumania	85,777	*4,636	81,141	16,497	1921–23	4.9	4.0
Netherlands	6,391	†23,938	30,329	7,298	1924	4.2	4.2
Denmark	8,779	†6,416	15,195	3,377	1924	4.5	3.5
Austria	7,833	†16,400	24,233	6,537	1923	3.9	..
Germany	93,840	†52,988	146,828	62,450	1924	2.4	3.2
Russia	295,895	*11,760	284,135	137,747	1923	2.1	2.7
Egypt	37,124	†6,539	43,663	13,886	1924	3.1	2.5
Sweden	9,899	†8,851	18,750	6,036	1924	3.1	2.5
Portugal	10,273	‡.....	10,273	6,041	1920	1.7	1.8
Jugoslavia	53,780	*4,778	49,002	12,492	1924	3.9	2.5
Mexico	11,584	†2,791	14,375	14,235	1921	1.0	..
British India	337,587	*22,798	314,789	318,359	1921	1.0	.8
Japan	27,469	†20,437	47,906	59,464	1923	.8	.5
Totals, above countries, excluding Russia	3,035,850	*205,629	2,830,221	838,117		3.4	

*Net exports. †Net imports. ‡Not available. §Includes amounts used for seeding, for loss in milling, waste, and livestock feeding as well as for human consumption. These figures do not take into account the stocks on hand at the beginning and end of the periods shown.

United States—Wheat Supplies and Distribution

Wheat crops of the United States, with supplies carried over, as compared with the quantities used for seed, exported and used for domestic consumption, as estimated by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, by crop years ended June 30, in millions of bushels (000,000's omitted):

	Supply on hand: Crop	Farmers' hands	Second hands	*Total supply	Distribution: Seeding	Left on hand: Farmers' hands	Second hands	Exports	Consumption
1926-27	831	21	39	905	85	27	57	216	520
1925-26	676	29	57	778	83	21	39	106	529
1924-25	864	31	75	976	85	29	57	258	547
1923-24	797	36	67	928	80	31	75	156	586
1922-23	868	32	49	969	90	36	67	222	554
1921-22	815	54	25	912	85	32	42	280	473
1920-21	833	48	103	1,035	85	54	25	366	505
1919-20	968	20	34	1,027	90	48	103	220	566
1918-19	921	8	9	949	100	20	34	288	507
1917-18	637	16	32	708	95	8	20	133	452
1916-17	636	74	89	824	80	16	32	204	492
1915-16	1,025	29	26	1,080	84	74	89	243	590
1914-15	891	32	44	967	86	29	26	333	493
1913-14	763	35	55	853	82	32	44	146	549
1912-13	730	24	54	808	71	35	55	143	504
1911-12	621	34	58	713	72	24	54	80	483
1910-11	635	36	49	720	77	34	58	69	482

*Includes imports.

Wheat Supplies March 1

Total supplies of wheat in the United States on March 1, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, in bushels:

	On farms	Commercial visible	Country mills and elevators	Total
1927	130,444,000	53,306,000	85,942,000	269,962,000
1926	100,137,000	38,925,000	76,333,000	215,395,000
1925	112,095,000	70,677,000	67,673,000	250,445,000
1924	137,721,000	64,072,000	98,284,000	300,077,000
1923	156,087,000	54,562,000	102,908,000	313,557,000
1922	134,253,000	46,714,000	75,071,000	256,038,000
1921	217,037,000	31,945,000	87,975,000	337,057,000
1920	169,904,000	58,632,000	123,233,000	351,769,000
1919	128,703,000	127,207,000	107,037,000	362,947,000
1918	107,745,000	15,484,000	66,138,000	189,367,000
1917	100,650,000	54,160,000	89,173,000	243,983,000
1916	244,448,000	73,748,000	155,027,000	473,223,000

UNITED STATES AND CANADA—WHEAT STOCKS

Wheat stocks in the United States and Canada on the first day of each month in 1927, as reported by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin and the Minneapolis Market Record, in bushels:

	January	February	March	April	May	June
New England	18,000	19,000	28,000	25,000	23,000	17,000
New York and N. Jersey	10,316,000	6,298,000	5,136,000	2,273,000	3,469,000	2,562,000
Pennsylvania, Delaware	802,000	671,000	492,000	326,000	244,000	598,000
Maryland	1,805,000	1,293,000	1,206,000	942,000	596,000	330,000
Virginia and W. Virginia	206,000	145,000	121,000	105,000	86,000	80,000
Ohio	3,082,000	3,025,000	3,375,000	3,192,000	2,185,000	1,721,000
Michigan	438,000	533,000	433,000	403,000	335,000	311,000
Indiana	2,393,000	2,008,000	1,821,000	1,418,000	840,000	759,000
Illinois	4,354,000	3,697,000	3,586,000	3,504,000	2,982,000	2,891,000
Kentucky	2,157,000	1,757,000	1,462,000	1,020,000	732,000	565,000
Tennessee	1,542,000	1,349,000	1,077,000	740,000	640,000	472,000
Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma	8,857,000	7,384,000	5,132,000	4,369,000	3,610,000	2,916,000
Missouri	16,618,000	14,094,000	14,875,000	13,006,000	9,067,000	5,495,000
Kansas	6,831,000	6,048,000	5,540,000	4,817,000	3,788,000	2,811,000
Iowa	516,000	489,000	454,000	399,000	319,000	253,000
Nebraska	3,529,000	3,201,000	3,226,000	2,351,000	1,687,000	1,123,000
Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakotas	44,334,000	42,993,000	42,279,000	37,065,000	28,072,000	20,144,000
Rocky Mountain States	737,000	595,000	546,000	440,000	402,000	409,000
Pacific Coast States	4,686,000	4,286,000	4,807,000	3,623,000	2,547,000	2,795,000
Lakes, canal and rivers	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	355,000	184,000
Canada	123,044,000	118,467,000	116,331,000	106,940,000	80,153,000	57,618,000
Totals	236,350,000	218,437,000	212,013,000	187,043,000	142,132,000	104,054,000
Totals, 1926	231,774,000	211,082,000	199,351,000	171,747,000	147,551,000	107,186,000
Totals, 1925	239,460,000	215,086,000	200,161,000	179,057,000	135,647,000	107,836,000
Totals, 1924	263,403,000	251,841,000	240,332,000	224,508,000	179,480,000	131,894,000
Totals, 1923	221,711,000	208,935,000	196,897,000	173,798,000	153,288,000	103,471,000

	July	August	September	October	November	December
New England	14,000	21,000	23,000	24,000	26,000	33,000
New York and N. Jersey	2,456,000	1,792,000	2,960,000	4,932,000	8,437,000	15,555,000
Pennsylvania, Delaware	137,000	565,000	1,606,000	1,061,000	1,024,000	841,000
Maryland	142,000	1,628,000	2,764,000	2,283,000	2,038,000	1,489,000
Virginia and W. Virginia	75,000	243,000	302,000	425,000	275,000	228,000
Ohio	1,345,000	2,301,000	6,163,000	5,383,000	5,315,000	5,432,000
Michigan	323,000	404,000	547,000	564,000	613,000	547,000
Indiana	567,000	1,971,000	3,842,000	3,595,000	3,132,000	2,560,000
Illinois	1,936,000	6,532,000	8,528,000	7,758,000	6,803,000	7,420,000
Kentucky	269,000	1,215,000	2,384,000	2,058,000	2,266,000	2,092,000
Tennessee	239,000	804,000	1,428,000	1,662,000	1,523,000	1,312,000
Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma	4,488,000	7,773,000	8,997,000	8,351,000	7,135,000	6,840,000
Missouri	3,154,000	7,604,000	20,488,000	21,286,000	18,103,000	18,504,000
Kansas	2,065,000	6,603,000	7,895,000	7,758,000	6,885,000	6,685,000
Iowa	115,000	222,000	277,000	376,000	515,000	483,000
Nebraska	1,016,000	2,754,000	5,157,000	4,392,000	3,740,000	3,113,000
Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakotas	15,840,000	9,797,000	17,164,000	52,483,000	68,623,000	62,843,000
Rocky Mountain States	313,000	381,000	445,000	461,000	528,000	525,000
Pacific Coast States	2,431,000	3,429,000	7,135,000	7,125,000	6,768,000	6,045,000
Lakes, canal and rivers	600,000	714,000	2,091,000	2,059,000	1,823,000	1,986,000
Canada	45,127,000	42,418,000	27,045,000	21,854,000	71,567,000	120,486,000
Totals	82,652,000	99,171,000	127,241,000	155,890,000	217,139,000	265,017,000
Totals, 1926	65,648,000	81,921,000	122,541,000	167,887,000	205,763,000	244,254,000
Totals, 1925	81,406,000	72,103,000	77,909,000	158,282,000	175,414,000	202,818,000
Totals, 1924	97,889,000	93,848,000	127,540,000	148,216,000	200,766,000	235,428,000
Totals, 1923	76,887,000	76,470,000	93,089,000	146,008,000	204,463,000	238,198,000

UNITED STATES AND CANADA—FLOUR STOCKS

Flour stocks in the United States and Canada on the first day of each month, as reported by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin and the Minneapolis Market Record, in barrels:

1927—	January	February	March	April	May	June
New England	46,000	41,000	48,000	59,000	48,000	52,000
New York and New Jersey	123,000	110,000	98,000	92,000	91,000	89,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware	210,000	195,000	170,000	153,000	145,000	127,000
Maryland	46,000	43,000	40,000	41,000	40,000	44,000
Virginia and West Virginia	13,000	14,000	10,000	11,000	10,000	13,000
Ohio	76,000	77,000	63,000	60,000	75,000	82,000
Michigan	50,000	48,000	44,000	43,000	43,000	52,000
Indiana	52,000	49,000	44,000	37,000	48,000	49,000
Illinois	78,000	69,000	63,000	62,000	57,000	62,000
Kentucky	28,000	29,000	27,000	22,000	20,000	19,000
Tennessee	24,000	23,000	27,000	31,000	33,000	49,000
Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma	113,000	115,000	83,000	83,000	77,000	84,000
Missouri	185,000	181,000	151,000	173,000	180,000	171,000
Kansas	126,000	117,000	108,000	107,000	106,000	84,000
Iowa	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	10,000
Nebraska	41,000	45,000	43,000	51,000	53,000	54,000
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotas	437,000	459,000	292,000	331,000	368,000	373,000
Rocky Mountain States	16,000	17,000	14,000	14,000	19,000	18,000
Pacific Coast States	625,000	635,000	590,000	525,000	475,000	485,000
Canada	86,000	84,000	72,000	76,000	83,000	90,000
Totals	2,389,000	2,364,000	1,999,000	1,983,000	1,982,000	2,007,000

1927—	July	August	September	October	November	December
New England	45,000	43,000	42,000	46,000	47,000	55,000
New York and New Jersey	88,000	87,000	93,000	98,000	106,000	116,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware	113,000	106,000	97,000	93,000	116,000	132,000
Maryland	47,000	43,000	40,000	43,000	46,000	48,000
Virginia and West Virginia	13,000	11,000	19,000	16,000	15,000	16,000
Ohio	82,000	77,000	88,000	86,000	73,000	80,000
Michigan	48,000	39,000	43,000	49,000	52,000	50,000
Indiana	43,000	60,000	62,000	62,000	81,000	70,000
Illinois	60,000	58,000	61,000	65,000	71,000	68,000
Kentucky	18,000	25,000	24,000	25,000	28,000	29,000
Tennessee	45,000	35,000	34,000	73,000	74,000	75,000
Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma	88,000	98,000	105,000	100,000	113,000	96,000
Missouri	156,000	434,000	198,000	205,000	201,000	182,000
Kansas	107,000	109,000	111,000	109,000	118,000	98,000
Iowa	8,000	13,000	11,000	13,000	15,000	16,000
Nebraska	47,000	45,000	53,000	67,000	69,000	55,000
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotas	333,000	277,000	312,000	425,000	525,000	550,000
Rocky Mountain States	15,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	26,000	22,000
Pacific Coast States	575,000	450,000	475,000	550,000	540,000	500,000
Canada	78,000	71,000	78,000	80,000	92,000	90,000
Totals	2,009,000	2,098,000	1,964,000	2,227,000	2,408,000	2,348,000

1926—	January	February	March	April	May	June
New England	43,000	41,000	39,000	46,000	41,000	40,000
New York and New Jersey	89,000	73,000	70,000	74,000	73,000	71,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware	143,000	129,000	130,000	129,000	131,000	115,000
Maryland	43,000	40,000	39,000	42,000	44,000	40,000
Virginia and West Virginia	10,000	9,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	11,000
Ohio	77,000	72,000	69,000	67,000	63,000	64,000
Michigan	42,000	44,000	39,000	40,000	44,000	41,000
Indiana	54,000	48,000	45,000	45,000	49,000	64,000
Illinois	66,000	61,000	53,000	56,000	56,000	51,000
Kentucky	16,000	18,000	17,000	21,000	18,000	19,000
Tennessee	23,000	71,000	59,000	49,000	43,000	39,000
Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma	101,000	96,000	99,000	98,000	90,000	79,000
Missouri	181,000	168,000	161,000	164,000	182,000	158,000
Kansas	95,000	88,000	86,000	89,000	95,000	93,000
Iowa	9,000	8,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Nebraska	37,000	43,000	39,000	46,000	47,000	41,000
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotas	274,000	318,000	294,000	279,000	574,000	507,000
Rocky Mountain States	15,000	18,000	18,000	17,000	16,000	12,000
Pacific Coast States	675,000	630,000	650,000	690,000	650,000	600,000
Canada	70,000	81,000	71,000	80,000	82,000	75,000
Totals	2,063,000	2,056,000	1,993,000	2,051,600	2,319,000	2,130,000

1926—	July	August	September	October	November	December
New England	37,000	39,000	42,000	44,000	45,000	46,000
New York and New Jersey	71,000	82,000	101,000	103,000	117,000	120,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware	120,000	105,000	124,000	121,000	150,000	170,000
Maryland	43,000	48,000	49,000	53,000	45,000	48,000
Virginia and West Virginia	13,000	15,000	15,000	12,000	14,000	14,000
Ohio	64,000	145,000	153,000	61,000	88,000	77,000
Michigan	38,000	40,000	39,000	44,000	126,000	50,000
Indiana	57,000	57,000	63,000	42,000	50,000	48,000
Illinois	54,000	61,000	66,000	60,000	86,000	80,000
Kentucky	21,000	26,000	32,000	26,000	33,000	33,000
Tennessee	27,000	26,000	36,000	35,000	28,000	27,000
Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma	85,000	87,000	104,000	98,000	124,000	118,000
Missouri	133,000	126,000	163,000	173,000	290,000	166,000
Kansas	81,000	94,000	101,000	86,000	157,000	106,000
Iowa	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	16,000
Nebraska	41,000	47,000	45,000	29,000	42,000	35,000
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotas	489,000	548,000	525,000	638,000	727,000	734,000
Rocky Mountain States	10,000	15,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Pacific Coast States	685,000	710,000	715,000	660,000	645,000	610,000
Canada	67,000	69,000	80,000	67,000	81,000	85,000
Totals	2,143,000	2,351,000	2,482,000	2,370,000	2,880,000	2,600,000

1925—	January	February	March	April	May	June
New England	40,000	45,000	46,000	51,000	33,000	22,000
New York and New Jersey	93,000	85,000	87,000	81,000	74,000	65,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware	168,000	146,000	177,000	180,000	125,000	138,000
Maryland	51,000	48,000	54,000	52,000	58,000	53,000
Virginia and West Virginia	11,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	7,000	6,000
Ohio	91,000	97,000	95,000	96,000	95,000	79,000
Michigan	46,000	50,000	46,000	46,000	53,000	42,000
Indiana	35,000	42,000	40,000	39,000	40,000	49,000
Illinois	56,000	57,000	62,000	67,000	62,000	55,000
Kentucky	25,000	21,000	28,000	24,000	23,000	18,000
Tennessee	34,000	29,000	28,000	25,000	23,000	20,000
Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma	110,000	95,000	104,000	97,000	105,000	100,000
Missouri	212,000	202,000	188,000	196,000	167,000	151,000
Kansas	118,000	104,000	111,000	109,000	110,000	99,000
Iowa	91,000	8,000	9,000	7,000	6,000	6,000
Nebraska	56,000	53,000	54,000	44,000	47,000	60,000
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotas	465,000	295,000	329,000	482,000	515,000	499,000
Rocky Mountain States	14,000	12,000	10,000	14,000	13,000	12,000
Pacific Coast States	450,000	485,000	490,000	485,000	450,000	390,000
Canada	61,000	57,000	65,000	61,000	51,000	52,000
Totals	2,145,000	1,940,000	2,032,000	2,164,000	2,057,000	1,926,000

1925—	July	August	September	October	November	December
New England	36,000	38,000	42,000	44,000	42,000	46,000
New York and New Jersey	64,000	75,000	82,000	91,000	77,000	93,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware	119,000	125,000	114,000	115,000	126,000	137,000
Maryland	47,000	48,000	44,000	45,000	42,000	45,000
Virginia and West Virginia	9,000	11,000	9,000	15,000	14,000	15,000
Ohio	71,000	67,000	73,000	77,000	69,000	73,000
Michigan	41,000	40,000	37,000	39,000	36,000	36,000
Indiana	50,000	50,000	53,000	52,000	47,000	53,000
Illinois	54,000	58,000	59,000	57,000	60,000	62,000
Kentucky	18,000	17,000	22,000	25,000	21,000	24,000
Tennessee	19,000	28,000	26,000	30,000	30,000	28,000
Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma	97,000	91,000	95,000	98,000	109,000	118,000
Missouri	120,000	138,000	173,000	185,000	204,000	194,000
Kansas	84,000	81,000	97,000	92,000	98,000	97,000
Iowa	6,000	8,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	12,000
Nebraska	58,000	52,000	51,000	38,000	49,000	59,000
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotas	511,000	528,000	536,000	574,000	733,000	656,000
Rocky Mountain States	11,000	15,000	15,000	14,000	15,000	17,000
Pacific Coast States	400,000	375,000	450,000	610,000	595,000	660,000
Canada	54,000	48,000	55,000	59,000	74,000	77,000
Totals	1,869,000	1,903,000	2,043,000	2,271,000	2,452,000	2,502,000

1924—	January	February	March	April	May	June
New England	47,000	44,000	47,000	47,000	46,000	44,000
New York and New Jersey	84,000	79,000	80,000	75,000	74,000	73,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware	221,000	198,000	167,000	165,000	161,000	144,000
Maryland	57,000	51,000	47,000	45,000	49,000	50,000
Virginia and West Virginia	10,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	9,000	8,000
Ohio	89,000	81,000	70,000	75,000	97,000	87,000
Michigan	63,000	57,000	43,000	45,000	44,000	43,000
Indiana	52,000	55,000	51,000	59,000	52,000	45,000
Illinois	75,000	69,000	75,000	72,000	65,000	63,000
Kentucky	27,000	26,000	24,000	22,000	21,000	24,000
Tennessee	30,000	28,000	26,000	24,000	22,000	20,000
Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma	126,000	111,000	112,000	104,000	103,000	102,000
Missouri	241,000	218,000	201,000	197,000	172,000	179,000
Kansas	97,000	92,000	100,000	109,000	123,000	103,000
Iowa	11,000	12,000	11,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
Nebraska	45,000	53,000	44,000	48,000	44,000	41,000
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotas	369,000	312,000	377,000	423,000	638,000	583,000
Rocky Mountain States	12,000	11,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	11,000
Pacific Coast States	750,000	680,000	700,000	650,000	575,000	403,000
Canada	62,000	52,000	59,000	57,000	53,000	58,000
Totals	2,468,000	2,236,000	2,252,000	2,243,000	2,358,000	2,087,000

1924—	July	August	September	October	November	December
New England	42,000	44,000	43,000	46,000	45,000	41,000
New York and New Jersey	75,000	71,000	87,000	97,000	100,000	96,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware	136,000	132,000	124,000	143,000	147,000	158,000
Maryland	46,000	50,000	49,000	53,000	51,000	48,000
Virginia and West Virginia	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	12,000
Ohio	81,000	72,000	83,000	97,000	95,000	99,000
Michigan	35,000	42,000	45,000	52,000	47,000	34,000
Indiana	45,000	49,000	46,000	52,000	44,000	39,000
Illinois	67,000	59,000	64,000	64,000	63,000	60,000
Kentucky	22,000	21,000	21,000	26,000	24,000	29,000
Tennessee	22,000	30,000	39,000	41,000	42,000	39,000
Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma	98,000	113,000	126,000	131,000	135,000	119,000
Missouri	160,000	157,000	204,000	215,000	214,000	225,000
Kansas	94,000	91,000	100,000	107,000	111,000	120,000
Iowa	6,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	11,000
Nebraska	46,000	64,000	56,000	58,000	60,000	64,000
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotas	652,000	726,000	742,000	851,000	658,000	597,000
Rocky Mountain States	10,000	13,000	15,000	22,000	20,000	18,000
Pacific Coast States	400,000	375,000	360,000	375,000	410,000	425,000
Canada	60,000	62,000	58,000	63,000	73,000	68,000
Totals	2,106,000	2,191,000	2,284,000	2,512,000	2,359,000	2,302,000

Grain on Farms March 1

Department of Agriculture estimates of the total quantities of grain on farms March 1:

	Quantities, bus (000's omitted)				Per cent of total crop			
March 1—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley
1927	130,444	1,113,691	423,957	40,329	15.7	42.1	33.8	21.4
1926	100,137	1,329,581	571,248	52,915	14.8	45.6	38.4	24.4
1925	112,095	757,890	538,832	40,576	13.0	32.8	35.9	22.3
1924	137,721	1,153,347	447,366	44,230	17.3	37.8	34.3	22.7
1923	156,087	1,093,306	421,118	42,469	18.0	37.6	34.6	23.3
1922	134,263	1,305,559	411,934	42,294	16.5	42.5	38.2	27.3
1921	217,037	1,564,832	683,759	65,229	26.1	48.8	45.7	34.5
1920	169,904	1,045,575	409,730	38,820	17.6	37.2	34.6	22.9
1919	128,703	855,269	590,251	81,746	14.0	34.2	38.0	31.9
1918	107,745	1,353,290	599,209	44,419	16.9	40.9	37.6	21.0
1917	100,650	782,303	344,211	33,244	15.8	30.5	31.5	18.2
1916	244,448	1,116,559	598,148	58,301	23.8	37.3	38.6	25.5
1915	152,903	910,894	379,369	42,889	17.2	34.1	33.2	22.0
1914	151,795	866,352	419,481	44,126	19.9	35.4	37.4	24.8
1913	156,500	1,289,700	604,200	62,300	21.4	41.3	42.6	...
1912	122,025	884,069	289,988	40,800	19.6	34.9	31.4	...

CANADA—GRAIN STOCKS MARCH 31

Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates of complete stocks of grain in Canada at the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1927, the quantities in farmers' hands estimated from reports of the crop correspondents, in bushels:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
Public and private terminal elevators—Fort William and Port Arthur, including grain afloat.	49,951,803	2,845,677	5,642,869	2,533,263	2,526,565
Interior private and manufacturing elevators	4,121,267	1,129,827	1,218,417	52,324	2,647
Interior terminal elevators, western division	6,060,197	541,609	154,886	30,493	18,328
Vancouver terminal and private elevators	5,766,951	65,542	15,869	.....	.....
Prince Rupert private elevators	686,779	2,161	.....	.....	.....
Country elevators, western division	37,890,206	4,844,591	1,800,396	805,451	796,572
Public elevators in the East, including grain afloat	7,710,583	3,891,412	1,532,838	.....	436,707
In transit, railways	14,739,586	1,951,478	1,784,083	274,414	589,252
In flour mills	6,500,000	750,000	50,000	.....	4,500
In farmers' hands	51,366,000	130,065,000	22,108,000	670,000	1,465,300
Afloat en route to United States ports	1,184,345	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	175,977,717	146,087,297	34,307,358	4,365,945	5,839,871
Totals, 1926	161,376,107	222,377,058	43,975,908	4,791,377	5,175,615
Totals, 1925	121,083,956	183,485,688	30,330,600	6,306,676	5,322,583
Totals, 1924	202,493,038	283,516,388	30,118,534	4,266,165	8,525,747
Totals, 1923	139,788,051	191,717,555	25,429,330	1,741,979	9,834,795

Wheat Held by Country Mills and Elevators

Department of Agriculture estimates of wheat held by interior mills and elevators, as distinguished from primary markets of large accumulation, on March 1 of the past eight years, in bushels (000's omitted):

State—	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
New York	977	900	612	816	897	923	1,122	585
Pennsylvania	4,212	2,700	2,437	2,434	2,472	2,337	2,270	2,988
Maryland	...	...	...	...	1,202	710	1,220	627
Virginia	...	...	...	...	1,027	905	1,226	1,403
Ohio	3,635	2,187	3,345	4,705	3,891	3,018	2,130	5,820
Indiana	3,064	2,570	2,318	3,425	2,604	2,298	1,997	3,758
Illinois	2,052	2,950	2,594	3,750	2,993	3,746	2,730	4,912
Michigan	2,160	1,747	2,215	2,321	1,547	1,261	1,384	2,044
Wisconsin	390	408	334	236	460	231	464	1,060
Minnesota	3,900	3,935	3,786	3,274	3,546	2,041	2,535	5,002
Iowa	550	441	552	949	1,810	796	429	1,700
Missouri	2,577	2,702	1,711	3,311	3,145	2,901	33,012	6,772
North Dakota	12,356	15,733	13,345	9,283	17,727	8,075	9,629	10,044
South Dakota	1,843	3,184	2,890	2,201	5,402	2,000	1,884	3,815
Nebraska	2,806	1,708	3,511	2,197	4,308	2,634	2,419	5,461
Kansas	9,005	6,191	7,998	5,028	7,372	6,692	7,154	17,630
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	1,076	805	540	1,835
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	565	378	282	892
Texas	984	328	1,010	982	540	1,124	1,029	7,232
Oklahoma	4,425	2,175	2,276	2,277	1,411	2,224	2,704	5,284
Montana	7,146	4,903	4,144	7,156	7,380	5,115	4,877	1,681
Washington	6,443	6,038	2,902	15,916	4,816	9,086	14,999	13,404
All other	17,417	15,533	9,642	28,022	16,347	15,771	21,039	19,284
United States	85,942	76,333	67,622	98,283	92,538	75,071	87,075	123,233

United States—Bonded Grain Stocks

Stocks of bonded grain in the United States in 1926 and 1927, by weeks, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat		Oats		Rye		Barley	
	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926
Jan. 1	21,559	22,803	227	802	1,505	669	2,323	3,880
Jan. 8	20,686	20,751	218	1,323	1,902	503	2,273	4,184
Jan. 15	19,823	18,749	195	1,361	1,540	323	2,437	3,638
Jan. 22	16,734	16,833	188	1,194	1,547	411	1,654	3,556
Jan. 29	13,696	15,378	180	1,287	1,465	314	1,962	3,055
Feb. 5	11,864	13,169	179	1,266	1,213	146	1,968	2,586
Feb. 12	10,264	12,428	179	1,382	1,470	120	2,061	2,632
Feb. 19	9,375	11,729	156	1,429	1,377	156	1,654	2,019
Feb. 26	8,690	11,731	171	1,179	1,267	151	1,656	2,244
March 5	7,291	10,840	148	994	1,182	132	1,390	1,830
March 12	7,526	10,132	149	871	1,095	315	1,253	1,471
March 19	7,825	8,511	70	788	989	135	915	1,595
March 26	7,294	7,054	40	518	737	86	942	1,188
April 2	6,164	5,618	66	390	474	69	722	1,190
April 9	5,372	4,515	46	536	437	95	532	1,085
April 16	4,197	4,225	114	464	206	266	345	716
April 23	10,112	3,422	312	428	327	69	1,519	658
April 30	18,075	2,439	117	232	734	67	2,481	525
May 7	17,238	6,011	364	192	1,052	75	2,848	362
May 14	17,854	4,440	192	389	1,188	4	2,683	442
May 21	17,497	5,976	41	476	1,320	129	2,119	604
May 28	17,405	6,444	292	288	792	200	1,635	569
June 4	14,804	5,878	207	722	794	557	1,039	901
June 11	11,984	6,175	206	344	529	347	640	1,822
June 18	10,629	6,260	36	239	447	422	230	1,151
June 25	9,190	7,318	24	234	71	506	182	1,193
July 2	7,951	6,145	19	505	63	262	216	711
July 9	7,127	6,027	23	459	63	570	296	695
July 16	5,990	5,593	25	144	50	482	270	1,114
July 23	5,697	5,214	25	75	85	918	271	404
July 30	5,289	3,849	25	111	50	1,001	144	520
Aug. 6	5,250	3,776	25	105	50	765	506	1,021
Aug. 13	5,784	3,866	25	79	20	1,098	66	706
Aug. 20	5,433	3,638	25	220	20	1,178	77	524
Aug. 27	4,300	4,290	25	281	20	1,133	99	422
Sept. 3	4,205	4,059	26	266	20	687	27	387
Sept. 10	4,481	3,691	34	265	20	973	31	520
Sept. 17	5,697	4,548	33	249	45	1,223	215	518
Sept. 24	4,713	5,182	24	249	293	1,309	20	622
Oct. 1	4,031	5,142	...	553	420	1,245	27	1,441
Oct. 8	4,683	4,767	...	254	218	1,326	448	2,131
Oct. 15	6,026	7,288	48	199	477	919	773	2,032
Oct. 22	11,348	9,549	133	265	769	1,484	1,150	3,176
Oct. 29	9,722	11,759	139	269	442	1,707	849	3,225
Nov. 5	15,079	13,246	59	572	546	1,845	1,874	3,405
Nov. 12	18,332	16,467	221	285	559	2,004	1,899	3,256
Nov. 19	18,473	18,709	106	239	944	2,110	2,042	3,297
Nov. 26	24,976	26,531	262	293	894	1,834	2,075	4,186
Dec. 3	32,154	35,568	296	226	907	2,533	2,453	4,685
Dec. 10	36,939	37,154	808	227	881	2,049	3,957	4,160
Dec. 17	36,179	29,444	799	228	941	2,097	3,080	2,910
Dec. 24	32,338	25,850	619	164	931	2,090	2,914	3,579

United States—Wheat Supplies July 1

Total supplies of wheat in the United States on July 1 as reported by the Department of Agriculture, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Country mills			
	On farms	Commercial and visible	elevators	Totals
1927	27,359	22,107	22,075	71,541
1926	20,973	12,325	28,490	61,788
1925	29,357	29,146	25,287	83,790
1924	30,981	34,901	36,626	102,508
1923	35,894	26,313	37,117	99,324
1922	32,359	17,773	28,756	78,888
1921	56,707	8,061	27,167	91,935
1920	49,546	24,034	37,304	110,884

Wheat on Farms July 1

Department of Agriculture estimates of the total amount of wheat in farmers' hands in the United States on July 1, in bushels (000's omitted):

1927	27,359	1918	8,063
1926	20,973	1917	15,611
1925	29,357	1916	74,731
1924	30,981	1915	28,972
1923	35,894	1914	32,236
1922	32,359	1913	35,515
1921	56,707	1912	23,876
1920	49,546	1911	34,071
1919	19,261	1910	35,680

WEEKLY VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLY

Following are Bradstreet's returns of stocks of wheat held each week from July 3, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1927, in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, and the supply on passage for Europe, in bushels (000's omitted):

1926—Week ending—	United States East of Rockies	United States Pacific Coast	United States Totals	Canada	Totals, U. S. and Canada both coasts	U. Kingdom and afloat*	Grand totals
July 3	13,273	3,213	16,486	39,900	56,386	53,300	109,686
July 10	15,363	2,308	17,671	37,384	55,055	50,300	105,355
July 17	17,639	1,855	19,494	35,731	55,225	52,300	107,525
July 24	22,342	2,280	24,622	33,885	58,507	47,700	106,207
July 31	31,959	2,616	34,575	30,474	65,049	45,600	110,649
Aug. 7	44,862	2,469	47,331	27,592	74,922	42,900	117,822
Aug. 14	57,313	3,038	60,351	25,506	85,857	44,600	130,457
Aug. 21	64,750	3,342	68,092	22,739	90,831	44,700	135,531
Aug. 28	66,739	3,158	69,897	19,437	89,334	38,600	127,934
Sept. 4	69,728	3,156	72,884	17,793	90,667	41,600	132,277
Sept. 11	73,799	3,164	76,943	19,694	96,637	40,800	137,437
Sept. 18	77,947	3,493	81,440	21,901	103,341	41,500	144,841
Sept. 25	80,195	3,202	83,397	29,054	112,451	40,700	153,151
Oct. 2	81,780	2,944	84,724	44,754	129,478	41,000	170,478
Oct. 9	80,938	3,444	84,382	53,714	138,096	41,200	179,296
Oct. 16	79,469	3,430	82,899	59,781	142,680	39,800	182,480
Oct. 23	77,457	3,347	80,804	70,512	151,316	40,600	191,916
Oct. 30	77,714	3,461	81,175	83,719	164,894	42,400	207,204
Nov. 6	78,415	3,454	81,869	95,051	176,920	42,000	218,920
Nov. 13	79,420	3,288	82,708	108,009	190,717	44,100	234,817
Nov. 20	78,401	2,987	81,388	114,811	196,199	45,900	242,099
Nov. 27	78,412	2,923	81,335	119,790	201,125	43,100	244,225
Dec. 4	76,947	2,963	78,910	124,763	203,673	39,700	243,373
Dec. 11	71,435	2,710	74,145	123,150	197,295	40,600	237,895
Dec. 18	70,705	2,931	73,636	118,877	192,513	41,500	234,013
Dec. 25	69,741	2,411	72,152	117,428	189,580	44,700	234,280
1927—							
Jan. 1	68,125	2,686	70,811	117,796	188,607	48,000	236,607
Jan. 8	65,465	2,921	68,386	120,890	189,276	56,600	245,876
Jan. 15	64,310	2,789	67,099	122,264	189,363	59,900	249,263
Jan. 22	62,084	2,226	65,116	119,396	184,512	62,000	246,512
Jan. 29	59,731	2,586	62,317	116,613	178,930	63,300	242,230
Feb. 5	58,423	2,400	60,823	114,411	175,234	69,300	244,534
Feb. 12	59,101	2,524	61,625	113,300	174,925	75,200	250,125
Feb. 19	59,647	2,724	62,371	114,146	176,517	75,100	251,617
Feb. 26	58,454	2,817	61,271	115,350	176,621	74,100	250,721
March 5	56,818	3,307	60,125	113,319	173,444	75,900	249,344
March 12	55,524	3,139	58,663	113,294	171,957	79,500	251,457
March 19	54,837	3,275	58,112	115,181	173,293	84,700	257,993
March 26	53,241	2,707	55,948	112,241	168,189	80,100	248,289
April 2	51,404	2,423	53,827	109,392	163,219	80,400	243,619
April 9	50,207	2,679	52,886	105,656	158,542	84,500	243,042
April 16	48,396	2,082	50,478	100,446	150,924	80,500	231,424
April 23	44,242	1,938	46,180	85,806	131,986	76,400	208,386
April 30	40,455	1,947	42,402	83,121	125,523	77,000	202,523
May 7	36,746	1,988	38,734	81,341	120,075	79,700	199,775
May 14	33,468	2,162	35,630	77,782	113,412	79,800	193,212
May 21	32,073	2,298	34,371	71,261	105,632	81,700	187,332
May 28	30,002	2,395	32,397	64,600	96,997	80,600	177,597
June 4	28,863	2,252	31,115	56,797	87,912	74,600	162,512
June 11	26,361	2,123	28,484	52,577	81,061	74,300	155,361
June 18	24,339	1,910	26,249	52,202	78,451	70,000	148,451
June 25	22,620	1,904	24,524	51,336	75,860	68,500	144,360
July 2	23,544	1,972	25,516	49,247	74,763	60,800	135,563
July 9	26,148	1,541	27,689	48,074	75,763	55,400	131,163
July 16	28,257	1,523	29,780	45,874	76,654	51,800	127,454
July 23	29,703	1,354	31,057	46,890	77,947	50,700	128,647
July 30	36,104	1,429	37,533	44,237	81,770	54,300	136,070
Aug. 6	48,237	2,274	50,511	42,230	92,741	52,100	144,841
Aug. 13	56,857	2,661	59,518	38,914	98,432	50,500	148,932
Aug. 20	60,694	3,080	63,774	35,478	99,252	50,900	150,152
Aug. 27	64,106	4,059	68,165	31,842	100,007	49,300	149,307
Sept. 3	67,273	4,635	71,908	28,264	100,172	54,000	154,172
Sept. 10	70,943	4,034	74,977	23,406	98,383	53,800	152,183
Sept. 17	76,253	4,564	80,817	21,453	102,270	54,900	157,170
Sept. 24	81,606	4,144	85,750	20,411	106,161	57,500	163,661
Oct. 1	84,630	4,125	88,755	22,958	111,713	59,600	171,313
Oct. 8	86,732	3,907	90,639	37,842	128,481	58,400	186,881
Oct. 15	92,140	4,005	96,145	46,177	142,322	58,300	200,622
Oct. 22	90,728	4,233	94,961	50,456	145,417	58,200	203,617
Oct. 29	94,607	4,068	98,675	62,492	161,167	61,600	222,767
Nov. 5	95,061	3,928	98,989	86,436	185,425	65,000	250,425
Nov. 12	97,447	3,636	100,683	102,278	202,961	66,500	269,461
Nov. 19	95,726	3,532	99,258	111,533	210,791	67,800	278,591
Nov. 26	97,185	3,634	100,819	115,314	216,133	68,200	284,333
Dec. 3	96,468	3,545	100,013	121,009	221,022	65,900	286,922
Dec. 10	94,187	3,482	97,669	129,955	227,624	63,400	291,024
Dec. 17	93,573	3,364	96,937	135,504	232,441	59,200	291,641
Dec. 24	92,545	3,564	96,109	141,786	237,895	53,800	291,695
Dec. 31	90,506	3,830	94,336	147,506	241,842	53,200	295,042

United States—Visible Grain Supply

Visible supply of grain at principal points of accumulation at lake and Atlantic ports, and in transit by water, as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade, on the first day of each month, by years, in bushels (000,000's omitted):

WHEAT

	'27	'26	'25	'24	'23	'22	'21	'20	'19	'18
Jan.	64	50	91	75	41	49	43	75	120	18
Feb.	55	44	78	67	47	44	34	60	131	14
March	53	39	71	64	48	41	28	51	118	10
April	49	32	60	60	46	36	18	46	93	5
May	38	28	46	51	45	31	13	43	50	2
June	27	17	35	43	33	26	9	37	24	1
July	22	12	27	35	26	18	10	24	9	1
Aug.	34	30	30	42	29	20	25	17	21	17
Sept.	61	64	33	69	57	27	35	19	57	49
Oct.	73	75	49	82	64	32	53	27	85	97
Nov.	88	72	44	90	69	34	54	36	96	123
Dec.	91	71	45	100	72	33	48	43	90	122

CORN

	'27	'26	'25	'24	'23	'22	'21	'20	'19	'18
Jan.	35	18	19	10	16	23	5	3	2	3
Feb.	42	29	28	9	22	27	14	4	6	5
March	47	35	32	19	28	41	22	5	4	9
April	47	36	34	26	29	47	33	6	3	17
May	37	22	23	18	22	36	23	5	4	16
June	30	27	17	12	7	27	15	3	3	13
July	34	30	13	8	3	29	25	3	4	11
Aug.	30	25	6	5	2	20	15	6	2	9
Sept.	22	20	7	5	2	7	10	3	1	5
Oct.	24	17	5	7	2	12	12	8	2	6
Nov.	21	22	2	8	1	9	19	10	1	5
Dec.	19	29	9	8	3	11	16	6	1	3

RYE

	'27	'26	'25	'24	'23	'22	'21	'20	'19	'18
Jan.	13	13	21	19	10	7	3	17	16	2
Feb.	13	14	23	20	12	7	2	19	21	2
March	14	14	23	21	15	7	2	20	18	1
April	14	13	20	21	18	9	3	19	15	1
May	8	14	12	20	19	8	1	16	17	1
June	3	11	10	19	17	5	1	12	11	1
July	1	11	9	17	15	2	1	6	9	1
Aug.	1	9	5	14	13	1	1	3	10	1
Sept.	2	10	5	15	13	.6	4	2	12	1
Oct.	3	11	9	12	15	8	5	4	15	4
Nov.	2	13	10	17	17	8	6	3	17	7
Dec.	3	13	11	21	17	10	7	4	17	12

OATS

	'27	'26	'25	'24	'23	'22	'21	'20	'19	'18
Jan.	45	63	72	21	32	68	32	13	35	18
Feb.	45	63	74	18	31	67	34	12	31	14
March	43	58	72	18	28	70	34	10	28	14
April	37	52	64	17	24	65	34	10	23	18
May	30	47	48	11	22	56	31	7	22	22
June	21	39	35	7	14	49	30	9	16	21
July	18	38	33	5	9	43	34	6	18	13
Aug.	12	34	26	3	6	37	38	4	20	8
Sept.	22	44	51	11	10	38	59	8	19	19
Oct.	25	48	66	53	17	36	66	28	20	25
Nov.	24	48	65	67	20	35	70	34	19	22
Dec.	23	48	64	67	19	33	69	34	17	29

Liverpool—Docks and Storage

The Liverpool docks are managed and controlled by the Mersey Docks & Harbor Board, which is a public trust and not a company carried on for private profit. The rates levied are required to pay the cost of operation and the interest on the bonded debt. A portion of the profits goes into a sinking or reserve fund. The approximate tonnage inward and outward is about 38,000,000 tons.

The total grain storage capacity in the Mersey Docks & Harbor Board warehouses is 62,000 tons; that of the Liverpool Grain Storage Co.'s warehouses is 140,000; that of Duke's Grain Warehouse 10,000,—making a total of 212,000 tons, or about 6,784,000 bus.

All storage capacity in the public stores in Liverpool and Birkenhead is available for wheat, and is also used for other cereals. There are some private stores, but their cost is prohibitive, as none of them are available for craft going alongside.

Name of Manufacturer in Brand

As to the phrasing of brands, the United States Department of Agriculture lays down this rule:

"This department does not require a manufacturer to declare his name on the label of his products. However, where a name is declared, it should be the name of the actual manufacturer unless preceded by some phrase such as 'packed for,' 'distributed by,' or their equivalent."

STORAGE CAPACITY OF GRAIN ELEVATORS AT IMPORTANT CENTERS

A Section Devoted to Statistics Giving Details of the Grain Storing Capacity of Elevators at Various Important Milling and Grain Forwarding Centers of the United States and Canada

ELEVATORS AT CENTERS

Number and estimated capacity of elevators at leading United States and Canadian grain storage centers, Jan. 1, 1928:

	No. of elevators	Capacity, bus
Minneapolis, Minn.	66	63,433,000
Chicago, Ill.	63	53,253,000
Duluth, Minn.	33	40,950,000
New York, N. Y.	11	7,605,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	38	41,010,000
Kansas City, Mo.	38	40,742,500
Detroit, Mich.	5	1,125,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	13	4,615,000
Toledo, Ohio	14	5,540,000
Cleveland, Ohio	9	1,590,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	20	2,836,000
St. Louis, Mo.	35	11,974,500
New Orleans, La.	5	5,820,000
San Francisco, Cal.	12	*192,000
Port Costa, Cal.	1	*70,000
Stockton, Cal.	6	*108,000
Seattle, Wash.	9	{ 3,070,000 { †2,165,000
Portland, Oregon	21	253,400
Tacoma, Wash.	14	*181,100
Baltimore, Md.	5	12,600,000
Boston, Mass.	3	2,500,000
Omaha, Neb.	}	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	} 18	12,140,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	12	3,967,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	20	11,340,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	4,750,000
Galveston, Texas	4	3,750,000
Louisville, Ky.	7	2,945,000
Nashville, Tenn.	11	2,400,000
Memphis, Tenn.	13	1,145,000
Norfolk, Va.	}	
Newport News, Va.	} 3	1,325,000
Fort Worth, Texas	16	9,825,000
Evansville, Ind.	4	1,710,000
Portland, Maine	**2**	**2,500,000**
CANADA		
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	34	64,075,000
Montreal, Que.	6	13,310,000
Port Colborne, Ont.	2	3,500,000
Port McNicoll, Ont.	1	4,200,000
Vancouver, B. C.	8	10,650,000
West St. John, N. B.	2	1,700,00¢
Tiffin, Ont.	2	5,500,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	2	1,750,00¢
Goderich, Ont.	2	1,600,00¢
Midland, Ont.	1	4,000,000
Halifax, N. S.	1	1,500,000
Quebec, Que.	1	2,000,000

*Capacity in tons for sacked grain. †Capacity for sacked grain.

CANADA—LICENSED ELEVATORS

Number and capacity of elevators in Canada which handle grain, summarized by provinces, season 1927-28:

Province—	Stations	Elevators	Capacity
Manitoba—			
Country	380	671	20,603,800
Int. private terminal	2	4	1,342,000
Int. public terminal.	1	2	2,000,000
Manufacturing	..	10	1,985,000
	383	687	25,930,800
Saskatchewan—			
Country	929	2,688	84,997,400
Int. public terminal.	1	1	20,000
Private elevators	..	2	7,000,000
Mfg. elevators	..	3	1,447,000
	930	2,694	93,464,400
Alberta—			
Country	460	1,078	40,983,000
Manufacturing	1	3	730,000
Int. public terminal.	..	2	5,000,000
Private elevators	1	16	3,055,000
	462	1,099	49,768,000
British Columbia—			
Country	1	1	15,000
Public terminal	..	3	5,850,000
Private terminal	3	11	2,430,000
	4	15	8,295,000
Ontario—			
Country	1	1	40,000
Manufacturing	1	1	185,000
Public terminal	..	7	34,675,000
Private terminal	2	29	31,150,000
Public elevators, eastern division	10	13	22,300,000
	14	51	88,350,000
Public elevators—			
Quebec	2	7	15,310,000
New Brunswick	2	3	2,200,000
Nova Scotia	1	2	1,500,000
	5	12	19,010,000
Grand totals	1,798	4,558	284,818,200

Hampton Roads—Elevators

Grain elevators at Norfolk and Newport News, Va., with capacities in bushels:

	Capacity, bus
Norfolk Municipal, operated by City of Norfolk	500,000
Norfolk & Western, Norfolk, operated by J. H. Cofer & Co.	225,000
Chesapeake & Ohio, Newport News	600,000
Total	1,325,000

MINNEAPOLIS—ELEVATORS

Public and private elevators of Minneapolis, with owners and capacities:

"REGULAR" ELEVATORS

Name—Operated by—	Capacity, bus
Atlantic—Atlantic Elevator Co.	500,000
C (Empire)—Empire Elev. Co.	1,000,000
Calumet—Hallet & Carey Elev. Co.	850,000
Commander—Commander Elev. Co.	2,600,000
Concrete No. 1—Concrete Elev. Co.	1,250,000
Continental—Continental Grain Co.	600,000
Crescent—Crescent Elevator Co.	1,500,000
Delmar—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	500,000
Electric Steel—Elec. Steel Elev. Co.	4,000,000
Froedtert—Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.	635,000
Gluek Elevator—Stuhr-Seidl Co.	130,000
Great Northern — Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	1,500,000
Hunter No. 2—Hales & Hunter Co.	1,000,000
Interstate No. 1—G. W. Van Dusen & Co.	800,000
K—Sheffield Elevator Co.	1,500,000
L—Cereal Grading Co.	450,000
Marfield—Marfield Grain Co.	1,200,000
Marquette—Gregory-Jennison & Co.	1,600,000
Midland Concrete—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	500,000
Midway—Concrete Elev. Co.	600,000
Monarch—Monarch Elevator Co.	1,250,000
Pillsbury—Andrews Grain Co.	550,000
Pioneer Steel—Pioneer Steel El. Co.	2,100,000
Republic—Monarch Elevator Co.	1,750,000
St. Anthony No. 1—Central Elevator Co.	1,500,000
St. Anthony No. 3—Central Elevator Co.	2,200,000
Shoreham—Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co.	1,200,000
Soo—Bartlett Frazier Co.	2,300,000
Star—G. W. Van Dusen & Co.	2,000,000
Sterling—Sterling Grain Co.	1,400,000
T—Cargill Elevator Co.	1,800,000
Union—Union Elev. Co.	3,000,000
Victoria R—Victoria Elevator Co.	650,000
Total "regular" elevators	44,415,000

PUBLIC BUT NOT "REGULAR"

Gee—Gee Grain Co.	150,000
St. Anthony No. 2—The Peavey Co.	300,000
Twin City "A"—Twin City Trading Co.	1,178,000
Total public but not "regular"	1,628,000

PRIVATE AND "NONREGULAR" ELEVATORS

Name—Operated by—	Capacity, bus
American Linseed—American Linseed Co.	450,000
Archer-Daniels — Archer-Daniels Midland Co.	850,000
Atkinson—Atkinson Milling Co.	300,000
Brighton—Brighton Elevator Co.	35,000
Concrete No. 2—Concrete Elev. Co.	60,000
Consolidated A—Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co.	1,150,000
Devereux—W. P. Devereux Co.	300,000
Erie—Fleischmann Malting Co.	300,000
Fruen—Fruen Milling Co.	35,000
Hiawatha—Hiawatha Grain Co.	50,000
Hunter No. 1—Hales-Hunter Co.	500,000
Interior—Century Elevator Co.	1,250,000
Interior Malt—Interior Malt & Grain Co.	700,000
Interstate No. 2—G. W. Van Dusen & Co.	1,000,000
Kellogg—Spencer Kellogg & Sons	725,000
M—Arthur McGuire	60,000
Martin—Brooks Elevator Co.	250,000
Midland—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	625,000
Nokomis—Minneapolis Milling Co.	500,000
Northern—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	60,000
North East Feed—North East Feed Mill Co.	50,000
North Star—Fleischmann Malting Co.	750,000
Northrup-King—Northrup-King Co.	165,000
Palisade—Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.	40,000
Phelps—E. L. Phelps & Co.	50,000
Pillsbury Concrete—Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.	3,500,000
Pillsbury A—Pillsbury Fl. Mills Co.	400,000
Pillsbury B—Pillsbury Fl. Mills Co.	125,000
Pillsbury Rye—Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.	60,000
Purina—Ralston-Purina Co.	100,000
Washburn Crosby—Washburn Crosby Co.	3,000,000
Total, private elevators	17,390,000
Grand total	63,433,000

SUMMARY

	No.	Capacity, bus
Public ("Regular")	33	44,415,000
Public (not "Regular")	3	1,628,000
Private	30	17,390,000
Totals	66	63,433,000

CHICAGO—PRIVATE ELEVATORS

Grain warehouses in the Chicago district, except those declared "regular" under the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, Jan. 1, 1928, with capacities:

Operated by—	Bus
American Maize Products Co.	100,000
Arcady Farms Milling Co.	150,000
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	200,000
J. J. Badenoch Co.	750,000
*Rosenbaum Bros., Inc., Belt	1,500,000
W. J. Byrnes & Co.	35,000
*Central Elevator Co.—Calumet A.	800,000
*Central Elevator Co.—Calumet B.	1,000,000
*Norris Grain Co.—Central A.	900,000
Chicago Grain Co.	20,000
†Rosenbaum Grain Corp.—C. & N. W. Terminal (part)	4,470,000
Columbia Malting Co.	750,000
Hales & Hunter Co.—Concrete	1,500,000
Corn Products Refining Co.	1,300,000
Cragin Products Co.	230,000
A. Dickinson Co.	1,250,000
B. A. Eckhart Milling Co.	950,000
*Rosenbaum Grain Corp.—Elevator J	750,000
Fleischmann Malting Co.	325,000
Geist Bros.	30,000
*F. G. Ely	100,000
*E. R. Bacon Grain Co.—Grand Trunk	500,000
Hales & Hunter Co.—Hales	1,000,000
Harvey Grain Co.	270,000
J. E. Bastien Grain Co.	125,000
Hirst & Begley Linseed Co.	75,000
*Norris Grain Co.—Interstate	500,000
*Kensington Grain & Elevator Co.	325,000
†E. R. Bacon Grain Co.—Keystone (part of)	650,000
Kirby Bros.	25,000
Klein Bros.	50,000
H. C. Knoke & Co.	146,000
L. Livingston & Co.	15,000
McKenna & Dickey—McKenna & Dickey A	60,000
McKenna & Dickey B	75,000
*F. J. Delany	400,000
*Rosenbaum Grain Corp.—Minnesota	500,000
*Central Elevator Co.—New York Central	1,250,000
*Norris Grain Co.—Norris	2,250,000
Northwestern Yeast Co.	150,000
Park & Pollard	9,000
*J. J. Badenoch Co.—Pennsylvania	538,000
Prairie State Milling Co.	250,000
*Star Grain Co.—Rialto	2,500,000
*Donahue-Stratton Co.—Santa Fe	1,350,000
A. Schwill & Co.—Schwill A	800,000
Schwill B	1,250,000
*South Chicago Elevator Co.—South Chicago D	1,000,000
*Norris Grain Co.—Standard	325,000
Star & Crescent Milling Co.	375,000
American Linseed Co.	250,000
Total	34,123,000

*Operated under custodian rule of Board of Trade. †Part custodian.

PREVIOUS TOTALS

1927	35,065,000	1922	36,070,000
1926	34,905,000	1921	42,070,000
1925	39,835,000	1920	42,465,000
1924	37,435,000	1919	45,605,000
1923	34,500,000	1918	42,706,000

Portland, Oregon—Grain Storage

Grain warehouses and tanks at Portland, Oregon, with capacities, in tons:

Albers Dock 1	3,000
Albers No. 2	1,000
Albers No. 3	1,500
Albers Tanks	5,000
Columbia Dock 1	10,000
Mersey Dock	10,000
Crown Mills Dock	15,000
Crown Mills Tanks	10,000
Globe Grain Dock	8,000
Globe Grain Tanks	9,000
Irving Dock	22,000
Albina Dock and Mill	12,000
Pacific Coast Elevator Dock	14,500
North Western Dock and Elevator	20,000
Sperry Flour Co. Dock	17,000
Sperry Flour Co. Tanks	12,000
Columbia Milling Co.	3,700
Rose City Milling Co.	1,200
Terminal Elevator	33,000
Terminal Dock 4	45,000
Albina Warehouse Co.	500
Total	253,400

Nashville—Elevators

Name—	Capacity, bus
Commercial Elevator	75,000
Dixie Elevator Co.	25,000
Nashville Warehouse & Elevator Co.	1,100,000
Liberty Mills	325,000
J. R. Hale & Sons	300,000
Gillette Grain Co.	150,000
Moon-Bennett Grain Co.	50,000
Tennessee Grain Co.	125,000
Purina Mills	100,000
McKay, Reece & Co.	50,000
G. P. Rose & Co.	100,000
Total	2,400,000

KANSAS CITY—ELEVATORS

Kansas City has 38 public and private elevators, with a combined capacity of 40,742,500 bus. Names, with concerns operating, and capacities in bushels:

Alton, Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.	275,000
Arkady Farm Mills	5,000
Atlas Cereal Co.	180,000
Bulte Mills, Kansas Flour Mills Co.	250,000
C. G. W., Great Western Elev. Co.	1,000,000
Corn Products Refining Co.	500,000
Davidson Mill & Elevator Co.	30,000
Eagle, H. Lichtig & Co.	50,000
Elevator "A," Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.	5,500,000
Empire Storage & Ice Co.	275,000
Frisco, Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co.	1,050,000
Globe Mill, Rosedale Milling Co.	50,000
Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.	500,000
K. C. S., Moore-Seaver Grain Co.	1,100,000
K. C. Seed & Grain Co.	50,000
Kansas Flour Mills Co., North Kansas City	1,000,000
Kansas Elevator, Southwest Cooperative Wheat Growers' Association	1,000,000
Kansas-Missouri, Pacific Elevator Co. (Hall-Baker Grain Co.)	3,000,000
Katy Elevator, Uhlmann Grain Co.	2,300,000
Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.	75,000
Midland Flour Milling Co.	400,000
Miller-McConnell Grain Co.	50,000
Milwaukee, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.	2,900,000
Monarch Milling Co.	1,500,000
Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co.	400,000
Murray, Norris Grain Co.	2,500,000
Norris Elevator, Norris Elev. Co.	1,800,000
Ralston-Purina Co.	500,000
Rodney Milling Co.	52,500
Rosedale, Fowler Commission Co.	150,000
Rock Island, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.	2,500,000
Southard Feed & Milling Co.	50,000
Southwestern Milling Co., Inc.	750,000
Wabash, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.	2,100,000
Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. (Independence, Mo.)	350,000
Washburn Crosby Co.	4,000,000
Wyandotte Elevator Co.	2,500,000
Zenith Milling Co.	50,000
Total	40,742,500

SOUTHWEST INTERIOR WHEAT STORAGE

Wheat storage capacity of mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, as reported to The Northwestern Miller, is as follows, in bushels:

KANSAS

Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina and Topeka	10,346,000
Fifteen principal other points	9,690,000
All other mills	5,525,868
Country stations operated by mills	4,144,130
Total	29,705,998

Note.—Mill storage at four larger centers:

Wichita	5,400,000
Hutchinson	1,840,000
Salina	2,025,000
Topeka	1,081,000

OKLAHOMA

Mills	5,455,500
Country stations operated by mills	1,453,500
Total	6,909,000

NEBRASKA

Omaha	865,000
Other mills	3,136,985
Country stations operated by mills	492,000
Total	4,493,985

Omaha—Elevators

Elevators at Omaha, Neb., including the terminal district of Omaha-Council Bluffs (Iowa), with storage capacity of each, in bushels:

Name—	Capacity, bus
American Milling Co.	150,000
Crowell Elevator Co.	250,000
Farmers' Terminal Elevator Co.	1,500,000
Flanley Grain Co.	200,000
Maney Grain Co., "A"	400,000
Miller Cereal Mills	50,000
Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co.	125,000
Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.	400,000
Nye & Jenks Co.	1,450,000
Omaha Elevator Co.	1,500,000
Omaha Flour Mills Co.	300,000
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.	1,100,000
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.	125,000
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.	600,000
Twamley, J. F., Son & Co.	40,000
Updike Grain Corporation, "A"	600,000
Updike Grain Corporation, "B"	1,750,000
Updike Grain Corporation, "D"	1,500,000
Total capacity	12,140,000

Boston—Elevators

Elevators at Boston, Mass., with capacity:

Railroad—	No.	Bus
Boston & Maine	2	1,500,000
Boston & Albany (N. Y. C., Lessee)	1	1,000,000
Totals	3	2,500,000

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CHICAGO—PUBLIC ELEVATORS

Regular warehouses for storage of grain under the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade on Jan. 1, 1928, with capacities in bushels:

	Bus
Central Elevator Co.—	
Calumet Elevator C	1,200,000
Chicago Elevator Properties, Inc.—	
C. & N. W. Railway Terminal Elevator (part of)	4,530,000
Irondale Elevator A	900,000
Edward R. Bacon Grain Co.—	
Keystone Elevator (part of)	550,000
Rosenbaum Bros., Inc.—	
National Elevator	750,000
Quincy Elevator Co.—	
Quincy Elevator	1,250,000
Chicago Elevator Properties, Inc.—	
Rock Island Elevator A	1,250,000
Rosenbaum Elevator A	700,000
Rosenbaum Elevator B	1,500,000
St. Paul Elevator A and B	2,000,000
South Chicago Elevator Co.—	
South Chicago Elevator C and Annex	3,000,000
Central Elevator Co.—	
Wabash Elevator	1,500,000
Total capacity	19,130,000

PREVIOUS TOTALS

1927	16,430,000	1922	14,950,000
1926	13,300,000	1921	12,950,000
1925	15,300,000	1920	13,800,000
1924	16,800,000	1919	11,700,000
1923	15,500,000	1918	12,530,000

CENTRAL STATES—PRIVATE ELEVATORS

Capacity of larger private elevators in central states, in bushels:

OHIO

Akron—Quaker Oats Co.	800,000
Dover—Hardesty Milling Co.	60,000
Cleveland—Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.	1,000,000
Cleveland—Fairchild Milling Co.	175,000
Columbus—Gwinn Milling Co.	750,000
Fostoria—Mennel Milling Co.	1,500,000
Fredericktown—Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.	20,000
Grafton—United Mills Corporation.	250,000
Hamilton—Carr Milling Co.	75,000
Kent—Williams Bros. Co.	115,000
Loudonville — Loudonville Milling Co.	150,000
Mansfield—Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.	750,000
Massillon—Buckeye Cereal Co.	50,000
Mt. Vernon—Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.	150,000
Springfield—Anated & Burk Co.	350,000
Toledo—National Milling Co.	2,000,000
Toledo—Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.	250,000
Toledo—Toledo Grain & Milling Co.	200,000
Troy—Allen & Wheeler Co.	225,000
Washington C. H.—Washington Milling Co.	100,000
Ohio total, bus	8,970,000

INDIANA

Evansville—Igleheart Bros.	1,250,000
Evansville—Phoenix Flour Mill	150,000
Evansville—A. Waller & Co.	150,000
Fort Wayne—Mayflower Mills	110,000
Franklin—Suckow Milling Co.	155,000
Goshen—Goshen Milling Co.	55,000
Grand View—Cadick Milling Co.	200,000
Greensburg—Garland Milling Co.	100,000
Indianapolis—Acme-Evans Co.	500,000
Indianapolis—Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.	850,000
Lawrenceburg—Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co.	700,000
Madison—William Trow Co.	100,000
Monticello—Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co.	125,000
Mount Vernon—Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co.	250,000
Mount Vernon—Home Mill & Grain Co.	140,000
New Harmony—Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co.	100,000
Noblesville—Noblesville Milling Co.	750,000
Seymour—Blish Milling Co.	500,000
Terre Haute—Sparks Milling Co.	200,000
Indiana total, bus	6,385,000
Ohio and Indiana	15,355,000

MICHIGAN

Detroit—Commercial Milling Co.	275,000
Detroit—David Stott Flour Mills	180,000
Grand Rapids—Voigt Milling Co.	50,000
Hillsdale—F. W. Stock & Sons	400,000
Jackson—Heywood Milling Co.	75,000
Monroe—Amendt Milling Co.	145,000
Saginaw—Saginaw Milling Co.	250,000
Michigan total, bus	1,375,000
Ohio, Indiana and Michigan	16,730,000

Toledo—Elevators

Name—Operated by—	Capacity, bus
C., H. & D. "B"—Lake Erie Elevator Co. (Norris Grain Co.)	500,000
L. S. & M. S. "B"—Midland Elevator Co. (Paddock-Hodge Co.)	350,000
East Side Iron—East Side Iron Elevator Co.	1,500,000
West Side Iron—Central Grain Co.	200,000
Toledo Grain & Milling Co.	200,000
Imperial Grain & Milling Co.	10,000
Chatterton & Son	175,000
Sheets Elevator Co.	100,000
Toledo Seed & Oil Co.	450,000
Kieser Milling Co.	255,000
Weber Milling Co.	40,000
West Toledo Elevator	10,000
National Elevator Co.—National Milling Co.	1,500,000
Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.	250,000
Total, bus	5,540,000

Cincinnati—Elevators

Storage capacity of elevators and daily grinding capacity of flour and feed mills within the switching limits of Cincinnati, Ohio:

Elevator—	‡Capacity	*Flour	†Feed
Braun & Kipp	20,000	...	....
Clifton Springs	100,000	...	....
Cincinnati Grain Co.	35,000	...	20
B. H. Wess Grain & Coal Co.	11,000	...	25
Early & Daniel Co.	1,525,000	...	500
Transit Milling Co.	50,000	...	40
Scholl Grain Co.	75,000	...	....
Perin Brouse Skidmore	40,000	...	100
Dorsel Co.	20,000	100	7
Flege Co.	22,000	...	35
H. Nagel & Sons	16,000	250	5
John Mueller Co.	16,000	...	10
Feiss Flour Milling Co.	50,000	200	40
Groff	15,000	40	....
Seelmeyer Fox Grain Co.	8,000	...	10
Ubiko Milling Co.	360,000	...	600
Federal Products Co.	14,000	...	....
Fleischmann Malt. Co.	200,000	...	....
Wiedemann Co.	250,000	...	....
Barney Bunke	8,000	...	....
Totals	2,836,000	590	1,392

*Daily grinding capacity of flour mills (bbls). †Daily grinding capacity of feed mills (tons). ‡Storage capacity in bushels.

Detroit—Elevators

	Capacity, bus
PUBLIC	
American Elevator	250,000
H. W. Rickel & Co.	275,000
PRIVATE	
Lichtenberg & Son	50,000
David Stott Flour Mills, Inc.	250,000
Commercial Milling Co.	300,000
Total, bus	1,125,000

CANADA—UPPER LAKE TERMINALS

Elevator storage capacity at Fort William and Port Arthur, in bushels (000's omitted):

FORT WILLIAM

	Public	Private
Northland Elevator Co., Ltd.	7,500	....
Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Co., Ltd.	5,750	....
Grain Growers Export Co., Ltd.	....	2,500
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	2,000	....
Consolidated Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,750
Fort William Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,750
North Western Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	3,000
Canadian Pacific Railway "A" and "C"	2,250	....
Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., "9"	....	225
Western Terminal Grain Co., Ltd.	....	3,100
N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.	....	1,310
Bole Grain Co., Ltd.	....	1,000
Empire Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,750
B. J. Ostrander Estate	....	85
Gooderham, Melady & Sellers.	....	65
McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.	....	35
Bole Grain Co., Ltd.	....	20
Wiley Low & Co., Ltd.	....	75
J. Davidson & Co., Ltd.	....	10
Totals, bus	17,500	16,675

PORT ARTHUR

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., "6"	7,500	....
Canadian Government Elevators	3,250	....
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., "4"	6,425	....
Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., "9"	....	575
Reliance Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,250
Grain Growers Export Co., Ltd.	....	600
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., "5"	....	1,150
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	3,500
Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,500
Stewart Terminals, Ltd.	....	1,250
Bawlf Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,250
Superior Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	300
National Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	50
Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., "1"	....	1,300
Totals, bus	17,175	12,725
Grand totals, bus	34,675	29,400

Milwaukee—Elevators

	Capacity, bus
C., M. & St. P., Elevator E.	1,500,000
Corcoran Bros. Co.	30,000
Donahue-Stratton Co., Kinnickinnic	1,350,000
Donahue-Stratton Co., Rialto	1,500,000
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.	1,300,000
Goodrich, William O., Co.	300,000
Hales Milling Co.	120,000
Kamm, P. C., Co.	250,000
Krause, Charles A., Milling Co.	250,000
Kurth Malting Co.	1,100,000
Ladish Milling Co.	125,000
J. B. A. Kern Estate	200,000
Milwaukee Western Malt Co.	450,000
Orth, Philip, & Co.	50,000
Red Star Yeast & Products Co.	75,000
The Riebs Co.	570,000
Schlitz, Joseph, Beverage Co.	1,000,000
Stern, Bernhard, & Sons, Inc.	500,000
Smith Milling Co.	100,000
Weschler, D. D., & Sons, Inc.	570,000
Total	11,340,000

CANADA—GRAIN-DRYING ELEVATORS

Elevators in Canada with machinery for drying grain, and capacity per hour, in bushels:

Fort William and Port Arthur—	
North Western Elevator Co., Ltd.	1,200
Fort William Elevator Co., Ltd.	500
Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Co., Ltd.	1,000
McCabe Bros. Co.	500
Bole Grain Co., Ltd.	250
N. M. Paterson & Co. "O" and "K".	1,000
Western Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	300
Canadian Government Elevator	2,000
Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	1,500
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	1,000
National Elevator Co., Ltd.	200
Consolidated Elevator Co., Ltd.	700
Superior Elevator Co., Ltd.	500
Northland Elevator Co., Ltd.	1,200
Wiley Low & Co., Ltd.	250
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.	500
Grain Growers Export Co., Ltd.	500
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	400
Grain Growers Exchange Co., Ltd.	250
Saskatchewan Pool Elev. Co., Ltd.—	
No. 4	1,500
No. 6	1,000
Reliance Terminal Elev. Co., Ltd.	750
The Bawlf Terminal Elev. Co., Ltd.	500
Saskatchewan Pool Elev. Co., Ltd., No. 5	500
The Empire Elev. Co., Ltd.	500
Total, Fort William and Port Arthur, per hour	18,500
Approximately, per day	370,000
Kenora—	
Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.	400
Keewatin—	
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.	100
Winnipeg—	
Wiley Low & Co., Ltd.	750
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	2,500
Saskatoon—	
Quaker Oats Co.	250
Calgary—	
Robin Hood Mills, Ltd.	250
Edmonton—	
Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.	500
Medicine Hat—	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	250
Vancouver—	
Vancouver Terminal Grain Co., Ltd.	1,000
Vancouver Harbor Com. No. 1	2,000
Burrard Elevator Co., Ltd.	500
Prince Rupert—	
Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.	500
Canadian Government Elevator—	
Calgary	2,000
Moose Jaw	1,500
Saskatoon	1,500
Edmonton	2,000
Canadian Pacific Railway—	
North Transcona	500
Canadian National Railway—	
Transcona	1,000
Total, per hour	17,500
Approximately, per day	350,000
Grand total, per hour	36,000
Approximately, per day	720,000

Eastern Canada—Elevators

Location and capacity in bushels of elevators embraced in the eastern grain inspection division of Canada:

Collingwood, Ont.	150,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	1,750,000
Goderich, Ont.	1,600,000
Halifax, N. S.	1,500,000
Kingston, Ont.	250,000
Midland, Ont.	4,000,000
Montreal, Que.	13,310,000
Owen Sound, Ont.	1,000,000
Port Colborne, Ont.	3,500,000
Port McNicoll, Ont.	4,200,000
Quebec, Que.	2,000,000
Tiffin, Ont.	5,500,000
Toronto, Ont.	350,000
West St. John, N. B.	1,700,000
St. John, N. B.	500,000
Total, bus	41,310,000

Western Canada—Grain Storage

Elevator capacity in use Jan. 1 for a series of years, including storage at Port Arthur, Fort William, Keewatin and points in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, in bushels:

1928	243,508,200	1911	84,971,000
1927	238,636,560	1910	77,901,000
1926	229,790,620	1909	62,965,000
1925	227,914,620	1908	60,809,000
1924	216,994,620	1907	55,600,000
1923	203,927,420	1906	50,453,000
1922	197,453,420	1905	46,640,000
1921	197,033,620	1904	41,186,000
1920	192,451,970	1903	30,356,000
1919	189,489,964	1902	21,298,000
1918	172,370,000	1901	21,000,000
1917	163,144,000	1900	20,908,000
1916	158,181,000	1899	15,958,000
1915	139,429,000	1898	15,279,000
1914	112,622,000	1897	14,999,000
1913	91,371,000	1896	13,874,000
1912	89,777,000	1895	12,000,000

New Orleans—Elevators

	Capacity, bus
C—Poydras—Illinois Central	350,000
D—Stuyvesant Dock	1,000,000
E—Stuyvesant Dock	1,500,000
Dock Board Elevator	2,620,000
New Basin—J. T. Gibbons	350,000
Total	5,820,000

Indianapolis—Elevators

Name—	Capacity, bus
Acme-Evans Co.	500,000
Bachman Milling Co.	20,000
Bingham Grain Co.	150,000
Bingham Grain Co.	150,000
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.	1,500,000
Early & Daniel Co.	1,000,000
Evans Milling Co.	350,000
Mid-West Elevator Co.	50,000
National Elevator Co.	450,000
National Elevator Co.	350,000
Pearl Mills	15,000
Piel Brothers Starch Co.	50,000
Wm. Rouse & Son	30,000
Total	4,615,000

BUFFALO—ELEVATORS

LAKE ELEVATORS

	Capacity, bus
Concrete—Central	4,500,000
Superior	3,700,000
Dellwood	1,000,000
Electric	2,000,000
American Elevator and Warehouse	2,000,000
Seneca	1,100,000
Mutual (Pillsbury)	2,800,000
Transit	750,000
Kellogg	1,000,000
Marine "A"	2,200,000
Marine "B"	650,000
Great Eastern	2,250,000
Dakota	1,200,000
Frontier (Washburn Crosby)	5,200,000
Connecting Terminal	1,000,000
Monarch	450,000
Evans	600,000
Canadian Pool Terminal	2,000,000
Lake-and-Rail Elevator	1,600,000
Total, 19 elevators	36,000,000

RAIL ELEVATORS

Black Rock Milling Co.	600,000
Buffalo Creek Transfer	100,000
Eastern States Co-op. Milling Co.	300,000
Fleischmann (two)	450,000
Hecker-Jones-Jewell	200,000
Iron Elevator	650,000
Erie Transfer (Globe)	150,000
Meyer Malt and Grain	800,000
Perot Sons	300,000
Ralston Purina	750,000
Thornton & Chester	100,000
George Urban Milling Co.	150,000
Pratt Food Co.	200,000
Maritime Milling Co.	200,000
Co-op. G. F. L. Exchange	350,000
Wollenberg Elevator	25,000
Kreiner & Lehr	100,000
Broadway Milling Co.	40,000
Total, 19 elevators	5,010,000
Grand total, 38 elevators	41,010,000

New York—Elevators

Elevators at New York City, with capacities, in bushels:

Name—	Capacity
N. Y. Central & H. R. Railroad	1,500,000
West Shore Elevator, No. 7	2,000,000
Erie Elevator	1,000,000
Payne's	20,000
Leverich & Hatch, Inc.	300,000
Shaw & Truesdell	100,000
Blake's	100,000
Brooklyn Elevator	90,000
Brooklyn Elevator, Jersey City	45,000
Lehigh Valley Railroad	450,000
New York State Canal Grain Elevator	2,000,000
Total	7,605,000

California—Grain Warehouses

Grain warehouses, with capacities, at San Francisco and neighboring points are:

	Capacity, tons
At San Francisco—	
Mission Bay	20,000
Gibraltar	6,000
Battery Street	5,000
Folsom Street	6,000
Humboldt	5,000
Oriental	10,000
Southern Pacific	35,000
Globe	10,000
Harbor	25,000
China Basin	25,000
Islais Creek Grain Terminal at Oakland	20,000
Albers Bros. Milling Co. at Oakland	25,000
At Port Costa	70,000
Grangers	50,000
At South Vallejo—	
Sperry Flour Co.	30,000
At Stockton—	
Delta No. 1	35,000
Sperry Flour Co.	15,000
California Transportation Co.	12,000
California Wharf & W. H. Co.	16,000
Delta No. 2	25,000
Stockton Wharf & Warehouse Co.	5,000
Total	450,000

Cleveland—Elevators

	Capacity, bus
Fairchild Milling Co. A	80,000
Fairchild Milling Co. B	120,000
Cleveland Grain Co. A	1,000,000
Gates Elevator Co.	85,000
Lake Shore Elevator Co. A	40,000
Lake Shore Elevator Co. B	100,000
Nickel Plate Elevator Co.	30,000
Sheets Elevator Co.	85,000
Star Elevator Co.	50,000
Total	1,590,000

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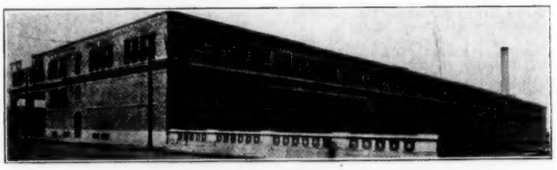

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Brokers Warehouse
Kansas City, Mo.

Southside Warehouse, Chicago

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KENNICOTT-PATTERSON WHSE. CORP.	DENVER
LANEY & DELCHER STORAGE CO.	JACKSONVILLE
MERCHANTS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.	DES MOINES
METROPOLITAN WAREHOUSE COMPANY	LOS ANGELES
OVERLAND FREIGHT TRANSFER COMPANY	SAN FRANCISCO
SECURITY WAREHOUSE COMPANY	MINNEAPOLIS

We will cheerfully and without obligation on your part assist you in selecting a warehouse anywhere.

CHICAGO—PUBLIC ELEVATORS

Regular warehouses for storage of grain under the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade on Jan. 1, 1928, with capacities in bushels:

	Bus
Central Elevator Co.—	
Calumet Elevator C	1,200,000
Chicago Elevator Properties, Inc.—	
C. & N. W. Railway Terminal Elevator (part of)	4,530,000
Irondale Elevator A	900,000
Edward R. Bacon Grain Co.—	
Keystone Elevator (part of)	550,000
Rosenbaum Bros., Inc.—	
National Elevator	750,000
Quincy Elevator Co.—	
Quincy Elevator	1,250,000
Chicago Elevator Properties, Inc.—	
Rock Island Elevator A	1,250,000
Rosenbaum Elevator A	700,000
Rosenbaum Elevator B	1,500,000
St. Paul Elevator A and B	2,000,000
South Chicago Elevator Co.—	
South Chicago Elevator C and Annex	3,000,000
Central Elevator Co.—	
Wabash Elevator	1,500,000
Total capacity	19,130,000

PREVIOUS TOTALS

1927	16,430,000	1922	14,950,000
1926	13,300,000	1921	12,950,000
1925	15,300,000	1920	13,800,000
1924	16,800,000	1919	11,700,000
1923	15,500,000	1918	12,530,000

CENTRAL STATES—PRIVATE ELEVATORS

Capacity of larger private elevators in central states, in bushels:

OHIO	
Akron—Quaker Oats Co.	800,000
Dover—Hardesty Milling Co.	60,000
Cleveland—Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.	1,000,000
Cleveland—Faland Milling Co.	175,000
Columbus—Gwinn Milling Co.	750,000
Fostoria—Mennel Milling Co.	1,500,000
Fredericktown—Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.	20,000
Grafton—United Mills Corporation	250,000
Hamilton—Carr Milling Co.	75,000
Kent—Williams Bros. Co.	115,000
Loudonville — Loudonville Milling Co.	150,000
Mansfield—Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.	750,000
Massillon—Buckeye Cereal Co.	50,000
Mt. Vernon—Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.	150,000
Springfield—Anated & Burk Co.	350,000
Toledo—National Milling Co.	2,000,000
Toledo—Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.	250,000
Toledo—Toledo Grain & Milling Co.	200,000
Troy—Allen & Wheeler Co.	225,000
Washington C. H.—Washington Milling Co.	100,000
Ohio total, bus	8,970,000
INDIANA	
Evansville—Igleheart Bros.	1,250,000
Evansville—Phoenix Flour Mill	150,000
Evansville—A. Waller & Co.	150,000
Fort Wayne—Mayflower Mills	110,000
Franklin—Suckow Milling Co.	155,000
Goshen—Goshen Milling Co.	55,000
Grand View—Cadick Milling Co.	200,000
Greensburg—Garland Milling Co.	100,000
Indianapolis—Acme-Evans Co.	500,000
Indianapolis—Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.	850,000
Lawrenceburg—Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co.	700,000
Madison—William Trow Co.	100,000
Monticello—Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co.	125,000
Mount Vernon—Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co.	250,000
Mount Vernon—Home Mill & Grain Co.	140,000
New Harmony—Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co.	100,000
Noblesville—Noblesville Milling Co.	750,000
Seymour—Bilish Milling Co.	500,000
Terre Haute—Sparks Milling Co.	200,000
Indiana total, bus	6,385,000
Ohio and Indiana	15,355,000
MICHIGAN	
Detroit—Commercial Milling Co.	275,000
Detroit—David Stott Flour Mills	180,000
Grand Rapids—Voigt Milling Co.	50,000
Hillsdale—F. W. Stock & Sons	400,000
Jackson—Heywood Milling Co.	75,000
Monroe—Amendt Milling Co.	145,000
Saginaw—Saginaw Milling Co.	250,000
Michigan total, bus	1,375,000
Ohio, Indiana and Michigan	16,730,000

Toledo—Elevators

Name—Operated by—	Capacity, bus
C., H. & D. "B"—Lake Erie Elevator Co. (Norris Grain Co.)	500,000
L. S. & M. S. "B"—Midland Elevator Co. (Paddock-Hodge Co.)	350,000
East Side Iron—East Side Iron Elevator Co.	1,500,000
West Side Iron—Central Grain Co.	200,000
Toledo Grain & Milling Co.	200,000
Imperial Grain & Milling Co.	10,000
Chatterton & Son	175,000
Sheets Elevator Co.	100,000
Toledo Seed & Oil Co.	450,000
Kieser Milling Co.	255,000
Weber Milling Co.	40,000
West Toledo Elevator	10,000
National Elevator Co.—National Milling Co.	1,500,000
Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.	250,000
Total, bus	5,540,000

Cincinnati—Elevators

Storage capacity of elevators and daily grinding capacity of flour and feed mills within the switching limits of Cincinnati, Ohio:

Elevator—	‡Capacity	*Flour	†Feed
Braun & Kipp	20,000	...	....
Clifton Springs	100,000	...	....
Cincinnati Grain Co.	35,000	...	20
B. H. Wess Grain & Coal Co.	11,000	...	25
Early & Daniel Co.	1,525,000	...	500
Transit Milling Co.	50,000	...	40
Scholl Grain Co.	75,000	...	....
Perin Brouse Skidmore	40,000	...	100
Dorsel Co.	20,000	100	7
Fiege Co.	23,000	...	35
H. Nagel & Sons	16,000	250	5
John Mueller Co.	16,000	...	10
Feiss Flour Milling Co.	50,000	200	40
Groff	15,000	40	....
Seelmeyer Fox Grain Co.	8,000	...	10
Ubiko Milling Co.	360,000	...	600
Federal Products Co.	14,000	...	....
Fleischmann Malt. Co.	200,000	...	....
Wiedemann Co.	250,000	...	....
Barney Bunke	8,000	...	....
Totals	2,836,000	590	1,392

*Daily grinding capacity of flour mills (bbls). †Daily grinding capacity of feed mills (tons). ‡Storage capacity in bushels.

Detroit—Elevators

	Capacity, bus
PUBLIC	
American Elevator	250,000
H. W. Rickel & Co.	275,000
PRIVATE	
Lichtenberg & Son	50,000
David Stott Flour Mills, Inc.	250,000
Commercial Milling Co.	200,000
Total, bus	1,125,000

CANADA—UPPER LAKE TERMINALS

Elevator storage capacity at Fort William and Port Arthur, in bushels (000's omitted):

FORT WILLIAM

	Public	Private
Northland Elevator Co., Ltd.	7,500	....
Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Co., Ltd.	5,750	....
Grain Growers Export Co., Ltd.	....	2,500
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	2,000	....
Consolidated Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,750
Fort William Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,750
North Western Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	3,000
Canadian Pacific Railway "A" and "C"	2,250	....
Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., "3"	....	225
Western Terminal Grain Co., Ltd.	....	3,100
N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.	....	1,310
Bole Grain Co., Ltd.	....	1,000
Empire Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,750
B. J. Ostrander Estate	....	85
Gooderham, Melady & Sellers.	....	65
McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.	....	35
Bole Grain Co., Ltd.	....	20
Wiley Low & Co., Ltd.	....	75
J. Davidson & Co., Ltd.	....	10
Totals, bus	17,500	16,675

PORT ARTHUR

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., "6"	7,500	....
Canadian Government Elevators	3,250	....
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., "4"	6,425	....
Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., "2"	....	575
Reliance Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,250
Grain Growers Export Co., Ltd.	....	600
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., "5"	....	1,150
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	3,500
Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,500
Stewart Terminals, Ltd.	....	1,250
Bawlf Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	1,250
Superior Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	300
National Elevator Co., Ltd.	....	50
Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., "1"	....	1,300
Totals, bus	17,175	12,725
Grand totals, bus	34,675	29,400

Milwaukee—Elevators

	Capacity, bus
C., M. & St. P., Elevator E	1,500,000
Corcoran Bros. Co.	30,000
Donahue-Stratton Co., Kinnickinnic	1,350,000
Donahue-Stratton Co., Rialto	1,500,000
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.	1,300,000
Goodrich, William O., Co.	300,000
Hales Milling Co.	120,000
Kamm, P. C., Co.	250,000
Krause, Charles A., Milling Co.	250,000
Kurth Malting Co.	1,100,000
Ladish Milling Co.	125,000
J. B. A. Kern Estate	200,000
Milwaukee Western Malt Co.	450,000
Orth, Philip, & Co.	50,000
Red Star Yeast & Products Co.	75,000
The Riebs Co.	570,000
Schlitz, Joseph, Beverage Co.	1,000,000
Stern, Bernhard, & Sons, Inc.	500,000
Smith Milling Co.	100,000
Weschler, D. D., & Sons, Inc.	570,000
Total	11,340,000

CANADA—GRAIN-DRYING ELEVATORS

Elevators in Canada with machinery for drying grain, and capacity per hour, in bushels:

Fort William and Port Arthur—	
North Western Elevator Co., Ltd.	1,200
Fort William Elevator Co., Ltd.	500
Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Co., Ltd.	1,000
McCabe Bros. Co.	500
Bole Grain Co., Ltd.	250
N. M. Paterson & Co. "O" and "K".	1,000
Western Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	300
Canadian Government Elevator	2,000
Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	1,500
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	1,000
National Elevator Co., Ltd.	200
Consolidated Elevator Co., Ltd.	700
Superior Elevator Co., Ltd.	500
Northland Elevator Co., Ltd.	1,200
Wiley Low & Co., Ltd.	250
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.	500
Grain Growers Export Co., Ltd.	500
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	400
Grain Growers Exchange Co., Ltd.	250
Saskatchewan Pool Elev. Co., Ltd.—	
No. 4	1,500
No. 6	1,000
Reliance Terminal Elev. Co., Ltd.	750
The Bawlf Terminal Elev. Co., Ltd.	500
Saskatchewan Pool Elev. Co., Ltd., No. 5	500
The Empire Elev. Co., Ltd.	500
Total, Fort William and Port Arthur, per hour	18,500
Approximately, per day	370,000
Kenora—	
Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.	400
Keewatin—	
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.	100
Winnipeg—	
Wiley Low & Co., Ltd.	750
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	2,500
Saskatoon—	
Quaker Oats Co.	250
Calgary—	
Robin Hood Mills, Ltd.	250
Edmonton—	
Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.	500
Medicine Hat—	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	250
Vancouver—	
Vancouver Terminal Grain Co., Ltd.	1,000
Vancouver Harbor Com. No. 1	2,000
Burrard Elevator Co., Ltd.	500
Prince Rupert—	
Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.	500
Canadian Government Elevator—	
Calgary	2,000
Moose Jaw	1,500
Saskatoon	1,500
Edmonton	2,000
Canadian Pacific Railway—	
North Transcona	500
Canadian National Railway—	
Transcona	1,000
Total, per hour	17,500
Approximately, per day	350,000
Grand total, per hour	36,000
Approximately, per day	720,000

Eastern Canada—Elevators

Location and capacity in bushels of elevators embraced in the eastern grain inspection division of Canada:

Collingwood, Ont.	150,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	1,750,000
Goderich, Ont.	1,600,000
Halifax, N. S.	1,500,000
Kingston, Ont.	250,000
Midland, Ont.	4,000,000
Montreal, Que.	13,310,000
Owen Sound, Ont.	1,000,000
Port Colborne, Ont.	3,500,000
Port McNicoll, Ont.	4,200,000
Quebec, Que.	2,000,000
Tiffin, Ont.	5,500,000
Toronto, Ont.	350,000
West St. John, N. B.	1,700,000
St. John, N. B.	500,000
Total, bus	41,310,000

Western Canada—Grain Storage

Elevator capacity in use Jan. 1 for a series of years, including storage at Port Arthur, Fort William, Keewatin and points in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, in bushels:

1928	243,508,200	1911	84,971,000
1927	238,636,560	1910	77,901,000
1926	229,790,620	1909	63,965,000
1925	237,914,620	1908	60,809,000
1924	216,994,620	1907	55,600,000
1923	203,927,420	1906	50,453,000
1922	197,453,420	1905	46,640,000
1921	197,033,620	1904	41,186,000
1920	192,451,970	1903	30,356,000
1919	189,489,964	1902	21,298,000
1918	172,370,000	1901	21,000,000
1917	163,144,000	1900	20,908,000
1916	158,181,000	1899	15,958,000
1915	139,429,000	1898	13,379,000
1914	112,622,000	1897	14,999,000
1913	91,371,000	1896	13,874,000
1912	89,777,000	1895	12,000,000

New Orleans—Elevators

	Capacity, bus
C—Poydras—Illinois Central	350,000
D—Stuyvesant Dock	1,000,000
E—Stuyvesant Dock	1,500,000
Dock Board Elevator	2,620,000
New Basin—J. T. Gibbons	350,000
Total	5,820,000

Indianapolis—Elevators

Name—	Capacity, bus
Acme-Evans Co.	500,000
Bachman Milling Co.	20,000
Bingham Grain Co.	150,000
Bingham Grain Co.	150,000
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.	1,500,000
Early & Daniel Co.	1,000,000
Evans Milling Co.	350,000
Mid-West Elevator Co.	50,000
National Elevator Co.	450,000
National Elevator Co.	350,000
Pearl Mills	15,000
Piel Brothers Starch Co.	50,000
Wm. Rouse & Son	30,000
Total	4,615,000

BUFFALO—ELEVATORS

LAKE ELEVATORS

	Capacity, bus
Concrete—Central	4,500,000
Superior	3,700,000
Dellwood	1,000,000
Electric	2,000,000
American Elevator and Warehouse	2,000,000
Seneca	1,100,000
Mutual (Pillsbury)	2,800,000
Transit	750,000
Kellogg	1,000,000
Marine "A"	2,200,000
Marine "B"	650,000
Great Eastern	2,250,000
Dakota	1,200,000
Frontier (Washburn Crosby)	5,200,000
Connecting Terminal	1,000,000
Monarch	450,000
Evans	600,000
Canadian Pool Terminal	2,000,000
Lake-and-Rail Elevator	1,600,000
Total, 19 elevators	36,000,000

RAIL ELEVATORS

Black Rock Milling Co.	600,000
Buffalo Creek Transfer	100,000
Eastern States Co-op. Milling Co.	300,000
Fleischmann (two)	450,000
Hecker-Jones-Jewell	200,000
Iron Elevator	650,000
Erie Transfer (Globe)	150,000
Meyer Malt and Grain	800,000
Perot Sons	300,000
Ralston Purina	750,000
Thornton & Chester	100,000
George Urban Milling Co.	150,000
Pratt Food Co.	200,000
Maritime Milling Co.	200,000
Co-op. G. F. L. Exchange	350,000
Wollenberg Elevator	25,000
Kreiner & Lehr	100,000
Broadway Milling Co.	40,000
Total, 19 elevators	5,010,000
Grand total, 38 elevators	41,010,000

New York—Elevators

Elevators at New York City, with capacities, in bushels:

Name—	Capacity
N. Y. Central & H. R. Railroad	1,500,000
West Shore Elevator, No. 7	2,000,000
Erie Elevator	1,000,000
Payne's	20,000
Leverich & Hatch, Inc.	300,000
Shaw & Truesdell	100,000
Blake's	100,000
Brooklyn Elevator	90,000
Brooklyn Elevator, Jersey City	45,000
Lehigh Valley Railroad	450,000
New York State Canal Grain Elevator	2,000,000
Total	7,605,000

California—Grain Warehouses

Grain warehouses, with capacities, at San Francisco and neighboring points are:

	Capacity, tons
At San Francisco—	
Mission Bay	20,000
Gibraltar	6,000
Battery Street	5,000
Folsom Street	6,000
Humboldt	5,000
Oriental	10,000
Southern Pacific	35,000
Globe	10,000
Harbor	25,000
China Basin	25,000
Islais Creek Grain Terminal at Oakland	20,000
Albers Bros. Milling Co. at Oakland	25,000
At Port Costa	70,000
Grangers	50,000
At South Vallejo—	
Sperry Flour Co.	30,000
At Stockton—	
Delta No. 1	35,000
Sperry Flour Co.	15,000
California Transportation Co.	12,000
California Wharf & W. H. Co.	16,000
Delta No. 2	25,000
Stockton Wharf & Warehouse Co.	5,000
Total	450,000

Cleveland—Elevators

	Capacity, bus
Fairchild Milling Co. A	80,000
Fairchild Milling Co. B	120,000
Cleveland Grain Co. A	1,000,000
Gates Elevator Co.	35,000
Lake Shore Elevator Co. A	40,000
Lake Shore Elevator Co. B	100,000
Nickel Plate Elevator Co.	30,000
Sheets Elevator Co.	35,000
Star Elevator Co.	50,000
Total	1,590,000

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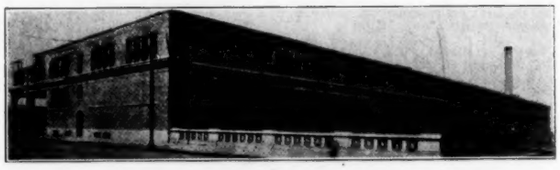

Downtown Warehouse, Chicago

Brokers Warehouse
Kansas City, Mo.

Southside Warehouse, Chicago

Security Warehouse
Kansas City, Mo.

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INTERSTATE FORWARDING CO.	DALLAS
KENNICOTT-PATTERSON WHSE. CORP.	DENVER
LANEY & DELCHER STORAGE CO.	JACKSONVILLE
MERCHANTS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.	DES MOINES
METROPOLITAN WAREHOUSE COMPANY	LOS ANGELES
OVERLAND FREIGHT TRANSFER COMPANY	SAN FRANCISCO
SECURITY WAREHOUSE COMPANY	MINNEAPOLIS

We will cheerfully and without obligation on your part assist you in selecting a warehouse anywhere.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—ELEVATORS

Companies operating the 33 public and private elevators in Duluth-Superior, with capacities:

	Bus
Consolidated Elevator Co.	11,250,000
Globe Elevator Co.	4,500,000
Great Northern Elevators	7,000,000
Itasca Elevator Co.	1,800,000
Superior Terminal Elevator Co.	5,025,000
Capitol Elevator Co.	3,250,000
Duluth-Superior Milling Co.	850,000
Duluth Universal Milling Co.	25,000
Duluth Peavey Terminal	4,000,000
Kellogg Elevator	750,000
Occident Terminal Co.	2,500,000
Total	40,950,000

Fort Worth—Elevators

Grain elevators at Fort Worth, Texas, with capacities, in bushels:

Fort Worth Elevators Co. (Katy plant)	3,500,000
Fort Worth Elevators Co. (Rock Island plant)	1,500,000
Kimbell Milling Co.	1,250,000
E. G. Rail Grain Co.	800,000
Bewley Mills	500,000
Smith Brothers Grain Co.	450,000
Henderson Grain Co.	300,000
Burrus Mill & Elevator Co.	300,000
Universal Mills	300,000
Ralston-Purina Co.	200,000
Terminal Grain Co.	200,000
F. A. Bailey Elevator	150,000
Panther City Grain Co.	100,000
Golden Rod Elevator	100,000
Niles Public Elevator	100,000
Scott Brothers	75,000
Total	9,825,000

St. Joseph—Elevators

Elevators in St. Joseph and South St. Joseph, Mo., and Elwood, Kansas, with capacities, in bushels:

Trans-Mississippi Elevator	1,000,000
Larabee Flour Mills Corporation	*750,000
Burlington Elevator	1,000,000
Elwood (Kansas) Elevator	500,000
Aunt Jemima Elevator Co.	125,000
Schreiber Elevator	75,000
Hauck Milling Co.	50,000
St. Joseph Public Elevator	250,000
Excello Feed Milling Co.	150,000
Fogarty-Kneib & Co.	15,000
Grain Belt Mills Co.	*40,000
Stock Yards Elevator	*12,000
Total	3,967,000

*In South St. Joseph.

Seattle—Grain Storage

Bulk and sacked grain storage capacities at Seattle, in bushels:

	Bulk	Sacked
Port Commission Elevator	1,500,000	.....
Hanford Street Dock	.....	250,000
Bell Street Dock	.....	250,000
West Seattle Grain Elevator	200,000	825,000
Fisher Flouring Mills Co.	1,100,000	200,000
Novelty Mill Co.	.....	40,000
Chas. H. Lilly Co.	220,000	130,000
Great Northern Elevator	50,000	100,000
Albers Bros. Milling Co.	.....	360,000
Totals	3,070,000	2,155,000

Tacoma—Grain Storage

Combined bulk and sacked grain storage capacity at Tacoma, Wash., according to the Tacoma Merchants' Exchange, in tons:

Albers Bros. Milling Co.	8,000
Coast Trading Co.	3,000
Fisher Flouring Mills Co.	2,100
Hill Cereal Co.	5,000
Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co.	10,000
London Dock & Warehouse Co.	3,000
Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Association	28,000
P. J. Fransioli & Co.	11,000
Peterson Bros.	6,000
Sperry Flour Co. (Plant warehouse)	46,000
Ocean dock	20,000
Tacoma Feed Co.	13,000
Tacoma Grain Co.	15,000
Foster-Rogers Milling Co.	12,000
Total	181,100

Vancouver—Elevators

Terminal grain elevators at Vancouver, B. C., with capacities, in bushels:

Harbor Commissioners' Elevator—	
No. 1	2,100,000
No. 2	1,625,000
Vancouver Terminal Co., Ltd.	2,250,000
Columbia Grain Elevator Co., Ltd.	125,000
Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd.	200,000
Vernon & Buckerfield	200,000
Burrard Elevator Co.	1,650,000
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.	2,500,000
Total	10,650,000

Baltimore—Elevators

Name—Operator—	Capacity, bus
Elevator E—B. & O. R. R.	250,000
Locust Point Elevator—B. & O. R. R.	3,800,000
Canton No. 2—Central Elevator Co.	300,000
Canton No. 3—Central Elevator Co.	4,250,000
Port Covington—W. Maryland Ry.	4,000,000
Total, bus	12,600,000

St. Louis—Private Elevators

St. Louis has 28 private elevators, with a combined capacity of 5,359,500 bus. Names, with concerns operating, and capacities in bushels, are:

Hezel—Hezel Milling Co.	40,000
Hall—Marshall Hall Milling Co.	700,000
Plant's—Geo. P. Plant Milling Co.	300,000
Purina—Purina Mills	225,000
Buss—Annan-Burg Grain & Mig. Co.	40,000
Quinlivan—J. F. Quinlivan & Bro.	20,000
Corno—The Corno Mills Co.	40,000
Granite City—Schultz & Niemeier Com. Co.	50,000
Granite City—Union Starch & Refining Co.	300,000
A. B. B. A.—Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association	1,660,000
Eureka—Eureka Mills Co.	30,000
Cornell Seed Co.	20,000
Cornell Seed Co.	10,000
Always-A-Head Mills	20,000
Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Co.	2,500
Heinrichsmeyer Feed Co.	10,000
Dixie—Dixie Mills Co.	75,000
Roever—John C. Roever	12,000
Saxony—Saxony Mills	125,000
Valier—Valier & Spies Milling Co.	1,200,000
Security Warehouse—Purina Mills Co.	25,000
Alfocorn—Alfocorn Milling Co.	50,000
Eureka—Eureka Mills Co.	10,000
Chamberlain—F. B. Chamberlain Co.	20,000
Prunty—Prunty Grain & Seed Co.	50,000
Theiss—Theiss Bros. Feed Co.	40,000
Exchange—Luehrmann Milling & Grain Co.	100,000
Western—Seele Bros. Grain Co.	185,000
Total	5,359,500

St. Louis—Public Elevators

St. Louis has nine public elevators, with a combined capacity of 6,690,000 bus. Names, with concerns operating, and capacities in bushels, are:

Belt—Veninga—Newell Grain Co.	200,000
Burlington—Burlington Grain & Elevator Co.	1,400,000
Rogers—Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.	400,000
Victoria—W. D. Orthwein Grain Co.	250,000
Brooklyn Street—Plant Flour Mills Co.	440,000
Terminal—Terminal Elevator Co.	100,000
Missouri Pacific—J. H. Teasdale Com. Co.	2,000,000
Checkerboard—	
Central "B"—Ralston Purina Co.	700,000
Valley "A"—Ralston Purina Co.	1,200,000
Total	6,690,000

Evansville—Elevators

Mill elevator capacity at Evansville, Ind:

	Capacity, bus
Igleheart Bros., Inc.	1,250,000
Phoenix Flour Mill	150,000
Sunnyside Milling Co.	60,000
Wilbur Erskine (depository)	250,000
Total	1,710,000

MEMPHIS—ELEVATORS

	Capacity, bus
Cook Elevator Co.	150,000
Davis & Andrews Co.	50,000
Happy Feed Mills, Inc.	100,000
International Sugar Feed Co.	100,000
Memphis Milling Co.	50,000
Pease & Dwyer Co.	50,000
Quaker Oats Co.	250,000
Royal Feed & Milling Co.	75,000
Sessum Grain Co.	50,000
Superior Feed Co.	60,000
John Wade & Sons	160,000
American Hay & Grain Co.	50,000
Embrey E. Anderson	200,000
Total	1,145,000

Philadelphia—Elevators

Grain elevators at Philadelphia, Pa., with capacities, in bushels:

Port Richmond	2,500,000
Girard Point	2,000,000
Twentieth Street	250,000
Total, bus	4,750,000

American Cereals—Average Composition

Table prepared for The Northwestern Miller by Charles H. Briggs, of the Howard Wheat and Flour Testing Laboratory, Minneapolis:

	Moisture	Ash	Protein	Fat	Crude fiber	Starch, sugar, etc.
Wheat	10.6	1.8	12.2	1.7	2.4	71.3
Rye	10.5	1.9	12.2	1.5	2.1	71.8
Barley	10.9	2.5	11.0	2.3	3.8	69.5
Corn	10.8	1.5	10.0	4.3	1.7	71.7
Oats	11.0	3.0	11.8	5.0	9.5	59.7
Rice	12.0	1.0	8.0	2.0	1.0	76.0
Buckwheat	12.6	2.0	10.0	2.2	8.7	64.5

Boston Grain & Flour Exchange

President, Albert K. Tapper; first vice president, Frank A. Noyes; second vice president, E. H. Day; treasurer, F. W. Wise; secretary, Louis W. DePass, Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, Boston.

CANADIAN BAG PRODUCTION

A table showing the output of jute and cotton bags in Canada, as compiled by the Dominion bureau of statistics at the annual censuses:

Classes of products—	1924 Quantity	1924 Value	1925 Quantity	1925 Value	1926 Quantity	1926 Value
Cotton bags	46,761,945	$5,720,266	47,759,887	$5,498,818	49,879,211	$5,113,712
Jute bags	56,475,579	7,834,732	55,816,979	8,978,157	56,431,540	8,546,880
Bags, repaired	.....	53,464	.....	104,794	.....	125,097
Hessian, yards	1,146,324	104,842	1,410,931	168,140	1,752,599	200,789
All other products	.....	89,302	.....	282,413	.....	85,621
Total value	.....	$13,802,506	.....	$14,932,322	.....	$14,072,099

CORN MILLERS' PACKAGE DIFFERENTIALS

The following schedule of package differentials has been issued by the American Corn Millers' Federation to take effect from Jan. 25, 1928:

COTTON—BEST GRADE

Weight, lbs		No. to bbl	Charge over bulk price for packing in buyers' sacks
100	Basis	2	..
98	$0.05 under	2	..
96	.15 under	2	..
50	.10 over	4	$0.05
49	.05 over	4	.05
48	.05 under	4	.05
25	.30 over	8	.05
24	.05 over	8	.05
20	.35 over	10	.05
12	.30 over	16	.10
10	.65 over	20	.15
9	.25 over	20	.15
6	.75 over	32	.25
5	1.25 over	40	.30
2½	1.90 over	80	.65

PAPER—WHITE BLUE LINED REGULAR

50	Basis	4	$0.05
49	$0.05 under	4	.05
48	.10 under	4	.05
25	.10 over	8	.05
24	.05 under	8	.05
20	.20 over	10	.05
12	.10 over	16	.10
10	.45 over	20	.15
9	.05 under	20	.15
6	.45 over	32	.25
5	.90 over	40	.30
3	1.20 over	64	.50
2½	1.60 over	80	.65
2	2.00 over	96	.75
1½	2.20 over	128	.85
1	2.60 over	200	1.00

JUTE

140	$0.05 under	1.4	..
100	Basis	2	..
98	.05 under	2	..
96	.10 under	2	..

WOOD

190	$0.40 over	1	..
196	.60 over	1	..

Enveloping one bale to the barrel—25c bbl—Paper.

Enveloping two bales to the barrel—30c bbl—Paper.

Burlapping same as above.

Great Lakes—Opening of Lake Navigation

Date of opening of navigation on the Great Lakes, as indicated by first arrival of vessels at Duluth from the lower lake ports:

1927	April 16	1914	April 25
1926	May 2	1913	April 25
1925	April 17	1912	April 25
1924	April 28	1911	April 18
1923	May 5	1910	April 14
1922	April 21	1909	April 28
1921	April 14	1908	April 29
1920	April 29	1907	April 26
1919	April 14	1906	April 17
1918	May 1	1905	April 20
1917	May 6	1904	May 18
1916	April 23	1903	April 11
1915	April 20		

Flour Milling in Colombia

There are 50 flour mills in Colombia, as reported by the Colombian government information bureau in New York. Though some of the mills are modern, most of them are stone mills serving only their immediate localities. La Industria Harinera, in Bogotá, carries on the most extensive operations, being capable of producing 1,200 bbls flour daily.

The greater part of the flour consumed in Colombia is produced from wheat grown in the country. The entire consumption in the interior of the country is from Colombian wheat. The flour produced along the coast, in Barranquilla and Cartagena, is from foreign wheat, generally imported from Canada.

In 1920 Colombia's importations of wheat amounted to 211,380 kilos, valued at $21,287. The customs duty, the first part of 1924, was 3/100c per kilo, plus 7 per cent on the total duties.

Western Canada—Grain Inspection

Inspection of grain at Winnipeg and other points in western Canada, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted). Previous to 1925 the crop year ended Aug. 31. It now closes on July 31.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed
1927	336,231	27,615	40,575	4,793
1926	353,760	53,690	41,991	5,865
1925*	214,389	49,952	31,899	8,347
1924	291,268	84,272	20,003	5,348
1923	301,136	48,883	18,971	3,177
1922	231,606	62,412	14,000	2,784
1921	187,185	72,794	14,904	5,599
1920	122,589	66,746	14,229	3,034
1919	133,614	16,234	9,967	2,713
1918	156,512	55,671	9,594	4,923
1917	192,070	95,169	10,627	7,086
1916	338,419	116,134	13,246	5,801
1915	107,916	35,839	4,953	4,001
1914	158,013	67,197	15,761	14,093
1913	111,716	59,765	14,833	22,081
1912	145,937	53,141	6,301	7,190
1911	87,619	26,351	2,555	3,216
1910	94,922	39,944	4,663	3,571
1909	74,055	21,996	3,579	2,274
1908	54,404	17,761	2,635	1,617

*Eleven months only.

Canada—Opening and Closing of Navigation

Statement of average dates of opening and closing of grain ports in Canada:

Port—	Opening	Closing
Montreal	April 25	Nov. 28
Prescott	April 25	Dec. 10
Kingston	April 20	Dec. 15
Port Colborne (Canal)	April 15	Dec. 1
Toronto	April 5	Dec. 15
Sarnia	April 15	Dec. 10
Goderich	April 20	Dec. 19
Wiarton	April 20	Dec. 10
Owen Sound	April 20	Dec. 10
Collingwood	April 20	Dec. 10
Meaford	April 20	Dec. 10
Midland	April 20	Dec. 10
Parry Sound	April 20	Dec. 10
Sault Ste. Marie	April 20	Dec. 10
Port Arthur	April 25	Dec. 6
Fort William	April 25	Dec. 6

Quebec harbor is usually open all winter, but navigation with lower ports and the sea opens on an average about April 10, and closes about Dec. 10. St. John harbor and Halifax harbor are open all the year round.

Comparative Feed Value of Linseed Meal

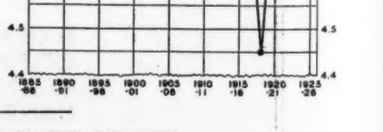
A table showing the protein and total digestible nutrients of linseed meal compared with other concentrated feeds:

Feed—	Per cent— Protein	Total digestible nutrients
Linseed meal	30.2	77.9
Gluten feed	21.6	80.7
Wheat bran	12.5	60.9
Shorts	13.5	60.3
Cottonseed meal	33.4	75.5
Corn	7.0	80.0
Barley	9.0	60.9
Oats	9.7	70.4

Compiled from Henry and Morrison latest edition "Feeds and Feeding."

Wheat to a Barrel of Flour

A chart prepared by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, showing the amount of wheat, in bushels, ground to produce a barrel of flour, during the period 1885-86 to 1926-27:



BRAN—AVERAGE FARM PRICES

Average farm prices of bran in the United States, in dollars per ton, on the fifteenth of each month, as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av'ge
1913.	25.24	25.32	24.96	24.69	24.59	24.67	24.65	25.10	26.59	26.52	26.47	26.43	25.44
1914.	26.53	26.91	27.58	28.50	28.08	27.75	26.36	27.24	27.86	26.71	26.40	26.72	27.22
1915.	27.91	28.96	28.23	28.28	28.41	27.68	27.47	27.22	26.47	25.81	25.42	25.53	27.28
1916.	25.93	26.23	26.05	25.97	25.97	26.13	25.81	26.53	27.50	28.48	31.54	32.49	27.39
1917.	32.76	34.37	38.33	42.07	44.19	40.83	40.40	43.16	39.46	39.23	39.42	42.53	39.77
1918.	41.32	42.07	42.62	42.83	42.41	42.30	40.69	39.63	39.54	39.38	39.22	38.95	40.91
1919.	49.73	49.95	47.93	48.24	48.66	47.54	47.14	49.28	49.58	47.70	48.32	48.79	48.58
1920.	50.23	51.13	51.95	55.26	58.69	59.58	59.91	56.62	55.05	48.43	44.69	41.61	52.76
1921.	39.74	36.77	35.18	32.15	29.71	29.35	26.83	26.25	25.31	24.22	23.60	26.10	29.60
1922.	28.08	29.90	32.09	31.94	31.81	30.22	28.29	27.24	26.24	28.25	30.78	31.58	29.70
1923.	32.53	33.58	35.48	35.86	36.44	35.32	33.27	31.31	32.60	34.84	35.19	34.67	34.26
1924.	34.67	34.40	34.02	33.41	32.82	31.59	31.61	32.81	33.02	33.40	34.02	34.97	33.40
1925.	37.38	37.60	35.73	34.75	35.45	36.36	35.98	35.55	35.10	34.20	33.95	35.20	35.60
1926*	....	....	35.35	....	....	34.69	....	....	33.16	....	....	33.20	34.10
1927*	....	....	36.00	....	....	38.40	....	....	38.00	....	....	....	....

*Prices are now compiled quarterly.

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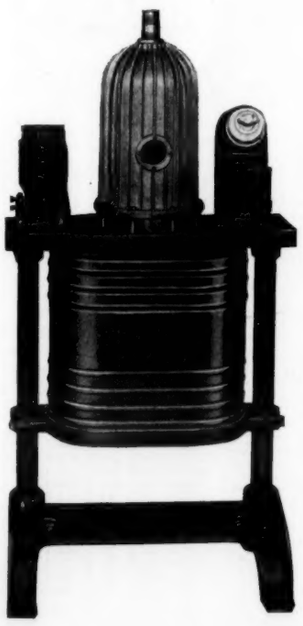

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PRICES OF GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS AND THEIR MARKETING COSTS

A Section Devoted to Statistics Bearing on the Prices Received for Agricultural Products and the Costs Involved in Their Manufacture and Transportation Together with Price Data for the Manufactured Article.

UNITED STATES—FARM PRICES, BY MONTHS

Department of Agriculture estimates of average prices paid to producers in the United States, in cents per bushel, on the fifteenth day of each month, with weighted averages for the crop years:

WHEAT

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1910-11	97.1	97.4	94.8	92.1	89.4	88.4	89.2	87.6	84.6	84.2	85.4	85.3	91.3
1911-12	83.5	83.3	86.6	90.0	89.4	87.7	89.2	90.6	91.6	96.1	101.2	100.9	88.9
1912-13	94.4	87.8	84.6	83.6	79.9	76.1	78.0	80.2	79.8	80.0	81.8	82.0	82.2
1913-14	79.2	77.1	77.5	77.4	78.4	80.4	81.3	82.4	83.6	84.0	84.2	80.6	79.5
1914-15	76.7	84.9	93.4	95.4	97.9	103.2	118.5	121.8	122.6	125.6	125.6	117.2	102.8
1915-16	104.6	100.3	93.0	92.0	92.5	97.4	108.4	108.4	100.8	100.6	101.2	96.5	98.8
1916-17	100.0	119.2	133.8	147.4	159.4	155.3	157.6	164.6	172.2	213.0	247.2	234.3	152.2
1917-18	224.5	219.3	205.2	200.3	200.4	201.4	201.6	202.0	202.6	203.1	203.0	202.8	206.8
1918-19	203.8	205.0	205.7	205.9	205.1	204.5	206.2	207.8	211.1	222.6	229.8	225.2	208.1
1919-20	219.6	211.4	207.6	211.4	214.0	223.4	233.8	231.2	230.3	242.6	250.8	256.0	221.6
1920-21	242.9	225.4	216.5	201.2	165.8	146.4	149.2	148.2	140.4	122.1	119.0	119.8	181.8
1921-22	108.5	103.0	103.4	99.9	93.4	93.0	95.2	107.0	117.0	119.0	118.8	109.6	103.1
1922-23	99.8	92.6	89.2	94.1	99.4	103.2	104.6	104.4	106.0	108.4	108.2	100.8	98.7
1923-24	89.6	86.4	91.0	94.2	93.7	94.5	96.7	98.0	98.8	95.8	96.8	98.5	93.2
1924-25	105.8	116.8	114.2	129.7	133.6	141.1	162.1	169.8	164.0	140.5	149.1	152.7	140.0
1925-26	140.3	150.4	144.4	136.4	148.8	153.7	158.1	155.5	146.0	142.2	142.1	138.9	148.1
1926-27	127.7	125.1	117.7	121.4	123.6	122.8	122.2	123.8	120.9	117.3	123.2	130.1	122.7
1927-28	127.4	123.5	119.2	113.7	111.4	113.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CORN

Year—	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Av'ge
1910-11	50.3	48.1	48.6	49.0	49.3	50.8	52.4	57.6	62.9	65.8	65.8	65.2	53.6
1911-12	63.2	62.0	63.4	65.6	68.8	75.2	81.0	81.8	80.2	78.4	73.9	64.3	69.6
1912-13	53.6	48.8	49.8	51.4	53.0	55.2	58.7	61.9	64.3	70.4	75.4	73.0	57.0
1913-14	69.9	69.4	69.0	68.7	69.9	71.4	73.6	75.3	76.3	79.3	79.8	74.4	71.9
1914-15	67.5	65.3	69.5	74.0	75.1	76.4	77.8	77.8	78.3	78.1	73.9	66.2	72.7
1915-16	59.7	59.8	64.4	67.4	69.2	71.3	73.2	74.8	77.4	81.5	83.0	83.6	70.1
1916-17	87.0	89.4	92.9	98.4	107.2	132.0	155.4	162.4	180.6	186.0	175.3	160.6	124.2
1917-18	137.0	131.4	136.8	146.6	154.0	154.6	154.1	153.1	156.7	162.7	162.6	149.9	147.6
1918-19	138.4	140.6	141.4	137.6	143.4	156.1	166.9	173.8	183.8	188.3	169.6	143.6	152.1
1919-20	134.0	137.4	143.6	147.6	153.6	164.1	177.4	186.4	174.6	159.7	138.5	104.3	150.1
1920-21	77.2	66.8	64.6	63.4	63.8	61.2	61.0	62.4	62.0	59.0	53.6	46.0	62.6
1921-22	41.7	42.8	44.6	50.3	55.8	58.3	60.6	61.9	63.3	63.6	62.2	62.2	53.4
1922-23	64.3	67.6	70.2	72.5	75.3	79.6	84.0	85.8	87.0	87.0	86.2	84.8	76.6
1923-24	78.3	72.2	73.6	76.5	77.2	78.2	78.6	80.8	98.3	107.4	109.7	108.9	83.1
1924-25	99.6	105.6	112.0	114.5	112.1	103.8	107.5	111.0	104.4	106.5	98.8	83.0	104.9
1925-26	74.6	70.7	69.6	68.5	66.6	65.7	67.1	68.6	71.5	79.5	76.2	74.5	70.8
1926-27	66.0	64.5	64.3	66.5	65.2	65.6	73.0	88.9	92.4	97.7	95.3	87.6	77.9
1927-28	73.7	75.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OATS

Year—	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Av'ge
1910-11	40.0	37.9	35.6	34.6	33.8	33.2	33.0	32.6	32.8	34.0	36.1	38.8	35.5
1911-12	40.3	41.4	43.2	44.4	45.0	46.3	48.6	50.9	54.0	55.6	53.9	48.4	46.2
1912-13	39.6	34.3	33.6	32.8	32.0	32.3	32.8	33.1	33.6	35.1	36.8	37.6	34.5
1913-14	38.4	39.4	38.8	38.6	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.2	39.5	39.8	39.4	37.8	39.0
1914-15	39.5	42.8	43.1	43.4	44.4	47.6	51.1	52.8	53.4	52.4	49.0	46.0	45.9
1915-16	42.0	36.5	34.7	35.5	37.6	41.8	43.6	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.2	40.2	39.4
1916-17	41.6	43.8	46.8	50.7	51.9	53.3	56.0	59.2	66.2	70.4	69.4	71.3	53.8
1917-18	67.7	62.0	62.0	64.2	70.2	76.3	82.4	87.6	87.4	82.0	77.2	74.6	72.1
1918-19	71.6	70.6	69.6	69.6	70.8	67.6	63.4	64.2	68.4	71.0	71.0	73.1	69.4
1919-20	73.5	70.0	68.6	69.6	74.3	80.4	83.6	87.6	94.5	100.6	103.7	93.2	79.9
1920-21	76.0	65.4	57.6	50.2	45.8	43.7	41.8	40.6	38.0	37.4	36.8	34.7	51.0
1921-22	32.0	30.6	30.1	29.7	30.6	31.9	34.7	36.6	37.2	38.2	37.8	36.2	33.0
1922-23	33.6	33.4	36.4	38.8	40.3	41.5	42.4	43.5	44.8	45.3	43.7	40.2	39.1
1923-24	37.6	38.0	39.4	40.8	42.6	43.4	45.4	46.2	46.5	46.3	46.8	49.4	42.4
1924-25	49.1	47.1	48.9	47.4	50.6	54.0	53.4	49.7	44.7	45.4	48.3	45.3	48.7
1925-26	40.7	38.1	37.2	37.6	39.1	40.0	39.2	38.8	39.4	39.5	38.9	37.7	39.1
1926-27	37.9	35.6	39.0	39.8	41.1	42.6	43.4	43.4	43.2	45.4	48.0	46.3	44.2
1927-28	44.4	43.9	44.6	45.1	48.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BARLEY

Year—	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Av'ge
1910-11	56.0	56.6	55.7	56.6	58.8	62.0	63.6	66.0	71.6	73.9	72.0	69.7	61.3
1911-12	73.2	79.4	83.3	85.9	86.6	88.8	91.1	91.6	94.2	93.6	86.5	74.4	83.2
1912-13	60.2	54.2	54.3	52.3	50.2	50.6	50.2	48.8	48.4	50.5	53.2	52.2	53.2
1913-14	53.0	56.0	55.8	54.2	53.0	52.3	51.8	51.4	50.5	49.2	48.3	46.3	52.6
1914-15	48.8	52.2	51.8	53.0	54.3	58.6	65.3	66.2	64.2	62.9	58.9	56.2	55.4
1915-16	54.3	49.4	48.4	50.8	53.2	58.3	60.6	58.4	58.4	59.6	59.4	59.3	54.3
1916-17	66.1	74.7	79.8	85.6	87.6	89.9	94.8	99.6	111.2	119.7	113.0	110.6	88.7
1917-18	112.2	112.0	112.6	112.5	120.1	129.2	146.5	165.6	164.4	147.0	126.9	114.2	137.8
1918-19	105.4	98.2	95.2	93.3	91.5	89.0	86.1	89.0	98.3	106.6	108.8	113.6	98.6
1919-20	117.2	115.4	116.2	118.8	125.4	133.6	133.2	134.6	143.2	147.4	145.2	131.5	125.7
1920-21	113.0	98.1	86.4	76.5	67.8	60.8	57.0	55.6	51.8	50.4	51.1	50.0	76.1
1921-22	48.2	46.2	43.6	41.8	42.8	44.0	47.0	51.2	54.6	57.0	55.0	51.0	47.4
1922-23	47.7	46.2	49.2	52.0	55.6	56.8	56.2	58.0	59.6	60.8	58.3	54.7	52.6
1923-24	52.2	51.9	54.7	55.2	57.6	56.5	58.0	60.0	61.0	60.0	61.9	68.8	57.1
1924-25	75.7	75.6	81.4	79.7	76.2	82.4	84.8	81.5	76.1	75.9	76.4	73.5	78.3
1925-26	67.1	60.8	57.6	58.0	58.4	59.5	56.3	54.6	54.8	55.1	53.7	55.3	56.0
1926-27	55.0	52.9	54.4	56.0	56.4	58.0	61.3	62.2	64.1	68.4	76.3	71.4	64.8
1927-28	69.0	69.5	66.8	66.8	71.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RYE

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1910-11	74.5	74.2	73.4	72.2	71.6	72.4	73.2	72.5	73.6	75.6	76.8	77.4	73.4
1911-12	76.2	76.2	78.3	81.4	83.2	83.0	83.6	84.2	84.6	84.8	85.4	84.8	81.0
1912-13	80.8	74.4	70.4	69.4	67.6	65.0	66.4	66.0	63.0	62.6	63.2	63.6	69.0
1913-14	62.0	61.8	63.9	64.0	63.3	63.0	62.1	61.8	62.4	63.0	63.6	63.8	63.0
1914-15	62.0	68.2	77.2	79.6	83.3	88.4	95.4	103.0	102.9	101.2	100.0	95.9	83.4
1915-16	91.4	87.2	83.6	83.7	84.6	84.4	86.8	87.0	84.6	83.6	83.8	83.6	85.3
1916-17	89.4	91.6	101.9	109.7	118.7	120.5	121.0	124.8	130.8	149.8	173.6	180.0	114.6
1917-18	177.6	170.0	165.8	169.3	167.4	168.2	173.6	187.9	218.0	228.1	204.4	178.8	176.5
1918-19	166.9	161.6	156.6	153.3	152.1	151.2	145.6	136.3	139.0	150.6	149.6	141.2	152.7
1919-20	144.2	144.0	137.0	132.8	131.5	142.8	153.4	149.8	150.6	169.6	183.5	186.4	144.6
1920-21	178.8	168.8	165.6	152.2	124.4	125.8	128.1	128.8	122.4	112.0	108.8	108.0	145.0
1921-22	101.0	94.0	89.2	81.6	72.2	69.6	70.0	77.0	83.8	85.9	87.8	82.8	83.0
1922-23	74.0	66.9	63.2	65.2	68.2	70.7	71.7	71.0	70.1	70.8	69.2	62.2	67.8
1923-24	56.3	55.3	57.2	58.8	62.1	63.9	63.5	64.5	62.8	60.4	60.1	61.6	59.8
1924-25	68.8	79.8	80.1	105.7	108.6	112.7	126.2	132.2	125.1	100.9	103.6	101.8	103.8
1925-26	92.3	92.8	81.9	74.1	73.4	86.8	88.2	82.5	73.4	73.8	72.5	76.0	76.2
1926-27	80.7	86.1	81.6	82.4	83.0	82.4	83.6	88.4	86.4	85.2	90.1	94.9	87.3
1927-28	91.2	80.6	81.4	81.0	84.0	87.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BUCKWHEAT

Year—	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Av'ge
1910-11	72.0	68.6	66.0	66.0	65.1	64.2	64.7	65.6	68.0	71.2	74.2	75.0	67.5
1911-12	71.8	71.3	72.8	73.2	73.6	75.2	76.9	78.4	82.4	85.5	84.9	80.1	75.4
1912-13	73.2	67.6	65.8	66.4	68.1	68.2	67.6	69.8	71.1	71.8	72.6	71.2	68.3
1913-14	72.0	74.8	75.5	76.0	76.1	75.4	76.0	77.1	78.2	82.2	83.4	80.5	76.6
1914-15	79.2	78.4	77.2	77.2	80.8	84.6	86.4	85.0	85.8	89.5	90.6	85.3	81.1
1915-16	77.6	76.1	78.6	80.1	81.1	82.0	83.2	84.0	86.0	90.0	91.0	87.7	81.5
1916-17	88.4	96.6	107.8	115.0	115.9	119.7	126.6	139.4	167.2	196.4	199.2	176.8	126.5
1917-18	159.4	154.2	157.1	161.4	162.3	165.0	169.2	173.0	183.5	195.9	196.8	191.5	167.1
1918-19	155.2	176.5	169.8	164.7	160.5	153.2	149.0	148.4	156.4	163.2	163.4	162.8	164.7
1919-20	160.9	156.5	148.6	148.4	152.8	155.3	159.4	166.0	174.5	191.4	192.0	178.8	159.2
1920-21	167.8	145.2	129.6	126.8	122.0	117.5	112.8	112.6	116.0	115.7	117.5	117.0	126.8
1921-22	110.2	95.0	82.6	82.4	84.4	85.6	89.2	93.0	95.4	100.0	99.2	91.0	89.1
1922-23	85.2	82.2	84.4	89.0	88.5	88.6	92.6	95.0	98.4	102.3	101.4	99.4	89.9
1923-24	96.6	94.2	93.4	94.7	92.7	92.5	94.7	93.6	97.0	96.5	104.5	123.9	96.3
1924-25	118.8	107.1	106.8	104.6	107.0	112.2	112.4	104.1	113.3	112.3	115.7	110.0	110.4
1925-26	101.4	87.6	86.7	87.9	85.7	80.9	81.7	82.5	85.0	90.1	89.9	93.7	86.4
1926-27	90.4	86.5	83.6	83.5	83.6	84.6	86.0	85.1	88.1	98.8	101.0	98.1	89.9
1927-28	92.3	82.9	79.4	81.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FLAXSEED

Year—	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Av'ge
1910-11	227.2	231.8	230.6	226.4	227.5	237.3	237.6	238.2	233.4	215.3	202.4	201.4	228.5
1911-12	204.3	207.8	196.4	184.6	189.0	187.4	187.6	186.2	193.0	201.7	186.8	168.9	194.3
1912-13	155.2	140.6	134.0	110.4	107.3	114.2	116.3	114.0	115.0	114.6	116.0	122.2	122.5
1913-14	126.3	120.6	119.3	122.0	126.0	130.2	132.6	133.8	135.8	136.4	143.4	145.0	124.5
1914-15	133.4	123.0	122.4	130.4	149.2	160.8	162.8	168.6	169.6	161.0	148.6	144.0	134.5
1915-16	145.8	155.5	168.4	180.0	198.4	206.7	202.3	197.0	184.2	169.8	170.6	184.2	174.0
1916-17	194.7	217.0	241.6	249.6	252.2	253.4	259.6	283.4	299.7	288.4	274.8	287.2	243.5
1917-18	305.6	302.2	296.2	303.7	318.8	338.2	364.8	376.5	368.4	356.4	379.9	395.8	315.9
1918-19	331.0	357.4	337.0	333.9	318.9	318.8	338.0	355.0	375.4	416.7	492.4	529.0	353.6
1919-20	477.8	410.2	410.3	436.0	445.0	464.6	464.2	452.0	434.6	390.4	331.6	297.0	421.1
1920-21	285.0	259.9	208.4	170.2	160.0	153.4	146.5	134.2	135.7	145.8	154.0	163.4	199.2
1921-22	163.8	154.0	145.0	148.1	162.1	194.8	217.4	224.6	233.8	230.0	217.2	200.8	164.2
1922-23	189.1	199.4	211.0	217.8	229.9	245.4	261.6	279.5	273.1	248.4	228.8	210.4	218.2
1923-24	208.4	213.1	211.4	218.8	218.8	224.9	223.7	217.7	222.6	213.1	218.1	210.2	215.0
1924-25	201.2	210.8	222.7	235.8	271.8	275.3	267.8	244.7	251.8	246.8	227.6	229.5	240.5
1925-26	227.9	228.9	228.1	232.1	224.5	216.4	202.9	207.0	205.4	203.9	208.7	215.7	213.0
1926-27	211.3	197.5	195.5	196.4	193.0	195.7	195.1	196.1	205.7	204.7	198.4	203.7	198.8
1927-28	197.1	191.2	184.2	185.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

POTATOES

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1910-11	52.5	68.9	70.4	61.8	55.7	54.9	54.6	55.2	55.4	59.0	62.9	79.8	61.3
1911-12	116.2	124.8	101.0	82.3	78.1	82.2	89.4	98.2	109.6	122.2	123.5	111.6	99.6
1912-13	95.0	75.8	58.0	48.3	48.0	50.6	51.8	52.6	51.2	49.2	51.7	52.5	55.6
1913-14	59.6	72.3	74.6	71.8	69.2	68.6	69.0	70.2	70.4	70.7	71.4	76.4	70.6
1914-15	84.3	81.0	69.8	58.8	50.8	49.2	50.0	50.4	49.1	49.2	50.6	51.4	58.0
1915-16	54.2	53.4	49.6	54.3	61.2	66.2	79.3	91.2	96.0	96.2	96.8	100.6	70.8
1916-17	98.8	102.4	110.6	123.8	140.9	146.7	159.8	206.6	237.7	257.2	276.8	261.0	166.3
1917-18	209.4	155.0	130.6	125.0	125.3	121.9	122.0	121.6	106.4	86.4	77.8	85.2	122.5
1918-19	118.2	145.2	146.2	135.4	123.2	117.7	115.2	111.9	107.4	122.2	120.2	124.9	125.6
1919-20	160.6	190.2	175.8	158.5	156.2	169.0	198.1	230.6	269.6	344.6	407.4	403.6	223.8
1920-21	344.4	243.9	159.8	136.6	116.4	110.0	100.6	89.8	80.9	72.9	67.6	68.5	131.5
1921-22	103.4	152.8	153.1	130.6	116.8	109.4	112.0	116.6	115.7	109.0	104.2	103.7	121.3
1922-23	109.0	101.4	78.8	66.2	60.5	58.8	62.0	64.2	68.6	77.4	79.0	79.8	73.9
1923-24	102.9	120.8	109.6	91.4	82.5	81.5	86.4	88.1	87.8	91.1	91.3	100.7	94.2
1924-25	109.0	111.3	81.0	68.8	63.5	64.1	70.2	72.3	71.4	70.5	70.6	84.4	78.1
1925-26	125.5	155.4	121.1	125.6	198.4	201.5	220.5	226.0	225.6	270.5	244.8	190.1	225.6
1926-27	174.6	140.5	130.6	126.4	141.3	137.0	139.1	134.1	127.0	126.8	146.0	191.0	143.0
1927-28	183.1	146.3	107.4	97.9	95.4	94.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SWEET POTATOES

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1910-11	73.6	82.9	79.5	75.7	67.8	70.9	79.1	81.6	87.3	95.0	103.6	93.8	78.7
1911-12	104.1	107.4	97.9	85.6	76.2	79.0	86.9	93.5	102.4	117.4	118.6	111.4	92.2
1912-13	113.0	102.5	88.9	79.9	73.7	77.2	83.7	87.0	90.8	94.3	93.2	90.8	85.6
1913-14	89.4	98.8	89.8	78.0	73.4	75.8	82.5	86.1	87.3	91.9	92.7	92.5	84.0
1914-15	94.6	98.4	90.1	79.3	72.3	74.9	81.0	85.0	90.8	100.8	98.1	97.6	84.6
1915-16	93.1	97.2	80.0	69.7	62.9	65.0	72.7	76.4	80.1	81.0	78.9	83.9	75.4
1916-17	87.5	99.0	88.1	80.3	80.3	86.4	92.9	100.0	115.5	126.0	132.6	135.8	92.9
1917-18	124.4	126.3	120.3	110.5	105.6	110.8	123.1	129.8	149.2	158.1	158.2	134.0	122.3
1918-19	142.1	151.6	164.3	152.4	137.4	131.8	137.8	149.2	157.2	176.2	174.4	162.7	150.0
1919-20	159.7	195.4	174.6	150.9	135.1	135.6	151.1	163.6	179.2	192.9	199.7	205.2	161.7
1920-21	200.7	210.8	190.0	138.7	116.5	112.3	126.2	122.1	125.5	135.7	136.8	141.9	144.8
1921-22	151.2	154.2	118.2	104.0	91.5	95.3	102.3	106.9	114.3	116.0	117.1	120.7	110.9
1922-23	125.3	127.5	106.0	90.4	79.0	84.8	92.5	96.9	100.1	103.8	107.9	107.4	97.4
1923-24	112.1	151.3	132.6	114.8	101.0	103.8	112.5	123.7	129.0	140.4	139.2	138.9	121.7
1924-25	130.7	151.4	157.0	145.1	130.3	140.1	145.5	160.2	180.8	196.2	189.1	170.2	158.1
1925-26	188.7	196.3	177.4	169.4	144.4	141.5	149.3	162.4	171.4	180.4	192.2	198.8	170.9
1926-27	185.6	189.0	153.9	110.6	88.5	94.0	97.8	109.0	112.3	112.8	118.9	136.0	111.5
1927-28	136.4	146.7	121.9	98.1	86.5	91.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COTTON, CENTS PER LB

Year—	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Av'ge
1910-11	14.4	13.8	13.6	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.1	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.5	13.8	14.0
1911-12	12.5	11.0	9.6	8.8	8.6	8.7	9.4	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.1	11.6	9.7
1912-13	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.4	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.7	12.6	11.6	11.6	11.5
1913-14	11.6	12.6	13.2	12.6	12.0	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5
1914-15	10.6	8.2	7.0	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.4
1915-16	8.3	9.8	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.4	12.6	11.2
1916-17	13.6	15.0	16.8	18.8	18.4	17.6	17.0	17.4	17.4	19.0	22.4	24.5	17.7
1917-18	23.8	23.4	25.3	27.5	28.3	29.3	30.0	31.0	30.2	28.0	28.0	28.2	27.2
1918-19	30.0	32.0	30.6	28.4	28.2	26.8	24.4	24.2	25.2	27.8	30.2	31.8	28.8
1919-20	31.4	30.8	33.9	36.0	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.8	37.5	37

RELATIVE RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Relative retail prices of the principal articles of food in the United States, the average price for 1913 being rated as 100, as estimated by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Year and month—	Round steak	Milk	Bread	Flour	Bacon	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Eggs	Butter
1913—										
Average for year....	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
January	92	100	100	100	94	99	91	108	108	107
February	93	100	100	100	95	99	90	100	91	108
March	96	100	100	100	97	99	88	99	77	108
April	99	100	100	100	99	99	87	98	73	106
May	100	99	100	101	100	99	91	97	76	94
June	101	99	100	101	101	99	104	97	81	92
July	104	99	100	101	104	100	110	100	87	91
August	104	99	100	100	105	100	109	102	96	92
September	104	100	100	100	104	100	110	104	109	98
October	104	101	100	99	103	100	106	101	121	100
November	102	102	100	99	101	100	107	99	144	101
December	101	102	100	99	99	100	106	98	138	104
1921—										
Average for year....	**154**	**164**	**177**	**176**	**158**	**109**	**182**	**145**	**148**	**135**
January	168	183	193	203	171	137	176	176	229	159
February	153	173	189	197	166	121	153	162	139	148
March	157	171	188	194	155	113	147	176	131	150
April	160	167	184	179	164	106	135	176	99	145
May	160	162	177	173	161	101	129	153	97	111
June	160	160	175	179	159	101	159	142	101	105
July	161	167	173	176	160	100	200	129	122	122
August	160	161	173	173	162	101	247	136	135	134
September	154	158	171	170	159	103	235	133	146	132
October	148	160	170	164	153	107	206	125	171	139
November	139	161	166	155	147	108	188	122	201	139
December	138	158	163	152	143	107	182	118	204	136
1922—										
Average for year....	**145**	**147**	**155**	**154**	**147**	**109**	**167**	**132**	**131**	**125**
January	136	153	157	148	139	107	194	113	145	118
February	135	148	154	155	140	107	194	116	140	120
March	138	146	155	161	144	107	182	118	92	120
April	141	143	155	161	147	108	171	122	92	118
May	146	140	157	161	147	109	176	120	97	117
June	150	140	157	161	150	110	206	129	99	117
July	153	144	157	158	150	110	212	138	104	119
August	153	145	155	155	150	110	153	147	108	115
September	151	147	155	148	150	110	135	144	130	122
October	148	149	155	145	151	110	129	144	157	133
November	144	151	155	145	151	110	124	147	187	143
December	141	154	154	148	149	109	124	151	193	157
1923—										
Average for year....	**150**	**155**	**155**	**142**	**145**	**109**	**168**	**184**	**135**	**145**
January	142	154	155	148	147	109	124	151	161	154
February	141	154	155	148	146	108	124	158	134	151
March	142	153	155	145	145	108	129	185	112	150
April	145	152	155	143	145	108	147	193	100	150
May	148	152	155	145	145	108	159	204	102	136
June	155	152	155	145	144	108	188	202	103	131
July	159	153	157	142	145	108	247	191	108	128
August	159	154	155	136	145	108	218	175	120	135
September	159	157	155	136	146	109	200	175	141	144
October	154	158	155	139	146	110	171	193	158	147
November	148	161	155	139	143	119	153	187	192	154
December	148	161	155	136	139	111	153	189	188	157
1924										
Average for year....	**152**	**155**	**157**	**149**	**140**	**116**	**159**	**167**	**139**	**135**
January	149	160	155	136	138	113	165	185	158	161
February	143	157	155	139	136	113	165	187	144	157
March	144	156	155	139	134	111	165	189	101	151
April	151	155	155	139	134	113	165	181	83	131
May	155	153	155	130	134	114	171	167	95	120
June	156	152	155	139	134	114	194	151	105	127
July	155	152	155	146	135	115	194	153	114	129
August	156	154	157	155	142	117	153	149	129	128
September	154	156	157	155	146	118	153	156	150	127
October	151	156	157	161	149	120	141	155	173	125
November	148	155	159	164	149	121	129	160	197	128
December	145	155	159	170	148	122	135	160	202	137
1925—										
Average for year....	**156**	**157**	**168**	**185**	**173**	**128**	**212**	**131**	**151**	**143**
January	147	156	164	182	149	123	147	147	204	137
February	147	156	170	194	150	124	153	140	155	132
March	151	155	168	194	164	125	147	140	113	145
April	155	155	168	185	173	126	141	136	110	139
May	157	154	168	185	172	126	159	131	114	136
June	158	154	168	185	174	126	206	131	123	138
July	164	155	168	185	180	129	259	129	134	139
August	162	156	168	185	183	130	259	127	142	141
September	160	160	168	185	183	130	212	127	150	146
October	159	161	168	179	184	130	218	124	175	155
November	154	161	168	182	182	131	306	120	201	156
December	154	161	168	185	180	131	306	122	192	153
1926—										
Average for year....	**160**	**157**	**168**	**182**	**186**	**133**	**285**	**125**	**141**	**139**
January	157	160	168	188	179	133	341	122	156	145
February	156	160	168	191	181	133	335	122	127	142
March	157	157	168	188	179	135	329	122	112	140
April	158	156	168	185	180	135	294	120	112	133
May	161	156	168	185	183	135	353	122	113	131
June	162	155	168	185	191	135	294	126	118	131
July	163	155	168	182	194	135	241	126	122	131
August	163	156	168	182	193	133	212	127	130	132
September	163	157	168	176	192	135	229	127	149	137
October	161	157	168	173	192	133	224	129	169	142
November	159	158	168	173	189	130	235	129	191	145
December	158	160	168	170	184	129	235	133	189	155
1927—										
Average for year....	**166**	**158**	**167**	**167**	**175**	**122**	**223**	**133**	**131**	**145**
January	158	158	168	170	181	126	235	136	162	153
February	159	158	168	170	180	124	224	136	128	154
March	160	158	168	167	179	124	218	135	103	155
April	163	157	168	167	178	123	218	133	98	153
May	166	156	168	167	176	122	265	133	97	139
June	166	156	166	168	174	123	353	133	97	135
July	170	157	166	167	173	123	247	135	107	135
August	171	158	166	170	172	122	200	133	122	134
September	171	158	166	167	172	122	188	131	141	139
October	170	160	166	167	173	121	177	131	164	145
November	170	160	166	164	172	120	177	131	179	147
December	171	161	164	164	168	118	177	139	173	153

Bread—Average Prices in United States

Department of Agriculture figures showing the average retail price per pound (baked weight) of bread in leading cities of the United States, 1913-26, on the 15th day of each month, in cents:

Average—	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av'ge
1914-20	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7
1921-25	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.1
1913	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
1914	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3
1915	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0
1916	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.7	8.1	8.4	7.8	7.3
1917	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.2
1918	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
1919	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.0
1920	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.6	10.8	11.5
1921	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.9
1922	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7
1923	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
1924	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8
1925	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
1926	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4

WHEAT PRICES, DEC. 1, BY STATES

Department of Agriculture estimates of the average farm price of wheat Dec. 1, 1927, 1926 and 1925, by states, in cents per bushel:

	Winter wheat			Spring wheat			All wheat		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Maine	...	...	...	170	175	175	170	175	175
Vermont	...	...	...	150	132	140	150	132	140
New York	152	132	125	152	128	130	152	132	125
New Jersey	143	132	125	...	...	...	143	132	125
Pennsylvania	147	129	127	...	130	130	147	129	127
Delaware	145	130	125	...	...	...	145	130	125
Maryland	151	130	127	...	...	...	151	130	127
Virginia	161	131	132	...	...	...	161	131	132
West Virginia	158	135	137	...	...	...	158	135	137
North Carolina	171	143	145	...	...	...	171	143	145
South Carolina	185	155	152	...	...	...	185	155	152
Georgia	182	150	155	...	...	...	182	150	155
Ohio	158	127	125	154	126	125	158	127	125
Indiana	155	124	124	151	120	122	155	124	124
Illinois	150	123	120	145	122	117	150	122	120
Michigan	156	122	120	155	122	120	156	122	120
Wisconsin	136	125	117	136	126	117	136	126	117
Minnesota	136	120	109	137	123	110	137	123	110
Iowa	136	120	117	130	119	115	136	120	117
Missouri	150	124	122	149	125	115	150	124	122
North Dakota	...	...	...	131	117	104	131	117	104
South Dakota	...	...	...	128	118	106	128	118	106
Nebraska	137	115	105	128	118	106	140	117	109
Kansas	141	117	109	132	112	105	140	117	109
Kentucky	148	119	117	130	115	117	148	119	117
Tennessee	160	133	135	...	...	...	160	133	135
Alabama	166	136	139	...	...	...	166	136	139
Mississippi	175	160	155	...	...	...	175	160	155
Texas	160	130	135	...	...	...	160	129	135
Oklahoma	155	120	121	...	...	...	155	120	121
Arkansas	147	118	120	...	...	...	147	118	120
Montana	150	128	125	...	...	...	150	128	125
Wyoming	133	107	92	140	113	97	139	112	96
Colorado	124	107	96	124	107	94	124	107	94
New Mexico	136	108	105	135	104	100	136	107	104
Arizona	150	110	115	150	113	120	150	110	119
Utah	175	130	135	...	...	...	175	130	135
Nevada	130	107	102	129	102	102	130	105	102
Idaho	146	110	125	146	118	125	146	116	125
Washington	125	108	100	125	105	96	125	106	98
Oregon	128	115	107	131	117	109	130	116	108
California	136	120	112	136	120	112	136	120	112
	148	130	118	...	...	...	148	130	118
United States	147.9	121.2	116.8	132.4	115.7	103.2	141.6	119.8	111.8

CHICAGO—WHEAT PRICES

Lowest and highest prices for contract wheat in Chicago, and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

Yrs.	Months lowest prices were reached	Yearly range	Months highest prices reached
1927	October	$1.21⅜ @1.58	May
1926	Sept'mber	1.30 @1.94	January
1925	April	1.35¼ @2.20½	January
1924	March	1.02 @1.91	December
1923	July	.96½ @1.33	March
1922	Aug., Sept.	1.00 @1.73	May
1921	November	1.00½ @2.06¾	January
1920	November	1.58 @3.50	January
1919	August	2.20 @3.50	December
1918	Jan., May	2.17 @2.42	December
1917	February	1.51½ @3.45	May
1916	June	.98¼ @2.02	October
1915	August	.98 @1.68	February
1914	July	.77⅜ @1.31	December
1913	October	.80⅝ @1.15⅝	January
1912	Nov., Dec.	.85 @1.22	April, May
1911	April	.83¼ @1.17	October
1910	November	.89½ @1.29½	July
1909	August	.99¼ @1.60	June
1908	July	.84½ @1.11	May
1907	January	.71 @1.22	October
1906	Aug., Sept.	.69¼ @ .94¾	May
1905	August	.77⅞ @1.24	February
1904	January	.81¼ @1.22	Sep. Oct. Dec.
1903	March	.70¼ @ .93	September
1902	October	.67½ @ .95	September
1901	July	.63⅛ @ .79½	December
1900	January	.61½ @ .87½	June
1899	December	.64 @ .79⅛	May
1898	October	.62 @1.85	May
1897	April	.64⅛ @1.09	December
1896	August	.53 @ .94⅝	November
1895	January	.48⅝ @ .85⅝	May
1894	September	.50 @ .65¼	April
1893	July	.54 @ .88	April
1892	October	.69⅛ @ .91⅝	February
1891	July	.85 @1.16	April
1890	February	.74⅛ @1.08¾	August
1889	June	.75½ @1.08⅝	February
1888	April	.71½ @2.00	September
1887	August	.66⅝ @ .94⅜	June
1886	October	.69⅜ @ .84⅜	January
1885	March	.73⅝ @ .91⅝	January
1884	December	.69½ @ .96	April
1883	October	.90 @1.13½	February
1882	December	.91¼ @1.40	June
1881	January	.96⅝ @1.43¾	April, May
1880	August	.86⅛ @1.32	October

COARSE GRAIN PRICES DEC. 1 BY STATES

Department of Agriculture estimates of the average farm prices of corn, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed, by states, on Dec. 1, 1926 and 1927, in cents per bushel:

	Corn		Oats		Rye		Barley		Flaxseed	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
Maine	100	110	63	68	..	..	92	94	..	..
New Hampshire	100	105	65	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	95	105	60	65	..	..	85	95	..	..
Massachusetts	115	120	70	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	115	120	70	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	115	120	66	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	86	96	50	55	100	105	75	80	..	..
New Jersey	80	85	50	53	95	97	85	83	..	..
Pennsylvania	78	91	49	54	97	105	80	83	..	..
Delaware	64	80	59	68	110	115	..	..	..	..
Maryland	64	80	50	54	105	110	80	87	..	..
Virginia	85	92	63	64	112	115	90	87	..	..
West Virginia	94	100	59	64	110	110	..	..	..	..
North Carolina	88	91	69	72	125	135	100	110	..	..
South Carolina	90	90	67	75	175	175	..	..	..	..
Georgia	76	81	69	75	160	165	..	..	..	..
Florida	92	97	65	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	60	77	39	45	88	92	62	72	..	..
Indiana	50	68	35	43	85	88	66	73	..	..
Illinois	56	71	35	43	86	92	58	73	..	..
Michigan	72	85	40	48	78	89	65	76	..	..
Wisconsin	75	84	40	47	84	90	65	75	200	190
Minnesota	56	64	34	40	76	85	51	65	197	192
Iowa	56	69	35	42	82	86	56	66	195	195
Missouri	68	75	42	47	113	110	80	95	195	188
North Dakota	68	62	33	35	73	80	46	59	193	184
South Dakota	58	57	36	36	73	79	52	58	190	185
Nebraska	68	62	40	40	76	77	58	55	185	175
Kansas	70	61	44	45	94	92	61	55	200	185
Kentucky	65	88	53	60	108	120	86	91	..	..
Tennessee	66	83	55	60	120	129	96	100	..	..
Alabama	76	92	68	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	82	93	66	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	90	90	64	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	60	65	38	47	97	95	53	70	..	..
Oklahoma	56	59	37	44	90	99	58	65	..	..
Arkansas	80	87	52	58	125	140	..	..	..	..
Montana	92	72	53	44	75	73	64	60	185	175
Wyoming	72	74	45	42	67	69	62	61	..	..
Colorado	71	68	44	48	71	70	55	56	..	..
New Mexico	87	93	56	56	85	75	65	70	..	..
Arizona	120	115	75	70	..	..	85	75	..	..
Utah	115	110	60	60	80	82	72	76	..	..
Nevada	120	115	62	65	..	..	85	80	..	..
Idaho	90	82	45	50	73	75	60	68	..	..
Washington	95	90	53	56	100	90	65	77	..	..
Oregon	100	95	50	53	96	95	65	77	..	..
California	106	108	48	63	..	..	58	93	..	..
United States	64.2	72.3	39.8	45.0	83.4	85.3	57.5	67.8	194.0	185.7

CHICAGO—WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRICES

Range of prices of wheat and rye flour in Chicago during 1927, basis car lots, per barrel, in jutes or cottons:

	Spring top	Hard winter short	Soft winter short	White rye
Jan. 8	$7.00@7.45	$6.70@7.20	$6.70@7.05	$5.65@5.85
Jan. 15	6.95@7.40	6.65@7.20	6.50@7.10	5.35@6.00
Jan. 22	7.15@7.70	6.80@7.20	6.70@7.25	5.75@6.00
Jan. 29	7.10@7.70	6.80@7.25	6.50@7.20	5.90@6.10
Feb. 5	7.10@7.70	6.75@7.25	6.40@6.90	6.00@6.10
Feb. 12	6.90@7.60	6.65@7.00	6.40@6.85	5.85@6.10
Feb. 19	7.10@7.70	6.60@7.05	6.40@6.90	5.85@6.15
Feb. 26	7.00@7.40	6.75@7.15	6.00@6.60	5.75@5.85
March 5	6.80@7.35	6.65@7.20	5.90@6.40	5.70@5.95
March 12	6.95@7.45	6.75@7.20	6.25@6.75	5.60@5.75
March 19	6.75@7.25	6.60@7.00	5.95@6.40	5.25@5.55
March 26	6.70@7.10	6.50@6.90	5.95@6.30	5.20@5.40
April 2	6.70@7.10	6.50@6.90	6.10@6.60	5.35@5.55
April 9	6.75@7.30	6.50@7.00	5.90@6.50	5.45@5.65
April 16	6.75@7.10	6.50@6.95	5.80@6.25	5.50@5.70
April 23	6.80@7.25	6.50@6.90	5.90@6.40	5.60@5.75
April 30	6.70@7.20	6.55@6.95	6.00@6.50	5.60@5.75
May 7	7.00@7.45	6.70@7.30	6.20@6.70	6.10@6.25
May 14	7.10@7.65	6.95@7.30	6.60@6.85	5.85@6.10
May 21	7.20@7.75	6.95@7.40	6.70@7.00	5.95@6.10
May 28	7.55@8.00	7.30@7.70	6.85@7.30	6.60@6.75
June 4	7.40@7.90	7.20@7.80	6.75@7.25	5.95@6.30
June 11	7.55@7.90	7.20@7.80	6.70@7.20	6.25@6.50
June 18	7.40@7.85	7.10@7.70	6.70@7.25	6.30@6.40
June 25	7.20@7.55	7.00@7.40	6.70@7.25	6.15@6.30
July 2	7.25@7.60	7.00@7.50	6.65@7.25	5.95@6.20
July 9	7.50@7.80	7.10@7.60	6.75@7.15	5.90@6.15
July 16	7.25@7.80	6.70@7.25	6.70@6.90	5.75@5.85
July 23	7.35@7.80	6.80@7.30	6.50@7.00	5.85@6.00
July 30	7.30@7.80	6.60@7.20	6.30@6.90	5.70@5.85
Aug. 6	7.30@7.70	6.70@7.10	6.35@6.90	4.95@5.15
Aug. 13	7.55@8.00	7.10@7.40	6.60@7.20	4.90@5.10
Aug. 20	7.40@7.80	7.10@7.50	6.50@7.10	4.85@5.20
Aug. 27	7.00@7.40	6.70@7.30	6.20@6.65	4.85@5.10
Sept. 3	7.00@7.40	6.75@7.30	6.00@6.55	4.95@5.20
Sept. 10	6.90@7.30	6.60@7.05	6.15@6.75	5.00@5.10
Sept. 17	6.60@7.25	6.35@7.00	5.95@6.60	4.85@5.10
Sept. 24	6.70@7.15	6.50@7.05	5.95@6.50	4.90@5.20
Oct. 1	6.70@7.30	6.40@7.05	6.10@6.60	4.95@5.20
Oct. 8	6.70@7.30	6.60@7.10	6.05@6.65	5.00@5.40
Oct. 15	6.75@7.35	6.70@7.20	6.15@6.75	5.00@5.30
Oct. 22	6.65@7.15	6.50@7.00	6.20@6.75	5.15@5.25
Oct. 29	6.55@7.10	6.25@6.80	6.10@6.70	5.35@5.60
Nov. 5	6.50@7.00	6.25@6.85	6.30@7.00	5.35@5.50
Nov. 12	6.60@7.20	6.60@7.15	6.30@6.90	5.50@5.80
Nov. 19	6.50@7.40	6.60@7.30	6.30@6.90	5.60@6.00
Nov. 26	6.50@7.25	6.60@7.30	6.20@6.90	5.80@6.00
Dec. 3	6.60@7.35	6.40@7.20	6.25@6.90	5.80@6.10
Dec. 10	6.70@7.30	6.55@7.20	6.45@7.00	5.75@6.05
Dec. 17	6.65@7.25	6.40@7.00	6.40@7.00	5.65@5.95
Dec. 24	6.75@7.25	6.50@7.05	6.25@7.00	5.75@5.90
Dec. 31	6.70@7.30	6.45@7.00	6.25@6.90	5.60@5.95

MINNEAPOLIS—FLOUR PRICE RANGE

High and low quotations of first patent flour at Minneapolis by months:

1927	1924	1921	1918
Dec. $7.25@ 7.65	Dec. $8.40@9.65	Dec. $7.10@ 7.65	Dec. $10.25@10.55
Nov. 7.25@ 7.65	Nov. 7.60@9.05	Nov. 7.30@ 7.90	Nov. 10.10@10.50
Oct. 7.35@ 7.95	Oct. 8.00@8.80	Oct. 7.45@ 8.20	Oct. 10.30@10.55
Sept. 6.90@ 7.90	Sept. 7.25@8.20	Sept. 8.30@ 9.05	Sept. 10.30@10.50
Aug. 7.50@ 8.30	Aug. 7.35@8.55	Aug. 8.15@ 8.95	Aug. 10.45@10.55
July 7.85@ 8.40	July 7.25@8.65	July 8.90@ 9.75	July 9.80@10.98
June 8.10@ 8.70	June 6.70@7.95	June 9.20@ 9.50	June 9.60@ 9.70
May 7.80@ 8.45	May 6.50@7.50	May 9.05@ 9.30	May 8.50@10.20
April 7.50@ 7.80	April 6.35@7.15	April 8.25@ 8.55	April 9.10@10.20
March 7.40@ 7.95	March 6.35@7.10	March 9.05@ 9.45	March 9.20@10.15
Feb. 7.60@ 8.00	Feb. 6.35@7.00	Feb. 9.40@ 9.65	Feb. 10.00@10.20
Jan. 7.65@ 7.95	Jan. 6.15@6.80	Jan. 9.85@10.05	Jan. 9.75@10.00
1926	**1923**	**1920**	**1917**
Dec. $7.75@ 8.15	Dec. $5.90@6.80	Dec. $8.80@ 9.10	Dec. $9.80@10.10
Nov. 7.70@ 8.40	Nov. 6.00@6.70	Nov. 9.10@ 9.45	Nov. 9.90@10.15
Oct. 8.10@ 8.50	Oct. 6.10@6.95	Oct. 10.90@11.50	Oct. 10.20@10.40
Sept. 7.60@ 8.30	Sept. 6.20@6.85	Sept. 12.35@12.85	Sept. 11.15@11.35
Aug. 8.05@ 8.75	Aug. 5.90@6.85	Aug. 12.00@12.50	Aug. 12.90@13.20
July 9.05@ 9.95	July 5.80@6.85	July 13.50@13.80	July 12.40@13.10
June 8.75@ 9.55	June 6.20@7.05	June 13.75@14.60	June 13.65@14.10
May 8.70@ 9.25	May 6.50@7.50	May 14.70@15.40	May 14.65@15.15
April 8.90@ 9.40	April 6.75@7.80	April 14.00@14.55	April 11.50@11.75
March 8.85@ 9.55	March 6.45@7.40	March 12.90@13.45	March 9.35@ 9.90
Feb. 9.25@ 9.90	Feb. 6.70@7.50	Feb. 13.30@13.85	Feb. 8.85@ 9.30
Jan. 9.30@10.05	Jan. 6.45@7.35	Jan. 14.15@14.50	Jan. 9.00@ 9.45
1925	**1922**	**1919**	**1916**
Dec. $9.00@10.15	Dec. $6.65@6.85	Dec. $13.80@14.25	Dec. $8.40@ 9.00
Nov. 8.45@ 9.25	Nov. 6.50@6.85	Nov. 12.70@13.20	Nov. 9.50@10.15
Oct. 8.00@ 9.00	Oct. 6.25@6.60	Oct. 11.80@12.40	Oct. 9.15@ 9.75
Sept. 8.15@ 9.00	Sept. 6.00@6.65	Sept. 11.55@12.25	Sept. 8.20@ 8.70
Aug. 8.85@ 9.40	Aug. 6.80@7.15	Aug. 11.65@12.35	Aug. 7.20@ 7.75
July 8.20@ 9.60	July 7.57@8.00	July 12.00@12.30	July 6.00@ 6.30
June 8.60@ 9.00	June 7.25@7.75	June 11.90@12.10	June 5.60@ 5.90
May 8.90@ 9.60	May 7.80@8.30	May 12.35@12.55	May 6.05@ 6.30
April 8.00@ 9.00	April 7.95@8.30	April 12.05@12.40	April 6.00@ 6.50
March 8.45@10.85	March 7.51@8.10	March 11.15@11.35	March 5.75@ 6.15
Feb. 9.75@10.80	Feb. 7.75@8.20	Feb. 10.50@10.65	Feb. 6.05@ 6.50
Jan. 9.20@10.75	Jan. 6.80@7.20	Jan. 10.25@10.30	Jan. 6.50@ 6.85

MINNEAPOLIS—FEED PRICES

Monthly price range of bran and standard middlings, per ton, at Minneapolis, for five years, as quoted by mills:

	1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
January—	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Bran	$28.00	$26.00	$27.00	$25.50	$32.00	$29.50	$27.00	$26.50	$26.50	$26.50
Stand. middlings	28.00	26.00	26.50	25.00	35.50	33.00	27.00	26.50	28.00	27.50
February—Bran	29.00	27.00	26.00	23.00	29.00	23.00	25.50	23.00	28.00	27.00
Stand. middlings	29.00	27.00	26.50	23.00	32.50	24.00	26.00	23.50	29.50	28.00
March—Bran	29.00	28.00	24.00	22.00	25.00	23.00	23.50	21.50	27.50	26.00
Stand. middlings	29.00	28.00	24.00	21.00	26.00	24.00	24.00	22.00	29.00	27.00
April—Bran	29.00	27.00	22.00	21.50	24.50	23.00	27.00	23.00	29.00	26.00
Stand. middlings	29.00	27.00	23.50	21.00	26.00	23.50	26.50	23.00	30.00	27.00
May—Bran	29.00	25.00	20.00	17.00	28.00	24.00	27.00	21.00	28.00	28.00
Stand. middlings	29.50	28.00	21.00	17.00	30.50	26.00	26.50	20.50	30.00	28.00
June—Bran	25.00	19.00	22.00	17.00	28.50	26.00	23.00	20.50	28.50	25.00
Stand. middlings	28.00	24.00	24.00	17.00	32.00	29.00	23.00	21.00	30.50	27.50
July—Bran	21.00	19.25	23.00	21.00	25.00	23.00	24.00	21.00	25.00	24.50
Stand. middlings	26.00	24.25	26.00	24.00	28.00	25.00	25.00	21.50	33.00	28.00
August—Bran	26.50	21.00	25.00	23.00	27.00	24.00	23.00	21.00	27.50	25.00
Stand. middlings	28.00	25.00	27.50	25.00	27.50	26.50	24.00	22.00	35.50	32.00
September—Bran	28.50	26.00	25.00	23.00	25.00	22.50	22.00	21.00	26.50	25.00
Stand. middlings	29.50	27.00	27.50	24.50	27.00	26.50	23.00	22.50	33.00	27.00
October—Bran	29.00	28.00	25.50	24.00	24.50	22.00	23.00	22.00	26.50	26.00
Stand. middlings	29.50	28.00	28.00	26.00	26.50	23.50	23.50	22.00	28.00	27.00
November—Bran	28.50	27.00	27.00	25.00	26.50	26.00	24.50	22.00	29.50	26.00
Stand. middlings	28.50	27.00	29.50	27.00	28.00	27.00	26.00	23.00	30.50	27.00
December—Bran	27.00	25.50	32.00	27.00	26.50	26.50	26.50	24.50	31.00	29.50
Stand. middlings	26.00	25.00	33.50	29.00	28.00	25.50	28.00	25.50	31.00	30.00
Year—Bran	$29.00	$19.00	$32.00	$17.00	$32.00	$22.00	$27.00	$20.50	$31.00	$24.00
Stand. middlings	29.50	24.00	33.50	17.00	35.50	23.50	28.00	20.50	35.50	27.00

WAGES—FARM LABOR, BY STATES

Average wages of male farm labor, by states and geographic divisions, in the United States in October, 1927 and 1926, as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

	Per month				Per day			
	With board		Without board		With board		Without board	
	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926
Maine	$45.00	$45.00	$66.00	$64.00	$2.75	$2.60	$2.30	$3.25
New Hampshire	49.00	50.00	71.00	76.00	2.70	2.50	3.45	3.30
Vermont	47.00	36.00	69.00	65.00	2.55	2.60	3.35	3.20
Massachusetts	52.00	52.00	83.00	79.00	2.90	2.75	3.75	3.80
Rhode Island	52.00	51.00	82.00	78.00	2.70	2.80	3.70	3.60
Connecticut	54.00	34.00	82.00	80.00	2.90	2.85	3.85	3.80
New York	49.75	50.50	69.50	70.25	3.05	3.10	3.80	3.90
New Jersey	47.00	54.00	72.00	77.00	2.90	2.90	3.80	3.75
Pennsylvania	41.00	41.75	61.50	60.00	2.60	2.60	3.40	3.35
North Atlantic	$47.01	$47.75	$69.03	$68.67	$2.83	$2.82	$3.62	$3.62
Delaware	33.00	35.00	50.00	48.00	2.50	2.50	3.15	3.10
Maryland	36.75	35.75	52.25	51.00	2.20	2.25	2.90	2.95
Virginia	31.00	30.00	43.00	43.00	1.65	1.65	2.15	2.15
West Virginia	34.00	34.75	48.75	49.50	1.75	1.80	2.40	2.50
North Carolina	27.50	30.00	38.00	41.00	1.40	1.50	1.75	1.90
South Carolina	20.50	21.00	29.25	29.50	1.00	1.05	1.35	1.40
Georgia	20.25	21.50	28.75	29.50	1.05	1.10	1.40	1.45
Florida	24.25	28.00	36.75	42.50	1.20	1.50	1.70	2.00
South Atlantic	$25.77	$26.76	$36.44	$37.58	$1.35	$1.42	$1.78	$1.86
Ohio	39.25	39.00	54.50	55.00	2.50	2.55	3.25	3.25
Indiana	37.00	37.00	50.00	50.00	2.25	2.25	2.95	2.85
Illinois	42.50	42.00	55.00	55.00	2.25	2.35	2.95	3.05
Michigan	42.50	43.50	59.25	61.50	2.70	2.75	3.35	3.50
Wisconsin	49.00	48.50	67.25	66.00	2.55	2.45	3.10	3.15
Minnesota	47.25	46.75	63.75	62.00	2.75	2.80	3.50	3.40
Iowa	46.75	46.25	55.00	56.75	2.55	2.50	3.15	3.10
Missouri	33.00	34.00	45.00	44.00	1.65	1.70	2.20	2.20
North Dakota	53.25	49.50	72.00	69.50	4.20	3.35	4.90	4.20
South Dakota	48.25	43.75	66.50	60.00	2.95	2.45	3.70	3.25
Nebraska	43.00	40.00	55.75	53.50	2.55	2.25	3.30	3.00
Kansas	37.75	37.00	52.25	51.00	2.40	2.20	3.10	2.90
North Central	$42.47	$41.91	$56.67	$56.12	$2.47	$2.41	$3.14	$3.08
Kentucky	27.50	28.25	38.25	39.75	1.35	1.60	1.75	2.05
Tennessee	25.75	24.75	33.50	33.00	1.15	1.20	1.55	1.60
Alabama	22.00	22.50	27.00	31.50	1.20	1.25	1.45	1.60
Mississippi	23.50	23.75	32.00	33.70	1.20	1.25	1.60	1.65
Louisiana	23.50	24.00	33.00	36.00	1.25	1.35	1.60	1.80
Texas	26.50	30.00	43.25	44.00	1.55	1.70	2.00	2.20
Oklahoma	30.25	31.50	47.25	45.00	1.75	1.85	2.20	2.50
Arkansas	25.50	30.00	36.00	37.50	1.30	1.25	1.70	1.70
South Central	$25.57	$27.14	$36.85	$38.15	$1.36	$1.46	$1.75	$1.91
Montana	60.25	52.50	77.50	75.00	3.65	3.20	4.40	3.85
Wyoming	51.75	49.00	78.25	70.00	2.65	2.50	3.55	3.40
Colorado	43.00	41.20	65.00	63.80	2.40	2.40	3.20	3.20
New Mexico	35.25	34.00	49.75	50.00	1.75	1.70	2.15	2.20
Arizona	50.50	45.00	69.00	65.00	2.05	1.75	2.75	2.50
Utah	59.75	54.50	80.75	75.00	2.70	2.40	3.30	3.10
Nevada	63.25	59.25	89.00	81.50	2.85	2.55	3.50	2.95
Idaho	58.25	56.00	79.50	77.00	3.05	2.85	3.75	3.65
Washington	53.75	51.00	77.75	75.00	3.05	2.90	3.70	3.60
Oregon	53.25	51.00	72.00	76.00	2.70	2.50	3.45	3.25
California	65.00	63.00	90.00	90.00	2.65	2.55	3.60	3.65
Western	$56.39	$53.61	$78.33	$77.31	$2.67	$2.51	$3.45	$3.37
United States	$35.68	$36.00	$49.77	$50.10	$1.96	$1.97	$2.51	$2.55

OCEAN RATES—WHEAT VS. FLOUR

Comparative average monthly ocean rates, in cents per 100 lbs, on flour and wheat from New York to London. All ocean rates on flour and wheat in 1917, 1918 and 1919 based on government requisition of space, and no specific quotations available. Wheat rates in 1920-25 are merely approximate, for although the Shipping Board differential of 5c per 100 lbs between wheat and flour was maintained as the basis, actual rates quoted by cargo vessels varied widely, and full information regarding them is not available.

	1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat
January	25.0	16.0	20.0	14.0	21.0	11.7	20.4	14.7	15.8	10.7	19.2	14.5
February	25.0	11.0	18.0	12.0	21.0	11.3	22.0	16.3	14.9	9.1	20.7	15.5
March	20.0	11.0	19.0	12.0	20.5	10.0	22.0	16.4	14.2	9.2	23.2	17.7
April	22.0	10.0	22.0	13.0	20.0	9.9	21.7	15.3	16.1	9.8	20.1	14.3
May	22.0	11.0	20.0	12.0	20.0	7.5	20.2	14.1	16.8	9.1	19.1	13.9
June	20.0	11.0	20.0	11.0	20.0	7.5	19.3	12.7	16.2	7.2	17.3	12.2
July	18.0	7.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	7.5	17.1	11.4	15.8	8.1	17.0	12.1
August	18.0	7.0	20.0	12.0	20.0	7.5	17.0	11.6	15.1	8.3	16.8	11.8
September	22.0	10.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	17.4	11.8	15.3	9.9	16.3	10.8
October	22.0	11.5	34.0	35.0	20.0	11.7	18.7	12.1	15.2	10.1	15.2	10.1
November	23.0	12.5	40.0	25.0	20.0	15.0	21.9	14.3	18.4	13.6	16.9	11.8
December	20.0	8.5	32.5	27.0	20.0	15.0	22.0	15.6	19.0	14.1	18.8	13.9

	1921		1920		1916		1915		1914		1913	
	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Flour	Wheat
January	45.0	27.5	99.7	40.0	75.2	69.8	31.8	27.7	14.9	8.7	19.8	16.5
February	32.5	27.5	99.8	40.0	79.8	83.8	32.0	31.5	13.8	7.4	20.1	13.1
March	32.5	27.5	65.3	40.0	65.2	65.3	32.3	30.7	12.2	7.1	18.3	13.9
April	33.5	28.5	65.0	40.0	74.7	68.1	42.5	42.1	11.9	7.0	18.0	10.5
May	34.3	29.1	65.0	40.0	75.0	60.2	40.1	36.7	11.1	5.2	17.8	11.4
June	26.4	21.2	65.0	40.0	75.3	59.8	44.7	38.1	11.2	5.3	16.1	10.5
July	29.8	24.7	65.0	40.2	80.1	40.3	45.0	40.9	12.8	6.9	16.2	9.6
August	26.3	21.3	65.0	42.5	45.4	40.0	45.3	35.3	13.3	8.7	17.8	9.6
September	26.1	21.1	64.7	40.3	49.7	49.7	47.5	42.2	20.8	10.5	16.2	7.9
October	22.3	17.3	55.2	39.8	50.2	40.3	62.5	59.5	22.1	12.2	15.9	8.8
November	22.1	17.1	45.3	32.5	53.1	40.0	65.1	59.7	25.1	14.1	15.3	9.6
December	21.2	15.2	45.1	26.3	50.1	40.0	70.2	70.1	30.1	20.9	15.0	9.6

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR—1927

The following is a schedule prepared by the Barr Shipping Corporation of the ocean freight rates which prevailed during 1927 on flour to the undermentioned representative foreign ports. Rates in cents per 100 lbs:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aberdeen, Dundee	28	28	26	26	26	24	22	22	26	26	27	27
Alexandria	40	35	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	25	25	25	25	25	25	23	23	23	23	25	23
Avonmouth	27	27	27	25	25	23	21	21	25	25	26	24
Belfast, Dublin	27	27	27	25	25	23	23	21	25	25	24	24
Bremen	30	25	23	23	23	23	23	20	20	23	25	22
Bristol, Cardiff	27	27	27	25	25	23	21	21	25	25	26	24
Ceuta, Tangiers	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Copenhagen, Oslo	35	35	35	35	33	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Danzig	35	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	32	33	28
Glasgow	27	27	22	24	24	22	20	20	24	24	25	22
Hamburg	25	25	23	23	23	23	23	20	20	25	25	22
Helsingfors, Abo	35	35	35	33	30	30	30	28	28	32	24	22
Hull, Leith	27	27	25	25	25	23	21	21	25	25	26	23
Liverpool, London	25	25	20	22	22	20	18	18	22	22	23	20
Piræus, Saloniki	40	35	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Southampton	30	30	30	30	30	28	26	26	30	30	31	31
Stockholm	37	37	37	37	35	35	33	33	33	33	33	33
Trieste	40	32	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

The Wolf-Dawson Process of Wheat Washing

THIS process was developed originally to clean smutty wheat. Today, wheat washing remains the only practical means of cleaning so that first quality flour may be milled from it. With smutty wheat available at an average dockage of over 6 cents a bushel, and an average cost for washing of ½ cent a bushel, large profits are clearly possible.

Millers who have installed the process, however, have found it profitable to extend it to "clean" wheat also. Even "clean" wheat is not really clean, especially in the crease. Bleaching may whiten impurities in the flour; but washing the wheat keeps them out in the first place.

Tempering time may be cut in half, while the sales and price advantages of flour milled from washed wheat are valuable.

Our latest bulletin on wheat washing will be sent free. Merely return the coupon.

THE WOLF COMPANY

70 Commerce Street - CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

A complete line of flour, feed and cereal mill machinery, including roller mills, sifters, purifiers, reels, bran dusters, dust collectors, packers, separators, wheat washers, scourers, aspirators, crushers, rotary cutters, graders, feeders, mixers, driers and sterilizers, sack cleaners, self-contained mills, experimental mills; elevating, conveying and power transmission equipment and mill supplies.

Designers and builders of complete flour, feed, and cereal mills of all capacities.

Please send your latest bulletin on wheat washing.

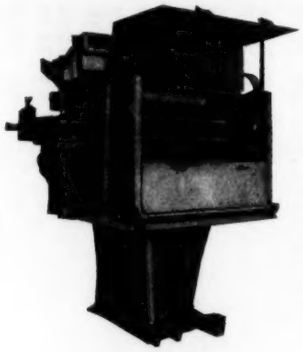
Name .....

Address .....

City..... **State**.....

for Close Control in Milling

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales



Furnish an *accurate* and *automatic* record of *Wheat Ground* and *Screenings Fed into Feed,* flour and feed delivered to packing bins, and flour and feed packed into bags.

For Better Yields and Safer Offers Install
Richardson Automatic Scales

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Service *Quality*

Good Printing Carloads or Less

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES

MILLFEED PRICES IN VARIOUS MARKETS OF THE UNITED STATES

Price range of millfeed, per ton, at various markets, in 100-lb sacks, unless otherwise specified, by calendar years:

	1906		1907		1908		1909		1910	
MINNEAPOLIS—	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Bran	$18.50	$13.50	$24.50	$17.25	$23.00	$19.00	$24.25	$18.25	$23.25	$15.00
Middlings	18.25	14.50	25.00	16.00	23.25	18.75	24.25	18.00	22.75	16.75
Flour middlings	20.00	16.75	27.00	18.25	25.50	22.00	20.00	22.50	26.00	21.50
*Red dog	22.00	17.50	27.00	18.50	27.00	24.00	28.50	24.75	27.00	22.25
Old process oil meal	27.00	24.00	30.00	24.00	29.00	26.50	33.00	28.00	34.50	28.50
Bran, Boston	23.50	18.00	29.25	22.00	28.25	24.00	29.25	23.25	28.75	20.00
Middlings, Boston	23.25	19.50	29.75	26.40	28.25	24.00	29.25	23.00	28.25	21.75
*Red dog, Boston	27.00	22.50	32.00	23.90	32.00	27.15	33.50	29.75	32.15	27.25
ST. LOUIS—										
Bran	20.00	15.00	25.20	18.00	24.00	19.20	27.60	19.40	24.20	17.40
No. 1 middlings	20.00	17.40	27.00	19.00	25.20	21.60	29.00	21.00	25.00	19.80
Fancy white middlings	22.00	18.80	28.00	20.60	26.00	22.00	30.00	22.60	27.00	20.60
Mixed feed	20.00	15.60	27.00	18.80	24.60	20.80	28.00	20.40	24.60	18.40
Fine white hominy feed	19.75	15.25	26.50	17.40	29.00	21.00	28.00	22.50	26.00	18.50
KANSAS CITY—										
Bran	18.40	12.80	23.40	15.80	23.20	17.80	26.40	17.60	22.80	15.00
Shorts, brown	19.20	16.00	24.80	17.20	23.80	19.40	27.40	18.80	24.40	17.00
Shorts, gray	19.60	16.20	26.00	17.20	25.00	19.60	27.40	19.60	25.40	18.00
Mixed feed	19.20	13.40	24.20	17.00	23.40	18.60	26.80	18.00	23.20	16.00
PHILADELPHIA—										
Hominy feed, Boston	....	....	30.50	21.40	32.50	26.25	31.50	27.25	30.50	22.50
Gluten feed, Chicago	....	....	27.30	22.80	28.00	26.00	27.35	25.00	29.85	21.85
MILWAUKEE—										
Bran	20.25	14.75	25.75	18.00	25.00	20.50	26.25	20.00	24.50	16.75
Middlings	19.75	16.00	26.75	17.75	25.00	20.25	20.25	20.00	24.50	16.75
Flour middlings	21.25	18.00	28.50	20.25	27.00	24.25	26.25	25.00	27.00	22.25
*Red dog	....	....	28.75	20.00	29.50	25.25	30.00	26.00	28.25	24.25
Rye feed	19.50	16.00	26.75	17.50	24.25	20.25	25.75	20.00	24.00	18.50
Old process oil meal	29.00	27.00	32.00	26.00	31.00	28.50	35.00	30.00	36.50	30.75
Choice cottonseed meal	....	....	....	....	29.25	26.40	33.50	26.65	35.25	29.00

	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915	
MINNEAPOLIS—	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Bran	$22.75	$18.50	$25.50	$17.00	$21.25	$15.25	$25.25	$17.00	$23.75	$17.50
Middlings	24.50	19.25	25.25	16.75	23.50	15.75	24.50	18.50	26.25	17.75
Flour middlings	26.75	23.00	27.75	22.00	25.50	20.00	30.50	23.25	29.50	22.00
*Red dog	28.00	22.25	29.00	23.50	27.25	22.50	30.50	23.50	33.00	24.00
Old process oil meal	37.00	28.75	37.50	28.00	31.00	23.25	34.00	26.00	37.50	29.00
Bran, Boston	27.75	23.50	30.75	21.75	26.50	20.25	30.25	22.75	29.00	22.25
Middlings, Boston	27.75	23.50	30.50	21.75	28.50	20.75	29.50	23.25	31.25	22.75
*Red dog, Boston	33.00	27.75	34.00	28.00	32.25	27.50	35.75	29.00	38.00	28.50
ST. LOUIS—										
Bran	24.20	19.60	28.00	18.20	25.00	17.40	26.60	18.20	28.00	18.80
No. 1 middlings	29.00	21.80	28.40	20.40	29.00	20.40	28.80	22.00	32.00	23.50
Fancy white middlings	29.00	22.60	30.00	22.00	30.00	21.60	32.00	26.60	36.00	25.00
Mixed feed	25.40	20.00	30.00	19.60	25.40	18.20	27.00	19.40	27.80	18.00
Fine white hominy feed	27.50	17.00	28.50	20.00	28.25	17.25	29.25	20.00	30.00	23.50
PHILADELPHIA—										
Winter bran	....	....	31.50	21.00	28.00	20.25	30.75	21.00	29.50	21.75
Spring bran	....	....	29.75	20.75	26.00	20.00	30.50	21.50	28.50	21.50
Spring middlings	....	....	29.50	20.75	28.50	20.25	38.50	23.00	30.75	21.75
*Red dog	....	....	33.00	27.75	31.00	26.50	35.00	28.00	37.50	27.25
Flour middlings	....	....	31.50	23.25	29.50	22.00	32.00	26.50	34.00	25.00
KANSAS CITY—										
Bran	23.80	18.80	28.80	16.40	23.00	15.20	25.00	16.00	24.00	16.60
Shorts, brown	26.00	20.00	29.00	18.00	26.00	18.00	26.00	19.00	26.00	19.00
Shorts, gray	27.00	21.00	29.40	18.00	27.20	19.00	27.00	20.00	27.60	21.00
Mixed feed	24.20	19.40	29.00	17.40	25.20	17.00	25.40	18.00	25.20	18.00
MILWAUKEE—										
Bran	24.50	20.00	27.25	18.75	23.50	16.50	26.75	19.00	25.50	19.50
Middlings	25.75	21.00	27.00	18.75	25.50	17.50	26.50	20.00	28.00	19.75
Flour middlings	27.75	23.50	28.25	22.00	26.75	19.50	29.50	24.50	31.00	23.25
Hominy feed	28.25	18.75	29.25	20.50	28.00	17.75	30.00	24.00	30.00	24.00
*Red dog	29.75	23.75	30.75	26.25	28.50	24.00	31.50	26.00	34.25	25.25
Rye feed	24.00	19.50	26.50	18.75	24.00	16.50	24.50	20.25	27.00	19.50
Old process oil meal	39.00	30.75	39.50	30.00	31.50	25.00	36.50	28.00	39.50	31.00
Brewers' dried grains	....	....	....	....	23.50	18.00	26.00	21.00	27.50	23.00
Choice cottonseed meal	30.00	26.40	31.50	28.00	32.00	28.40	31.40	25.00	37.00	27.50

	1916		1917		1918		1919		1920	
MINNEAPOLIS—	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Bran	$27.50	$17.00	$40.00	$23.00	$48.00	$23.70	$50.00	$32.50	$55.00	$25.50
Middlings	30.50	18.25	48.50	26.50	51.00	25.70	56.00	35.50	59.00	33.00
Flour middlings	34.50	22.00	52.00	33.00	56.00	25.00	60.00	40.00	63.00	28.00
*Red dog	44.00	24.25	61.00	40.00	56.00	34.62	66.00	45.00	70.00	35.00
Old process oil meal	44.00	26.00	59.00	41.50	57.00	46.00	93.00	60.00	70.00	38.00
Bran, Boston	32.50	22.00	45.50	28.00	55.25	31.75	57.25	39.50	63.50	36.00
Middlings, Boston	35.50	23.00	52.50	31.00	57.00	33.10	62.00	42.00	65.50	34.00
*Red dog, Boston	48.00	29.25	68.00	46.50	68.30	33.20	72.50	52.00	80.00	46.00
ST. LOUIS—										
Bran	$30.00	$18.40	$42.40	$28.00	$48.00	$24.80	$52.00	$34.00	$60.00	$28.00
No. 1 middlings	35.00	21.00	52.00	30.00	51.00	25.25	61.00	40.00	70.00	25.00
Fancy white middlings	40.00	25.00	58.00	36.00	....	....	....	....	75.00	38.00
Mixed feed	32.40	20.80	43.00	30.00	50.00	26.05	64.00	48.00	62.00	29.50
Fine white hominy feed	40.00	23.50	70.00	37.50	65.50	42.00	54.00	40.00	69.00	33.50
KANSAS CITY—										
Bran	28.80	16.40	42.00	26.20	50.50	23.43	75.50	48.00	56.00	26.00
Shorts, brown	31.60	18.00	49.00	28.60	51.00	25.43	50.50	32.00	58.00	25.00
Shorts, gray	35.50	21.00	51.00	30.60	54.00	25.43	58.00	38.00	60.00	30.00
Mixed feed	29.80	18.00	41.20	27.00	52.00	24.67	60.00	40.00	56.00	26.00
PHILADELPHIA—										
Winter bran	33.00	21.25	46.50	28.00	56.25	31.84	53.00	37.00	63.50	35.00
Spring bran	32.50	20.75	46.00	27.50	54.50	31.40	58.00	39.00	64.50	35.00
Spring middlings	35.50	22.25	51.00	31.00	56.50	32.30	56.00	39.00	65.00	33.00
*Red dog	45.50	28.00	67.00	45.50	64.50	37.18	62.00	41.00	76.00	48.00
Flour middlings	38.75	26.00	56.00	36.00	59.50	37.25	73.00	50.00	70.00	37.00
MILWAUKEE—										
Bran	29.25	18.75	43.00	25.00	50.00	26.25	52.50	34.50	56.00	29.00
Middlings	32.75	20.00	49.50	29.00	53.00	28.25	57.50	37.50	61.00	25.00
Flour middlings	35.50	23.50	54.00	34.00	55.00	28.14	61.00	40.00	64.00	30.00
Hominy feed	40.00	24.00	68.00	38.00	67.00	43.00	78.00	48.00	72.50	34.00
*Red dog	45.75	25.00	62.75	42.75	62.00	48.00	66.50	47.50	74.00	42.00
Rye feed	34.75	20.00	49.00	27.50	54.00	36.50	54.50	32.50	55.50	24.00
Old process oil meal	46.00	28.00	61.00	43.50	62.00	50.00	95.50	64.00	84.00	43.00
Brewers' dried grains	35.00	22.00	55.00	37.00	64.75	53.00	71.00	43.00	71.00	45.00
Choice cottonseed meal	45.00	31.75	55.00	35.00	62.00	45.00	93.00	59.25	85.00	45.00

	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
MINNEAPOLIS—	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Bran	$28.00	$12.00	$27.00	$14.00	$29.00	$19.25	$32.00	$16.75	$30.75	$21.50
Middlings	25.00	13.00	27.00	15.50	29.00	23.50	33.50	17.00	34.00	21.50
Flour middlings	33.00	22.00	28.00	23.00	32.00	29.50	38.50	21.50	37.00	26.50
*Red dog	40.00	30.00	35.00	28.00	34.00	32.00	42.00	28.00	43.00	34.00
Old process oil meal	40.00	30.00	51.00	44.00	48.00	38.00	48.00	37.00	48.00	38.00
Bran, Boston	37.50	22.00	35.00	22.50	37.50	28.00	41.00	25.50	40.50	28.25
Middlings, Boston	39.00	22.00	36.00	23.50	39.50	32.25	43.00	25.50	44.00	31.00
*Red dog, Boston	51.00	39.50	42.00	36.50	43.00	40.50	49.00	38.00	50.00	40.00
ST. LOUIS—										
Soft winter bran	32.00	14.50	28.00	16.50	33.00	21.50	33.00	20.00	33.25	24.00
Hard winter bran	30.50	14.00	27.50	16.00	32.50	21.00	32.50	20.50	32.50	24.00
Gray shorts	29.00	21.00	31.00	24.00	35.00	30.00	37.00	20.50	37.00	30.00
KANSAS CITY—										
Bran	27.00	11.00	25.00	14.00	30.00	17.50	31.00	17.00	32.00	22.00
Brown shorts	25.00	15.00	27.50	18.00	31.50	25.00	33.00	17.50	33.50	25.00
Gray shorts	26.00	18.00	28.50	21.00	33.50	27.00	35.00	18.50	35.00	27.00
PHILADELPHIA—										
Winter bran	39.00	22.00	36.50	23.00	38.50	30.00	39.50	27.00	39.50	29.00
Spring bran	38.00	21.00	35.00	22.50	37.50	28.50	39.50	25.50	38.50	27.00
Spring middlings	35.00	22.00	35.50	24.25	38.50	34.00	40.50	24.50	42.00	28.00
*Red dog	47.00	39.00	42.00	36.00	43.00	41.00	57.00	33.00	50.00	41.00
Flour middlings	40.00	28.00	38.50	27.00	40.00	38.00	46.50	29.00	46.50	37.00

	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
MILWAUKEE—	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Bran	29.50	14.00	28.50	16.50	33.25	21.00	34.00	19.00	33.00	24.00
Middlings	27.50	15.00	29.00	18.00	31.50	25.50	34.50	19.00	36.00	24.00
Flour middlings	32.00	20.00	31.00	22.00	33.50	28.00	38.50	24.00	39.50	29.00
Hominy feed	36.50	21.50	33.50	24.00	37.50	31.50	48.50	30.50	49.00	28.00
*Red dog	40.00	30.00	33.50	30.00	36.50	31.00	43.50	30.00	44.50	36.50
Rye feed	26.00	13.50	25.00	15.00	30.00	22.00	32.50	17.50	33.50	24.00
Old process oil meal	43.00	31.00	55.00	42.00	51.50	38.50	49.50	38.00	49.00	40.00
Choice cottonseed meal	45.00	37.00	53.00	37.50	53.00	43.00	52.00	41.00	47.50	36.00
Gluten feed	36.65	26.65	40.35	28.85	42.65	34.65	40.80	31.90	40.80	32.80

*140 lbs.

MINNEAPOLIS	1926		1927	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bran	$26.50	$19.50	$30.50	$24.00
Middlings	27.00	20.00	33.50	26.00
Flour middlings	31.00	20.50	38.00	25.00
*Red dog	37.00	28.00	46.00	33.00
Old process oil meal	50.00	42.50	49.00	43.50
Bran, Boston	36.00	28.00	39.50	32.00
Middlings, Boston	36.00	24.50	44.00	34.50
Red dog, Boston	45.50	38.00	55.00	43.00

ST. LOUIS	1926		1927	
	High	Low	High	Low
Soft winter bran	$29.50	$22.00	$33.50	$27.00
Hard winter bran	28.50	21.50	33.00	26.50
Gray shorts	32.50	25.00	37.50	31.00

KANSAS CITY	1926		1927	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bran	$27.00	$20.00	$30.50	$24.00
Brown shorts	29.50	20.00	37.00	27.50
Gray shorts	32.00	25.00	39.50	29.00

PHILADELPHIA	1926		1927	
	High	Low	High	Low
Winter bran	$36.50	$28.50	$39.50	$33.00
Spring bran	35.50	27.00	38.50	31.50
Spring middlings	36.00	28.00	43.50	34.00
Red dog	44.50	36.00	53.00	41.00
Flour middlings	42.50	33.00	52.00	38.00

MILWAUKEE	1926		1927	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bran	$29.50	$23.00	$33.50	$26.00
Middlings	30.00	22.00	36.50	28.50
Flour middlings	31.50	26.00	41.00	33.00
Hominy feed	37.50	26.00	.....	.....
Red dog	39.00	30.00	48.00	36.00
Rye feed	22.50	19.00	32.50	22.00
Choice cottonseed meal	41.50	27.50	49.00	27.50
Gluten feed	38.90	28.75	36.70	29.60

RELATIVE SPRING AND HARD WINTER WHEAT PRICES

Price of cash No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City and of cash No. 1 northern wheat at Minneapolis at the first of each quarter for each of the past 27 years, with the difference in price between the two markets.

Date	Kansas City No. 2 hard	Minneapolis No. 1 north	K. City plus or minus
1901—			
January	65⅛@67⅜	75½	—9
April	69 @ 70	73½	—4
July	63 @ 64	64¾	—1
October	65⅛@66	67¾	—2
1902—			
January	77 @ 80	77¼	+1
April	68½@70	71¼	—2
July	69½@70	79¾	—9⅛
October	64 @ 66¼	66⅞	—2
1903—			
January	68 @ 68¼	73¼	—5
April	....@67	75⅛	—8
July	70 @ 71	84¾	—14
October	71 @ 72	78¾	—7
1904—			
January	73 @ 73	84¾	—11
April	93 @ 95	95⅛	—1⅛
July	....@92	95½	—4½
October	$1.07 @1.11	$1.14	—4
1905—			
January	....@1.07⅛	1.13⅝	—6
April	99 @1.04	1.09⅞	—7
July	95 @ 99	1.10⅝	—14
October	78½@82	81⅞	—1
1906—			
January	79 @ 82	83⅜	—3
April	75 @ 76	77¼	—1⅛
July	76 @ 79	82	—4⅛
October	70 @ 71	77¼	—7
1907—			
January	68⅛@71⅛	77⅜	—7⅛
April	70⅛@74	80⅜	—8
July	95 @ 97	1.03⅛	—7⅛
October	95½@96	1.08½	—12⅛
1908—			
January	97½@1.01	1.08⅜	—9⅛
April	94 @ 98	1.03¼	—7⅛
July	99 @1.00	1.06⅜	—7
October	93 @ 99½	1.02⅛	—6
1909—			
January	1.02 @1.05½	1.11½	—8
April	1.19 @1.25	1.20⅝	+2
July	1.25 @1.32	1.28⅜	...
October	1.03½@1.06	1.00⅛	+4⅛
1910—			
January	1.07 @1.14	1.13½	—3½
April	1.10 @1.13¾	1.15⅝	—4
July	1.00 @1.03	1.14	—12
October	98 @1.01	1.09⅜	—10
1911—			
January	94 @1.00	1.05½	—11
April	82 @ 89	92⅜	—8
July	85 @ 89	97⅛	—10
October	1.00⅛@1.08	1.08⅛	—4
1912—			
January	1.02 @1.03	1.06⅜	—3½
April	1.04½@1.07½	1.07⅝	—1½
July	1.07 @1.08	1.10¼	—3
October	87 @ 88½	90	—1½
1913—			
January	84 @ 85	83½	+1
April	86 @ 88⅜	87⅜	...
July	87½@89½	93	—4½
October	84 @ 90½	84½	+3
1914—			
January	87 @ 89	86½	+1½
April	....@86¾	90¾	—4
July	....@86½	87¼	— ¾
October	....@99¼	1.06½	—7
1915—			
January	....@1.23	1.27	—4
April	....@1.49	1.50	—1
July	1.30 @1.33	1.33	...
October	....@1.02	94	+8
1916—			
January	1.13 @1.19	1.21	—5
April	1.07 @1.13	1.19⅞	—9⅞
July	1.02 @1.08	1.10⅛	—5⅛
October	1.53 @1.60	1.66½	—10
1917—			
January	1.79 @1.83	1.80¼	+ ¾
April	2.12 @2.16	2.07⅝	+6⅜
July	2.38 @2.50	2.34⅛	+9⅛
*October	....@2.12	2.14	—2

Date	Kansas City No. 2 hard	Minneapolis No. 1 north	K. City plus or minus
1918—			
*January	....@2.12	2.14	—2
*April	....@2.12	2.17	—5
*July	2.30 @2.33	2.17	+14⅛
*October	2.15 @2.18	2.21½	—5
1919—			
*January	2.30@2.31	2.21½	+9
April	2.58@2.60	2.42 @2.48	+16
July	2.40@2.42	2.61 @2.62	—20
October	2.48@2.50	2.60 @2.75	—18
1920—			
January	3.05@3.10	3.15 @3.30	—15
April	2.68@2.78	2.90 @3.05	—24½
July	2.76@2.81	2.85 @2.90	—9
October	2.16@2.18	2.17 @2.31	—7
1921—			
January	1.73@1.75	1.73⅛@1.77⅛	—2⅜
April	1.37@1.40	1.45¼@1.53¼	—10⅜
July	1.19@1.22	1.34 @1.44	—18½
October	1.11@1.14	1.26¼@1.42¼	—23¼
1922—			
January	1.06@1.14	1.28¼@1.31¼	—18⅝
April	1.20@1.48	1.49 @1.52	—17
July	1.13@1.48	1.51 @1.55	—25
October	1.04@1.15	1.05 @1.12	+1
1923—			
January	1.14@1.24	1.20 @1.30	—6
April	1.16@1.24	1.18¼@1.27¼	—2⅜
July	.94@1.10	1.05 @1.14	—7½
October	1.05@1.25	1.14 @1.24¼	—4⅛
1924—			
January	1.05@1.23	1.12 @1.15	+ ½
April	.98@1.19	1.11 @1.16	—5
July	1.07@1.29	1.24½@1.28½	—8½
October	1.37@1.54	1.37 @1.48	+3
1925—			
January	1.70@1.89	1.72⅞@1.76⅞	+4⅝
April	1.50@1.71	1.39 @1.42	+20
July	1.45@1.69	1.48½@1.52½	+6½
October	1.47@1.63	1.38¼@1.43¾	+14¾
1926—			
Jan.	1.77 @1.89	1.74 @1.77	+7½
April	1.51½@1.60	1.56⅜@1.57⅜	—1½
July	1.27 @1.34	1.66 @1.68½	—37
October	1.37 @1.43½	1.40 @1.43½	—1½
1927—			
Jan.	1.35 @1.38	1.38⅜@1.40⅜	—3
April	1.28 @1.34½	1.32⅜@1.34⅜	—2½
July	1.35 @1.54	1.42½@1.46½	±0
October	1.25½@1.53½	1.27 @1.34	+9

*Prices regulated by Food Administration.

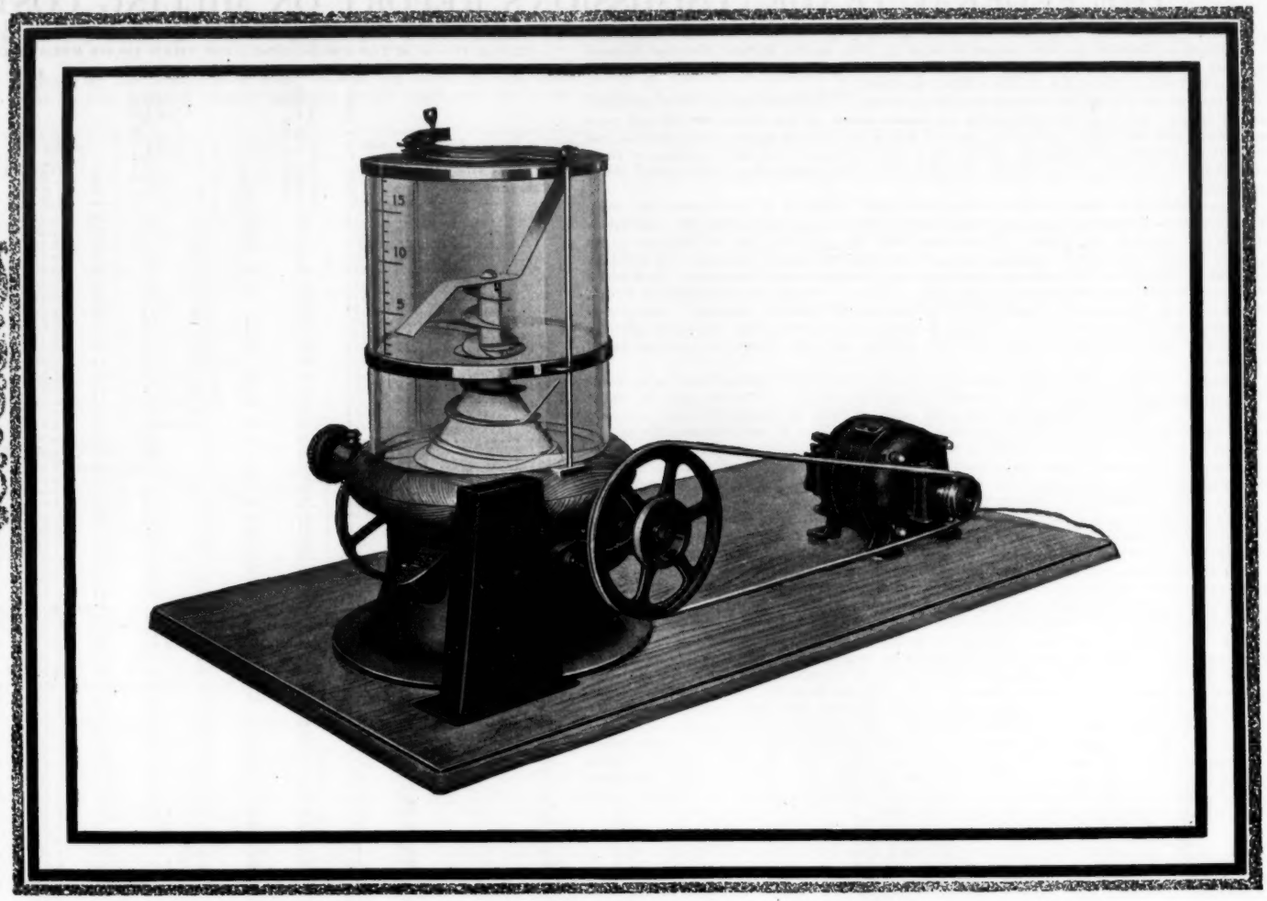
AVERAGE DIFFERENCE BY YEARS

Difference between Kansas City and Minneapolis wheat prices, as measured by average of difference at beginning of each quarter. Except where asterisk appears, the figures show the discount on wheat at Kansas City as compared with Minneapolis.

	Cents		Cents
1900	5⅛	1914	5
1901	4	1915	⅝
1902	3⅛	1916	7
1903	8⅛	*1917	3⅜
1904	5⅛	*1918	⅝
1905	7	1919	12½
1906	4	1920	14
1907	9	1921	15
1908	7⅛	1922	14⅞
1909	⅝	1923	5⅛
1910	7⅛	1924	5
1911	8¼	*1925	11½
1912	2½	1926	8
1913	⅛	*1927	⅞

Average difference, 28 years 5.96c

*Minneapolis price at discount under Kansas City.



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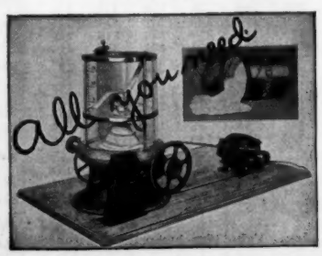

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Harshman Brokerage Co., Seattle, Washington.
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THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION'S REPORT ON MILLING COSTS

Attached to Bulletin No. 410, issued on Sept. 5, 1925, by the Millers' National Federation, were four tabulations of milling costs for the year 1922, extracted from the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the milling industry.

Table I covers a group of 10 mills having an output of 1,000,000 bbls or more annually. Table II covers a group of 28 mills having an annual output of less than 1,000,000 and more than 300,000 bbls annually. Table III covers a group of 65 mills having an annual output of less than 300,000 bbls annually. Table IV is a recapitulation of the averages of these three groups, together with an average for the industry as compiled by the Federal Trade Commission.

Commenting upon these figures, Sydney Anderson, president of the Federation, says: "There are several deficiencies in the tables which detract somewhat from the conclusions which might otherwise be drawn. These arise from the fact that the information is not contained in the commission's report. First, it has been impossible to group the mills by geographical districts or by milling or wheat growing sections and, consequently, to measure the relative importance of freight in the cost of wheat. Second, the tabulations do not show the output of individual mills or the percentage of capacity operated. Third, they do not include selling costs. It is, therefore, impossible to determine definitely whether any relation exists between milling cost and selling cost and volume or percentage of operation.

"The tables show astonishing variations in cost of individual mills, both as a whole and within specified groups. This is most apparent in the case of wheat cost, in which the range is from $4.75 to $7.65 per bbl. The range is least in Group I, larger in Group II, and the largest in Group III. The range in wheat cost is in part explainable by the difference in location of the mills and the influence of freight costs. It is further explainable on the basis of premiums and the difference in cost in the wheat mixture used by different mills. No conclusion of advantage or disadvantage in this respect can properly be drawn from the tables.

"The average total cost in Group I is the lowest, Group II next lowest, and Group III the highest, the average for total cost being as follows: Group I, .658; Group II, .72; Group III, .851.

"There are, however, many mills in both Groups II and III the costs of which are below the average for Group I. This fact, coupled with the wide range of cost which appears in the mills covered by Group I, seems to indicate that volume of output or, for that matter, percentage of capacity operated is not as large a factor or as influential in reducing mills' costs as has been thought. It is also apparent that conversion costs alone are by no means responsible for the wide range of prices which are found in grades of flour of substantially the same quality. Differences in accounting practice are probably responsible for much of the range exhibited, and it would seem to follow, therefore, that more uniform practice in accounting would greatly increase the value of comparisons of this sort, and incidentally make the averages more representative and comparable.

"Nevertheless, the tabulations probably are, particularly in the averages, a fair index of the specific items of cost for the year which they cover. It is probable also that costs have not changed very materially since 1922, and that the figures are, therefore, probably fairly representative of cost today. They, therefore, furnish a reasonably accurate comparison for the cost experience of the individual mill.

TABLE I—10 MILLS PRODUCING OVER 1,000,000 BBLS ANNUALLY

Company No.	1 Labor	2 Other mill costs	3 Mill labor and other mill costs (cols. 1 and 2)	4 Dep.	5 Gen. exp.	6 Total mill, dep., and gen. (cols. 1, 2, 4 and 5)	7 Pkgs	8 Wheat	9 Gross mill costs	10 Feed credit	11 Net mill cost
3	.17	.13	.30	.02	.23	.55	.19	5.15	5.89	.92	4.97
35	.20	.23	.43	...	.16	.59	.22	5.49	6.30	.76	5.54
40	.44	.20	.64	.06	.12	.82	.36	4.95	6.13	.47	5.66
50	.17	.14	.31	.02	.18	.51	.24	5.82	6.57	.73	5.84
54	.12	.10	.22	.01	.14	.37	.25	6.05	6.67	.72	5.95
74	.22	.19	.41	.01	.13	.55	.23	6.32	7.10	.86	6.24
84	.25	.18	.43	.03	.19	.65	.27	6.48	7.40	.88	6.52
92	.33	.26	.59	.04	.32	.95	.29	6.16	7.40	.58	6.82
96	.18	.33	.51	.05	.33	.89	.26	6.91	8.06	1.08	6.98
97	.19	.15	.34	.04	.33	.71	.35	6.76	7.82	.82	7.00
Average	.227	.191	.418	.028	.213	.658	.266	6.01	6.93	.782	6.15

TABLE II—28 MILLS, EACH PRODUCING OVER 300,000 BBLS AND UNDER 1,000,000 BBLS ANNUALLY

Company No.	1 Labor	2 Other mill costs	3 Mill labor and other mill costs (cols. 1 and 2)	4 Dep.	5 Gen. exp.	6 Total mill, dep., and gen. (cols. 1, 2, 4 and 5)	7 Pkgs	8 Wheat	9 Gross mill costs	10 Feed credit	11 Net mill cost
2	.20	.16	.36	.04	.22	.62	.15	4.86	5.63	.69	4.94
5	.17	.15	.32	.07	.21	.60	.20	4.87	5.67	.67	5.00
6	.11	.25	.36	.12	.21	.69	.20	4.82	5.71	.68	5.03
10	.20	.14	.34	.05	.15	.54	.18	4.73	5.45	.37	5.08
13	.20	.07	.27	.05	.11	.42	.37	4.97	5.77	.64	5.13
14	.15	.12	.27	.04	.15	.46	.17	5.26	5.89	.75	5.14
15	.26	.16	.42	.06	.21	.69	.24	4.88	5.81	.66	5.15
16	.19	.23	.42	.03	.27	.72	.39	4.85	5.96	.74	5.22
32	.19	.22	.41	.05	.26	.72	.15	5.04	5.91	.58	5.33
26	.21	.20	.41	.11	.35	.87	.26	5.01	6.14	.73	5.41
27	.16	.38	.54	.04	.16	.74	.20	5.06	6.00	.58	5.42
28	.32	.17	.49	.12	.23	.84	.31	5.14	6.29	.86	5.43
33	.20	.16	.36	.03	.25	.64	.15	5.52	6.31	.83	5.48
34	.26	.13	.39	.07	.29	.75	.46	5.39	6.60	1.08	5.52
41	.25	.22	.47	...	.20	.67	.32	5.33	6.32	.63	5.69
43	.20	.27	.47	.03	.29	.79	.34	5.32	6.45	.72	5.73
47	.34	.13	.47	.04	.34	.85	.24	5.38	6.47	.71	5.76
52	.36	.14	.50	...	.26	.76	.22	5.58	6.56	.69	5.87
57	.19	.15	.34	.08	.23	.65	.28	6.30	7.23	1.26	5.97
60	.11	.24	.35	.07	.20	.62	.25	5.93	6.80	.77	6.03
65	.12	.15	.27	.06	*1.09	1.42	.15	5.42	6.99	.86	6.13
75	.35	.16	.51	...	.22	.73	.25	6.00	6.98	.72	6.26
76	.13	.17	.30	.07	.19	.56	.26	6.25	7.07	.73	6.34
79	.26	.25	.51	.05	.24	.80	.23	6.15	7.18	.75	6.42
82	.35	.12	.47	.09	.48	1.04	.42	5.89	7.35	.86	6.49
85	.16	.12	.28	.03	.21	.52	.19	6.70	7.41	.85	6.56
91	.22	.15	.37	.05	.17	.59	.27	6.60	7.46	.70	6.76
98	.23	.22	.45	.11	.33	.89	.39	7.28	8.56	1.31	7.25
Average	.21	.179	.397	.055	*.268	.72	.258	5.50	6.49	.764	5.73

*Omitting No. 65—Average .238.

TABLE III—65 MILLS PRODUCING LESS THAN 300,000 BBLS EACH ANNUALLY

Company No.	1 Labor	2 Other mill costs	3 Mill labor and other mill costs (cols. 1 and 2)	4 Dep.	5 Gen. exp.	6 Total mill, dep., and gen. (cols. 1, 2, 4 and 5)	7 Pkgs	8 Wheat	9 Gross mill costs	10 Feed credit	11 Net mill cost
1	.22	.14	.36	.04	.11	.51	.08	5.00	5.64	.72	4.87
4	.18	.16	.34	.08	.15	.57	.24	5.09	5.90	.91	4.99
7	.21	.05	.26	.05	.24	.55	.22	5.05	5.82	.77	5.06
8	.23	.09	.42	...	.15	.57	.13	5.18	5.88	.82	5.06
9	.23	.18	.41	.06	.33	.80	.28	4.79	5.87	.81	5.06
11	.23	.15	.38	.06	.26	.70	.11	5.25	6.06	.96	5.10
12	.22	.17	.39	.07	.21	.67	.19	4.96	5.82	.71	5.11
17	.25	.59	.84	...	.20	1.04	.36	4.84	6.24	1.02	5.22
18	.21	.09	.30	.04	.32	.66	.19	4.91	5.76	.53	5.23
19	.26	.14	.40	.06	.27	.73	.32	5.43	6.48	1.19	5.29
20	.21	.13	.34	.04	.21	.59	.28	5.17	6.04	.74	5.30
21	.21	.12	.33	...	.28	.61	.14	5.02	5.77	.45	5.32
23	.25	.22	.47	.04	.16	.67	.33	5.05	6.05	.72	5.33
24	.19	.33	.52	.03	.16	.71	.28	5.17	6.16	.80	5.36
25	.34	.19	.53	.10	.21	.84	.18	5.27	6.29	.92	5.37
29	.22	.22	.44	...	.40	.84	.30	4.97	6.11	.68	5.43
30	.36	.17	.53	.13	.36	1.02	.26	4.81	6.09	.65	5.44
31	.17	.13	.30	.09	.17	.56	.20	5.37	6.13	.67	5.46
32	.35	.17	.52	...	.33	.85	.25	5.00	6.10	.63	5.47
36	.12	.29	.41	.06	.11	.58	.24	5.43	6.25	.70	5.55
37	.18	.39	.57	.08	.44	1.09	.24	4.84	6.17	.61	5.56
38	.31	.15	.46	.09	.28	.83	.20	5.60	6.63	1.02	5.61
39	.48	.24	.72	.09	.80	1.61	.20	4.40	6.21	.56	5.65
42	.25	.10	.35	.03	.29	.66	.30	5.80	6.77	1.05	5.72
44	.19	.12	.31	.05	.14	.50	.23	5.70	6.43	.69	5.74
45	.21	.20	.41	.06	.28	.75	.34	5.70	6.79	1.04	5.75
46	.18	.20	.38	.10	.17	.65	.26	5.93	6.84	1.08	5.76
48	.25	.22	.47	.06	.40	.93	.29	5.59	6.81	1.03	5.78
49	.37	.15	.52	.03	.24	.69	.48	5.50	6.67	.83	5.84
51	.31	.36	.67	.11	.20	.98	.33	5.85	6.96	1.09	5.87
53	.36	.27	.63	.05	.23	.91	.40	5.26	6.57	.69	5.88
55	.21	.15	.36	.10	.16	.62	.23	6.07	6.92	.97	5.95
56	.15	.14	.32	.02	.15	.49	.17	6.14	6.77	.81	5.96
58	.35	.16	.51	.10	.41	1.02	.27	5.56	6.85	.88	5.97
59	.42	.19	.61	.04	.47	1.12	.34	5.64	7.10	1.13	5.97
61	.40	.20	.60	.08	.16	.84	.26	5.70	6.80	.72	6.08
62	.19	.46	.65	.09	.56	1.30	.26	5.20	6.76	.67	6.09
63	.28	.21	.49	.12	.32	.93	.33	6.39	7.65	1.55	6.10
64	.33	.27	.60	...	.09	.69	.20	5.87	6.76	.66	6.10
66	.26	.14	.40	.16	.22	.78	.33	5.95	7.05	.90	6.15
67	.15	.15	.33	.11	.19	.63	.23	6.04	6.90	.75	6.15
68	.23	.15	.37	.08	.12	.57	.16	5.15	6.88	.72	6.16
69	.28	.20	.48	.04	.24	.76	.20	6.13	7.09	.92	6.17
70	.11	.35	.46	.05	.14	.65	.19	6.16	7.00	.82	6.18
71	.34	.06	.40	.11	.40	.91	.27	6.17	7.35	1.16	6.19
72	.29	.29	.58	...	.30	.88	.22	5.94	7.04	.83	6.21
73	.49	.27	.76	.12	.44	1.32	.48	5.26	7.06	.82	6.24
77	.37	.19	.56	.12	.51	1.19	.28	5.84	7.31	.92	6.39
78	.28	.24	.52	.08	.52	1.12	.41	5.78	7.31	.89	6.42
80	.22	.10	.32	.05	.16	.53	.25	6.49	7.27	.83	6.44
81	.23	.16	.39	.08	.61	1.08	.33	6.07	7.48	1.03	6.45
83	.17	.07	.24	.08	.40	.72	.19	6.40	7.31	.81	6.50
86	.18	.08	.26	.03	.22	.51	.24	6.64	7.39	.82	6.57
87	.16	.16	.32	.08	.46	.86	.37	6.59	7.82	1.23	6.59
88	.47	.09	.56	...	.63	1.19	.58	5.97	7.74	1.10	6.64
89	.19	.10	.29	.03	.21	.53	.35	6.75	7.53	.88	6.65
90	.51	.25	.76	...	1.09	1.85	.35	5.50	7.60	.86	6.74
93	.49	.38	.87	...	.54	1.41	.22	6.05	7.68	.85	6.83
94	.32	.34	.66	.16	.72	1.54	.15	6.18	7.87	.96	6.91
95	.29	.05	.34	.10	.38	.82	.34	6.75	7.91	.95	6.96
99	.18	.16	.34	.17	.60	1.11	.35	6.78	8.24	.76	7.48
100	.28	.14	.42	.03	.55	1.00	.19	7.51	8.70	1.10	7.60
101	.20	.18	.38	.09	.60	1.07	.48	7.23	8.78	.66	8.12
102	.20	.18	.38	.09	.60	1.07	.48	7.23	8.78	.66	8.12
Average	.267	.191	.458	.064	.329	.851	.267	5.71	6.84	.86	5.98

TABLE IV—AVERAGE COST BY CLASSES

	1 Other mill costs	2 Labor	3 Mill labor and other mill costs (cols. 1 and 2)	4 Dep.	5 Gen. exp.	6 Total mill, dep., and gen. (cols. 1, 2, 4 and 5)	7 Pkgs	8 Wheat	9 Gross mill costs	10 Feed credit	11 Net mill cost
Over 1,000,000 bbls, 10 mills—Average	.227	.191	.418	.028	.213	.658	.266	6.01	6.93	.782	6.15
300,000 to 1,000,000 bbls, 28 mills—Average	.27	.179	.397	.055	*.268	.72	.258	5.50	6.49	.764	5.73
Under 300,000 bbls, 65 mills—Average	.267	.191	.458	.064	.329	.851	.267	5.71	6.84	.86	5.98
Industry, average	.22	.17	.39	.04	.22	.65	.26	5.84	6.75	.78	5.97

*Omitting one mill obviously out of line, average .238.

WINNIPEG AVERAGE PRICES

Average daily closing prices of cash No. 1 northern wheat at Winnipeg by months and crop years, in cents per bushel (fractions omitted):

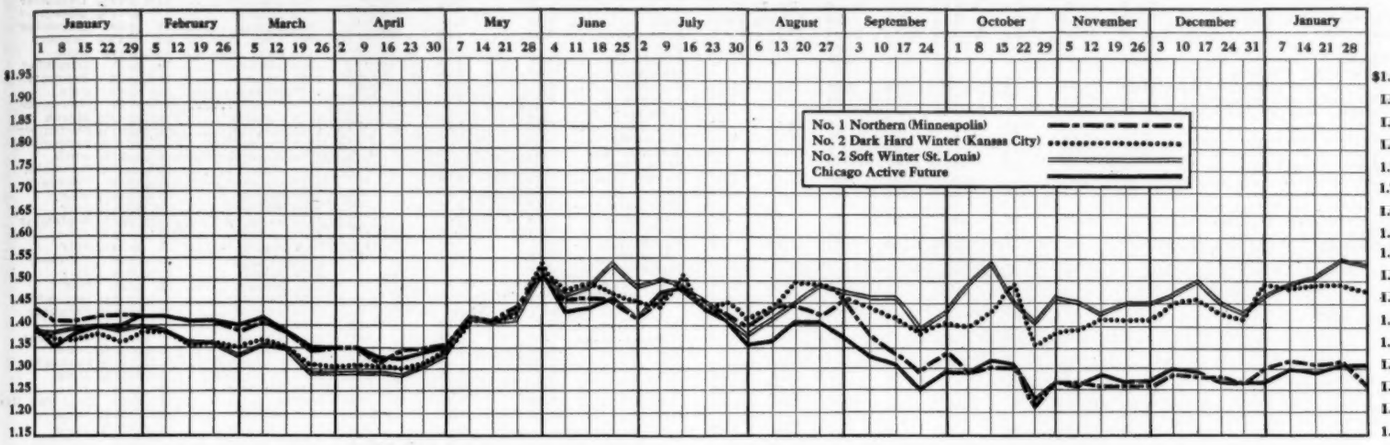
Crop of—	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Average of years
1907-08	103	111	102	103	108	106	109	106	112	104	105	108	106
1908-09	100	98	102	93	99	106	111	120	124	130	130	111	111
1909-10	98	97	98	99	103	102	104	102	95	93	111	108	101
1910-11	102	96	92	90	94	91	90	91	95	97	96	99	94
1911-12	100	100	98	94	95	97	91	103	104	107	107	106	100
1912-13	95	90	83	80	82	84	85	90	93	97	97	94	89
1913-14	86	80	83	83	85	89	90	90	94	92	92	109	89
1914-15	113	112	119	119	136	153	149	156	159	133	134	113	133
1915-16	94	97	103	110	122	123	109	115	117	111	118	149	114
1916-17	169	174	195	175	179	170	187	230	270	246	236	239	207
1917-18	224	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221
1918-19	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	...	224
1919-20	230	280	280	230	280	280	280	280	301	315	315	305	278
1920-21	273	232	205	193	194	188	191	176	186	189	183	180	199
1921-22	148	115	111	113	114	134	141	143	144	133	136	118	129
1922-23	100	101	109	109	108	111	113	120	117	116	108	113	106
1923-24	106	98	97	93	97	100	98	98	104	114	135	144	107
1924-25	142	159	164	173	196	196	177	156	182	171	162	...	171

Crop of—	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Av'ge of years
1925-26	167	137	127	142	157	156	155	148	157	154	153	159	151
1926-27	151	144	143	141	133	136	140	143	145	156	161	162	146
1927-28	160	145	144	145	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Average for months	Aug. 147	Sept. 140	Oct. 136	Nov. 136	Dec. 135	Jan. 141	Feb. 143	March 143	April 146	May 153	June 150	July 152	Av'ge of years 143

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1927

A chart prepared by The Northwestern Miller showing the course of cash wheat prices at Minneapolis, Kansas City and St. Louis during 1927. The movement of the Chicago active future is also included. Prices, indicated in the right and left hand columns of the chart, are per bushel.



MONTHLY FLOUR PRICES AT CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

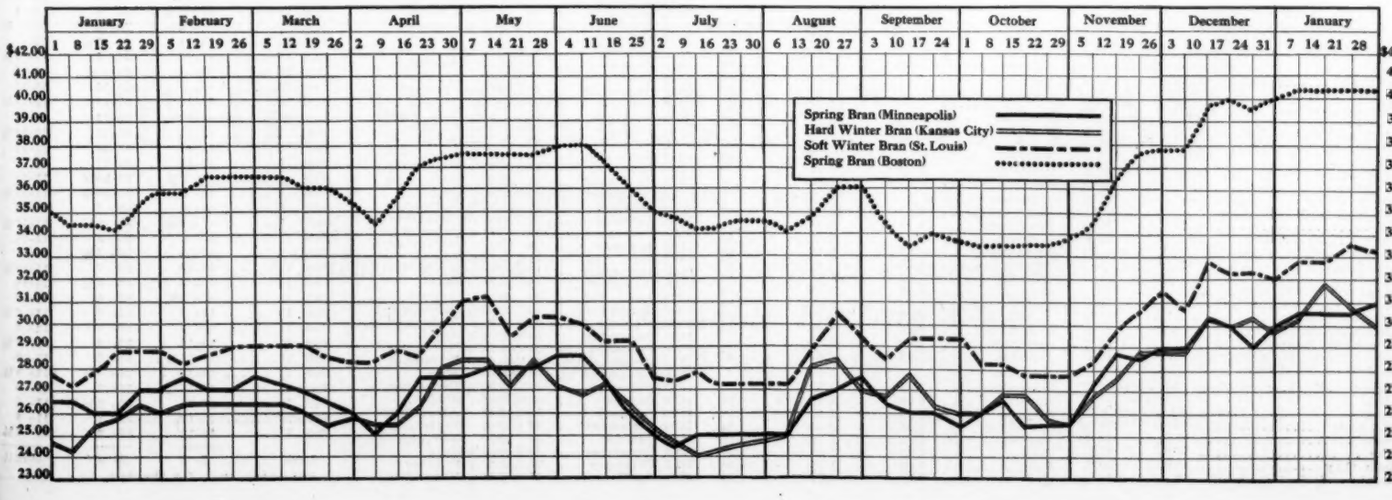
A table compiled by The Northwestern Miller from quotations reported to its branch offices and to its correspondents. Unless otherwise noted, flour is quoted per bbl of 196 lbs, packed in 98-lb cottons or 140-lb jutes, basis carload lots, prompt delivery.

	Minneapolis			Kansas City		St. Louis				Columbus			Seattle*		Toronto†		
Year and month	Spring first patent	Spring first clear	White rye flour	Hard winter short patent	Hard winter first clear	Hard winter short patent	Hard winter first clear	Soft winter short patent	Soft winter first clear	Spring first patent	Hard winter short patent	Soft winter short patent	Family patent	Cut-off	Spring top patent	Spring first clear	Ontario 90% patents
1927 average...	$7.81	$6.31	$5.66	$7.39	$5.77	$6.94	$5.56	$6.83	$5.57	$7.74	$7.54	$7.31	$7.59	$5.92	$8.24	$6.67	$5.56
December	7.45	6.02	5.70	7.25	5.16	6.90	5.54	6.82	5.42	7.49	7.48	7.35	7.30	5.60	8.05	6.35	5.49
November	7.46	6.04	5.55	7.17	5.39	6.65	5.49	6.60	5.52	7.45	7.35	7.25	7.21	5.59	7.98	6.30	5.36
October	7.66	6.31	5.24	7.26	5.54	6.76	5.54	6.59	5.55	7.41	7.28	6.98	7.36	5.56	7.95	6.27	5.36
September	7.52	6.24	4.86	7.30	5.67	6.90	5.55	6.82	5.49	7.52	7.27	6.98	7.44	5.61	8.20	6.85	5.42
August	7.99	6.58	5.03	7.52	5.80	7.30	5.86	7.16	5.76	8.10	7.57	7.32	7.86	5.88	8.36	7.11	5.79
July	8.15	6.49	5.96	7.61	6.04	7.06	5.84	7.10	5.96	8.02	7.76	7.55	8.18	6.35	8.95	7.35	6.00
June	8.36	6.41	6.33	7.94	6.21	7.24	5.76	7.18	5.82	8.28	7.99	7.68	8.13	6.85	8.96	7.36	5.96
May	8.17	6.38	6.25	7.53	5.75	7.01	5.49	6.72	5.56	7.81	7.69	7.51	8.01	6.40	8.40	6.80	5.55
April	7.64	6.10	5.71	7.15	5.25	6.70	5.21	6.84	5.18	7.45	7.28	7.13	7.47	5.82	8.02	6.40	5.30
March	7.69	6.34	5.64	7.25	5.35	6.91	5.52	6.67	5.37	7.63	7.42	7.19	7.22	5.77	7.98	6.40	5.39
February	7.84	6.43	5.86	7.36	5.56	6.94	5.63	7.01	5.57	7.89	7.67	7.23	7.31	5.78	8.10	6.50	5.53
January	7.84	6.34	5.71	7.36	5.48	6.95	5.60	6.91	5.68	7.83	7.76	7.49	7.60	5.81	7.92	6.32	5.60
1926 average...	8.80	6.89	5.65	8.04	6.16	7.84	6.42	8.03	6.39	8.62	8.23	8.14	8.25	6.52	8.63	7.03	5.93
December	7.97	6.39	5.72	7.45	5.65	7.27	6.01	7.05	5.87	7.97	7.69	7.59	7.67	6.07	7.92	6.32	5.71
November	8.05	6.74	5.63	7.56	5.84	7.24	6.05	7.07	5.94	7.89	7.58	7.47	7.93	6.16	8.01	6.42	5.84
October	8.28	6.96	5.62	7.59	5.87	7.36	5.93	9.25	5.84	8.12	7.83	7.55	7.93	6.06	8.20	6.60	5.52
September	7.97	6.78	5.58	7.35	5.82	7.19	6.10	6.91	5.84	8.01	7.63	7.45	7.71	5.98	8.26	6.66	5.68
August	8.39	6.92	5.83	7.44	5.78	7.28	6.02	7.28	5.86	8.28	7.55	7.37	8.40	6.45	8.82	7.27	5.89
July	9.42	6.98	6.26	7.33	5.74	7.83	6.22	7.53	6.39	9.18	7.59	7.63	8.38	6.28	8.90	7.30	5.93
June	9.17	6.85	5.68	8.14	6.17	8.06	6.39	7.89	6.39	8.80	8.47	8.36	7.93	6.30	8.76	7.11	5.86
May	8.94	6.72	5.21	8.24	6.33	8.16	6.81	8.39	6.66	8.66	8.49	8.49	8.34	6.70	9.00	7.40	6.17
April	9.13	6.81	5.42	8.50	6.25	8.33	6.48	8.63	6.75	8.75	8.59	8.59	8.23	6.80	8.80	7.20	6.21
March	9.10	6.68	5.14	8.65	6.44	8.23	6.46	8.39	6.71	8.80	8.67	8.61	8.35	6.80	8.66	7.07	5.81
February	9.47	7.39	5.40	8.96	6.79	8.57	6.79	8.81	7.10	9.25	9.10	9.14	8.94	7.25	9.10	7.50	5.96
January	9.65	7.51	6.27	9.21	7.08	8.95	7.85	9.14	7.37	9.80	9.58	9.38	9.20	7.35	9.15	7.50	6.58

*Quotations based on 49-lb packages. †Quotations for spring top patent and spring first clear are based on 98-lb jutes; those for Ontario 90% patents on secondhand jutes.

MOVEMENT OF BRAN PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1927

A chart prepared by The Northwestern Miller showing the course of bran prices at Minneapolis, Kansas City, Boston and St. Louis during 1927. Prices, indicated in the right and left hand columns of the table, are per ton.



COSTS AND PROFITS OF SMALL BAKERIES

Statement published by Baking Technology in 1926, showing reports from eight bakeries, prepared by John C. McAlpine, member American Institute of Accountants, of 1411 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No interest on investment taken. All depreciation in one item. No income tax included. Computed on basis of barrels of flour used.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8
Flour used, bbls, 1925	23,473	6,609	8,728	20,619	31,144	11,240	9,949½	5,515
Costs—Flour	$8.65	$8.89	$8.49	$8.44	$9.29	$8.06	$8.59	$8.78
Other materials	2.55	2.49	2.16	2.53	2.49	3.23	2.56	3.24
Bakers' wages	1.50	1.63	1.42	2.21	1.61	3.19	2.15	1.98
Operating repairs, fuel, light and power	1.86	.93	.78	1.35	2.16	1.20	1.31	1.45
Wrapping and packing	.46	.51	.75	.57	1.04	.89	.84	1.17
Horse, wagon and auto express	1.25	.98	1.31	1.25	.15	1.15	2.15	.53
Drivers and route men	1.37	1.42	2.19	2.16	...	1.72	3.41	1.20
Delivery and shipping	1.04	.76	.18	.17	.31	.67	.44	.78
Advertising	.46	.12	.13	.96	.36	.10	.10	.26
Managers	.94	1.51	.97	.50	1.31	.90	.45	1.07
Office expense	.61	.61	.23	.51	.42	.31	.30	.39
Interest, taxes and insurance	.31	.38	.44	.46	.37	.46	.13	.23
Bad debts	.07	...	.11	.13	...	.03	.29	...
Depreciation (all depts.)	.32	.86	1.04	.53	.43	.39	.89	.69
Total cost	$21.39	$21.09	$20.20	$21.77	$19.94	$21.30	$23.52	$21.77
Profit per bbl	1.10	.30	1.14	.30	2.36	1.77	1.71	2.09
Selling price per bbl	$22.49	$21.39	$21.34	$22.07	$22.30	$23.07	$25.23	$23.86

COSTS ON PERCENTAGE OF SALES

	Per cent							
Materials	49.79	53.19	49.91	54.04	52.89	51.08	44.36	50.36
Manufacturing	17.00	14.33	13.79	16.37	21.53	18.51	19.42	19.29
Selling and delivery	18.33	15.00	17.84	18.59	3.72	14.67	22.45	12.60
Administration and depreciation	9.99	16.07	13.08	8.83	11.25	9.03	7.49	8.97
Total cost	95.11	98.59	94.62	97.83	89.39	93.29	93.72	91.22
Profit	4.89	1.41	5.38	2.17	10.61	6.71	6.28	8.78
Sales	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

RAIL, INLAND WATERWAYS AND OCEAN RATES ON FLOUR

DOMESTIC (ALL-RAIL)

All-rail domestic rates on flour from western terminals to the principal eastern and southern markets are as follows, in cents per 100 lbs:

To—	From Minneapolis	Omaha	Kansas City	St. Louis	Chicago
New York	43.5	48	48	34.5	30.5
Philadelphia	41.5	46	46	32.5	28.5
Baltimore	40.5	45	45	31.5	27.5
Boston	45.5	50	50	36.5	32.5
Washington	40.5	45	45	31.5	27.5
Roanoke	40.5	45	45	31.5	27.5
Galveston	63.5	56	49.5	49.5	61.5
Norfolk	40.5	45	45	31.5	27.5
Cumberland, Md.	38.5	43	43	29.5	25.5
Portland, Maine	45.5	50	50	36.5	32.5
Buffalo	32	36.5	36.5	23.5	19
Pittsburgh	32	36.5	36.5	23.5	19
Portsmouth, O.	32	35.5	35.5	22	19
Erie, Pa.	32	36.5	36.5	23.5	19
Cleveland	32	33.5	33.5	20	*19
Toledo	27.5	32	32	18.5	*15.5
Cincinnati	28.5	29	29	15.5	*15.5
Detroit	28.5	32	32	18.5	*15.5
Chicago	13	17.5	17.5	12	...
St. Louis	20	13.5	13.5	...	*12
Memphis	31.5	25	24	11.5	*18.5
Birmingham	56	49.5	48.5	36	*43
New Orleans	48.5	42	41	28.5	*35.5
Montgomery	56	49.5	48.5	36	*43
Atlanta	58.5	52	51	38.5	*46.5
Mobile	48.5	42	41	28.5	*35.5
Jacksonville	56	49.5	48.5	36	*43

*Originating in the Northwest. When originating in transmississippi territory the rate to Cleveland is 3c less than from the Northwest, to Toledo and Detroit 1c less, to Birmingham, New Orleans, Montgomery, Atlanta, Mobile and Jacksonville 1c more. When originating in Illinois the rate to Cleveland is .5c less than from the Northwest, to Toledo, Cincinnati and Detroit 1c less, to Birmingham, New Orleans, Montgomery, Atlanta, Mobile and Jacksonville 3c more.

EXPORT (RAIL)

Proportional or reshipping rail rates on flour, in cents per 100 lbs:

To—	From Chicago	From St. Louis and E. St. Louis
New York	23½	27½
Philadelphia	22½	26½
Baltimore	21½	25½
Boston	23½	27½
Norfolk and Newport News	21½	25½
Portland, Maine	23½	27½
Montreal	22½	26½
Quebec	23½	27½
St. John	23½	27½
West St. John	23½	27½
Providence and New London	23½	27½
Halifax	24½	28½

Proportional or reshipping rail rates on export flour, in cents per 100 lbs:

From—	
Minneapolis to Chicago	13
Duluth to Chicago	13
Omaha to Chicago	17½
Kansas City to Chicago	17½
Omaha to St. Louis*	13½
Kansas City to St. Louis*	13½

*And East St. Louis.

Export rail rates on flour, in cents per 100 lbs:

From—	To— New Orleans	Mobile
Minneapolis	36½	36½
Chicago	23½	23½
Omaha	31½	31½
Kansas City	30½	30½
St. Louis and East St. Louis	18	18

LAKE AND RAIL

Via lake and rail, through rates from Minneapolis and Minneapolis rate points, via Duluth and Superior, to New York and Boston 32½c per 100 lbs, to Philadelphia 31½c, and to Baltimore 30½c.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Federal barge line rates on flour, effective Sept. 19, 1927, are as follows, in cents per 100 lbs:

EXPORT

From—	To— New Orleans	Mobile
Minneapolis-St. Paul	14.8	...
East St. Louis, Ill.	11.5	13.1
Granite City, Ill.		
Madison, Ill.		
St. Louis, Mo.		
Venice, Ill.		
Cairo, Ill.	10	11.6

DOMESTIC

From—	To— St. Louis*	Cairo	Memphis	N. Orleans
Minneapolis-St. Paul	13.5	16.5	19.5	33

To—	From Vicksburg	Baton Rouge	New Orleans	Mobile
St. Louis*	20½	23	23	25
Cairo	18	20½	20½	25
Memphis	17½	20	20	....
Helena, Ark.	17½	20	20	....
Vicksburg	....	16½	17½	....

*Also East St. Louis.

Average Export Prices

Monthly average export prices of wheat flour, wheat and corn shipped from the United States, as reported by the Department of Commerce:

	Flour, bbl	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu
1927—			
December	$6.62	$1.31	$ .85
November	6.51	1.33	.86
October	6.52	1.37	.95
September	6.68	1.41	1.05
August	6.81	1.44	1.13
July	6.98	1.42	1.00
June	6.74	1.65	1.00
May	6.51	1.51	.87
April	6.60	1.46	.78
March	6.57	1.46	.79
February	6.70	1.46	.78
January	6.86	1.45	.76
1926—			
December	6.90	1.44	.77
November	6.81	1.44	.74
October	6.80	1.46	.85
September	6.58	1.42	.95
August	6.62	1.45	.95
July	7.09	1.49	.88
June	7.28	1.47	.89
May	7.19	1.48	.84
April	7.29	1.57	.83
March	7.47	1.60	.84
February	7.63	1.66	.92
January	7.39	1.65	.91
1925—			
December	7.08	1.52	.89
November	6.90	1.40	.98
October	7.00	1.34	1.00
September	7.45	1.58	1.08
August	7.50	1.70	1.25
July	7.52	1.66	1.24
June	7.69	1.75	1.28
May	7.84	1.77	1.24
April	8.23	1.80	1.22
March	8.39	1.91	1.33
February	8.20	1.98	1.36
January	7.65	1.76	1.29
1924—			
December	6.97	1.61	1.22
November	6.67	1.57	1.16
October	6.32	1.51	1.31
September	6.13	1.36	1.25
August	5.85	1.35	1.20
July	5.32	1.25	1.15
June	5.00	1.16	.90
May	5.10	1.10	.92
April	5.13	1.08	.92
March	5.12	1.06	.94
February	5.00	1.08	.91
January	5.02	1.08	.88
1923—			
December	5.08	1.12	.85
November	5.16	1.10	1.01
October	5.17	1.11	1.01
September	5.03	1.12	.95
August	5.15	1.09	.99
July	5.50	1.18	.99
June	5.65	1.24	.95
May	5.74	1.24	.90
April	5.76	1.25	.87
March	5.72	1.30	.85
February	5.70	1.27	.85
January	5.75	1.28	.82

Yearly average export values of wheat flour, wheat and corn, by calendar years:

	Flour, bbl	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu
1927	$6.65	$1.42	$ .85
1926	7.02	1.46	.86
1925	7.65	1.72	1.12
1924	5.70	1.43	.97
1923	5.40	1.18	.87
1922	5.68	1.25	.70
1921	7.00	1.54	.72
1920	11.30	2.73	1.48

Yearly average export values of wheat flour, wheat and corn, by fiscal years ended June 30:

	Flour, bbl	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu
1927	$6.77	$1.46	$ .82
1926	7.30	1.56	.92
1926	7.04	1.57	1.36
1924	5.11	1.11	.92
1923	5.64	1.24	.80
1922	6.16	1.34	.65
1921	9.55	2.35	.89
1920	11.11	2.50	1.65
1919	11.08	2.37	1.60
1918	11.19	2.36	1.83
1917	7.80	1.98	1.12
1916	5.69	1.24	.80
1915	5.86	1.28	.80
1914	4.60	.95	.74
1913	4.66	.97	.68
1912	4.63	.94	.72
1911	4.87	.92	.66
1910	5.26	1.02	.69
1909	4.86	1.01	.70
1908	4.60	.99	.64

Winnipeg—Average Flour Prices

A table showing the average price of top patent spring wheat flour at Winnipeg, by months. Prices are per barrel, for delivery between Fort William and the Alberta boundary.

	1927	1926
January	$8.35	$9.25
February	8.55	9.12
March	8.55	8.51
April	8.55	8.82
May	8.85	9.15
June	9.25	9.15
July	9.25	9.15
August	9.25	9.15
September	9.10	8.85
October	8.90	8.70
November	8.77	8.85
December	8.65	8.49
Average by years	$8.82	$8.92

Chicago—Corn Prices

Lowest and highest prices for contract corn in Chicago, and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

	Lowest	Range	Highest
1927	March	67 @116	August
1926	June, Nov.	68 @ 87½	July
1925	November	75 @134½	January
1924	January	71½ @135½	December
1923	January	69½ @114	October
1922	January	46 @77½	December
1921	October	42 @78	January
1920	November	67 @217	May
1919	Jan., Feb.	122 @210	July, Aug.
1918	November	130 @185	January
1917	January	93¾ @236	August
1916	March	69 @111	October
1915	October	59⅝ @83¼	August
1914	January	60 @86	August
1913	January	46½ @78¼	Aug., Sept.
1912	December	47½ @83	August
1911	Jan., Feb.	45½ @76	November
1910	December	46½ @68	January
1909	January	58¾ @77	June
1908	February	56½ @82	May, Sept.
1907	January	39⅝ @66½	October
1906	Feb., March	39 @54⅜	June
1905	Jan., Dec.	42 @64½	May
1904	January	42⅜ @58⅛	November
1903	December	41 @53	July, Aug.
1902	December	43⅜ @88	July
1901	January	36 @67½	November
1900	January	30½ @49½	December
1899	December	30 @33⅛	January
1898	January	26 @38	December
1897	Jan., Feb.	21⅝ @32⅝	August
1896	September	19⅛ @30⅝	April
1895	December	28 @55½	May
1894	Jan., Feb.	34 @59½	August
1893	December	34¼ @44⅝	January
1892	March	36⅛ @51	May
1891	December	39⅜ @75½	April
1890	February	27½ @53¾	November
1889	December	29¼ @61	November
1888	December	33½ @60	May
1887	February	33 @51⅜	December
1886	October	33¼ @45	July
1885	January	34¼ @49	April, May
1884	December	34½ @87	September
1883	October	46 @70	January
1882	December	49¾ @81½	July
1881	February	35⅝ @76⅝	October
1880	April	31½ @43⅝	November

Chicago—Oats Prices

Lowest and highest prices for contract oats in Chicago, and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

	Lowest	Range	Highest
1927	August	43½ @59	December
1926	August	36⅝ @55	December
1925	September	37¼ @62	January
1924	January	44½ @63½	December
1923	August	37 @49½	December
1922	August	31 @50	December
1921	Aug., Nov.	32 @49½	January
1920	Jan., Nov.	46⅝ @129	June
1919	January	54 @89	December
1918	October	66⅝ @93	February
1917	August	51 @65	July
1916	June	37⅝ @57	November
1915	October	35⅝ @60¼	March
1914	August	33½ @51⅛	September
1913	March	31⅝ @43⅝	September
1912	November	30¼ @58½	April
1911	March	28⅜ @47⅝	November
1910	October	29¾ @49	February
1909	August	36½ @62½	May
1908	August	46 @60⅜	July
1907	January	33½ @56½	September
1906	March	28⅝ @42⅜	June
1905	September	25 @34¼	July
1904	Oct., Dec.	28¼ @46	February
1903	March	31¼ @45	July
1902	August	25 @56	May
1901	January	23¼ @48¼	December
1900	August	21 @26¼	February
1899	August	19¼ @28¼	July
1898	August	20¼ @32	December
1897	February	15⅝ @23⅞	June
1896	September	14¾ @20½	February
1895	December	16⅞ @31½	June
1894	January	27 @50	June
1893	August	22 @32	Jan. Feb. May
1892	March	27 @35½	June
1891	October	26¼ @57⅝	April
1890	February	19¼ @45	November
1889	October	17⅝ @26⅜	February
1888	September	23½ @37⅜	May
1887	March, April	23½ @31½	December
1886	October	22⅞ @35	January
1885	September	24¼ @26½	April
1884	December	23 @24¼	April
1883	September	25 @43½	March
1882	September	30½ @62	July
1881	February	29½ @47⅝	October
1880	August	22½ @35	Jan., May

Minneapolis—Yearly Flour Prices

Average prices of flour at Minneapolis, per barrel, by calendar years:

Year	1st pat	1st clear	Year	1st pat	1st clear
1927	$7.820	$6.297	1906	$4.09	$2.84
1926	8.768	6.871	1905	4.8175	2.8225
1925	9.161	7.443	1904	4.65	3.0875
1924	7.535	5.455	1903	4.07	2.94
1923	6.70	5.20	1902	3.684	2.67
1922	7.37	5.31	1901	3.636	2.57
1921	8.76	5.72	1900	3.705	2.445
1920	12.61	9.5075	1899	3.564	2.456
1919	12.00	9.07	1898	4.551	3.318
1918	*10.1125	....	1897	4.39	3.422
1917	11.34	9.80	1896	3.4525	2.61
1916	7.09	5.73	1895	3.388	2.425
1915	6.66	5.41	1894	3.67	2.05
1914	5.10	3.905	1893	3.7575	2.3225
1913	4.595	3.355	1892	4.3125	3.27
1912	5.13	3.7875	1891	5.05	4.09
1911	5.08	3.40	1890	4.96	3.73
1910	5.50	3.7875	1889	5.27	3.395
1909	5.70	4.16	1888	4.87	3.50
1908	5.31	3.53	1887	4.26	3.35
1907	4.75	3.05			

*Standard Victory flour.

Evaporation of Moisture in Flour

E. H. Derr, city sealer of weights and measures at La Crosse, Wis., has made careful tests as to the extent flour will dry out when allowed to stand. Three sacks of spring wheat short patent flour were used of 49, 24 and 12½ lbs, respectively, and the time covered by the test was 30 days.

They were subjected to what might be termed dry storage, but involving substantially the same conditions as would prevail in a heated warehouse, or as would exist where the flour was not constantly in contact with the outer air. The result of Mr. Derr's experiment follows:

	Lbs and ozs		
Jan. 22	49- 3	24-10	12- 5
Jan. 23	48-11	24- 5	12- 3
Jan. 24	48- 7½	24- 3	12- 1
Jan. 25	48- 5½	24- 2	12- ½
Jan. 26	48- 4	24- 1½	12-
Jan. 27	48- 3	24- 1	11-15¾
Jan. 28	48- 1	24-	11-15
Jan. 29	48-	23-15	11-15
Jan. 30	47-15½	23-15	11-14½
Jan. 31	47-14½	23-14	11-14
Feb. 1	47-13	23-13	11-13½
Feb. 2	47-11	23-12	11-13
Feb. 3	47-10	23-11	11-13
Feb. 4	47- 9½	23-10¼	11-12
Feb. 5	47- 9	23-10½	11-12½
Feb. 6	47- 8	23- 9	11-12
Feb. 7	47- 6½	23- 8½	11-11½
Feb. 8	47- 6	23- 8	11-11
Feb. 9	47- 5	23- 7½	11-11
Feb. 10	47- 4	23- 7	11-10½
Feb. 11	47- 3	23- 6½	11-10
Feb. 12	47- 2½	23- 6	11-10
Feb. 13	47- 2	23- 6	11- 9½
Feb. 14	47- 1	23- 5	11- 9
Feb. 15	46-15	23- 4	11- 8½
Feb. 16	46-14½	23- 3	11- 8
Feb. 17	46-15	23- 3½	*11- 9½
Feb. 18	46-14½	23- 3	11- 8
Feb. 19	46-14	23- 2½	11- 8
Feb. 20	46-13	23- 2	11- 8
Feb. 21	46-12	23- 2	11- 7½
Loss	2- 7	1- 8	0-12½

*Windows open for the day.

IT HAS often been said that no product is better than the organization which produces it.

It is also true that no organization can be more successful than the product which it produces.

The steady, year-in-and-year-out growth of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company to its present imposing size is a silent testimonial to the merit of the flour and cereal products which have brought about its success.

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MINNEAPOLIS, U. S. A.

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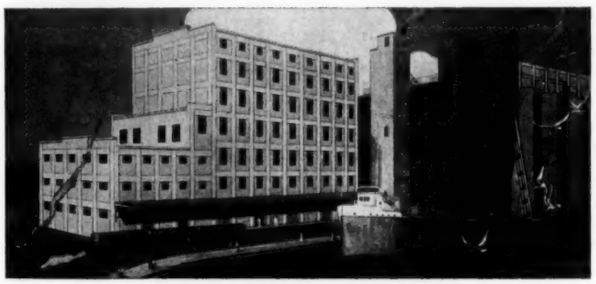

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FLOUR EXCHANGE MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES

A Section Devoted to Information Regarding the Acreage, Yield and Value of the Chief Field Crops of the United States, Statistics Being Given Both for the Country as a Whole and by States.

THE UNITED STATES WHEAT CROP

United States—Winter and Spring Wheat Crop and Acreage

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States wheat acreage, yield per acre, and total production, with winter and spring wheat estimated separately, by states and calendar years:

WINTER WHEAT

State—	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
New York	300	270	289	19.5	17.5	21.0	5,850	4,725	6,069
New Jersey	56	60	60	21.0	22.0	23.0	1,176	1,320	1,380
Pennsylvania	1,125	1,170	1,090	20.0	20.0	18.5	22,500	23,400	20,165
Delaware	102	103	98	18.5	20.0	19.0	1,887	2,060	1,862
Maryland	495	520	525	21.0	23.0	17.5	10,395	11,960	9,188
Virginia	630	687	687	14.2	16.5	12.2	8,946	11,336	8,381
West Virginia	134	147	135	13.5	16.0	13.3	1,809	2,352	1,796
North Carolina	406	447	483	11.0	14.1	10.7	4,466	6,303	5,168
South Carolina	46	50	80	11.0	16.0	11.0	506	800	880
Georgia	99	104	125	10.5	15.0	9.2	1,040	1,560	1,150
Ohio	1,612	1,789	1,610	15.0	22.5	18.0	24,180	40,252	28,980
Indiana	1,768	1,697	1,782	14.5	20.0	15.5	25,636	33,940	27,621
Illinois	2,230	2,163	2,293	16.0	18.0	13.5	35,680	38,934	30,956
Michigan	851	979	891	17.0	18.3	21.5	14,467	17,916	19,156
Wisconsin	53	65	73	19.0	20.6	23.5	1,007	1,339	1,716
Minnesota	170	146	155	18.0	17.5	21.4	3,060	2,555	3,317
Iowa	358	342	425	16.4	22.0	19.0	5,871	7,524	8,075
Missouri	1,696	1,391	1,558	13.2	15.3	10.0	22,387	21,282	15,580
South Dakota	125	75	105	11.5	8.5	18.0	1,438	638	1,890
Nebraska	2,493	2,881	3,457	12.7	12.9	20.5	31,661	37,165	70,868
Kansas	8,592	10,139	9,936	9.0	14.8	11.2	77,328	150,057	111,283
Kentucky	230	258	322	14.0	18.5	9.5	3,220	4,773	3,059
Tennessee	367	440	528	12.5	18.0	7.0	4,588	7,920	3,696
Alabama	7	7	7	11.0	13.5	10.5	77	94	74
Mississippi	5	4	6	18.0	17.0	17.0	90	68	102
Texas	819	1,802	1,850	8.0	18.2	9.7	6,552	32,796	17,945
Oklahoma	3,316	4,214	3,708	8.2	17.5	9.0	27,191	73,745	33,372
Arkansas	30	30	28	13.0	13.5	11.5	390	405	322
Montana	224	521	625	14.5	14.0	22.0	3,248	7,294	13,750
Wyoming	35	48	54	16.0	18.0	18.0	560	864	972
Colorado	896	1,207	1,231	12.0	12.0	13.0	10,752	14,484	16,003
New Mexico	52	212	25	3.0	23.0	6.0	156	4,876	150
Arizona	32	38	58	23.0	25.0	25.0	736	950	1,450
Utah	145	149	152	22.0	21.0	19.0	3,190	3,129	2,888
Nevada	4	5	5	26.0	24.0	24.0	104	120	120
Idaho	406	447	501	27.0	23.0	24.5	10,962	10,281	12,274
Washington	372	847	1,203	26.4	23.0	28.0	9,821	19,481	33,684
Oregon	350	880	900	21.0	19.0	26.0	7,350	16,720	23,400
California	603	653	812	19.0	18.4	16.8	11,457	12,015	13,642
United States	31,234	36,987	37,872	12.9	17.0	14.6	401,734	627,433	552,384

SPRING WHEAT

State—	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Maine	7	6	4	28.0	20.0	18.0	196	120	72
Vermont	2	2	1	21.0	20.0	20.0	42	40	20
New York	8	9	12	18.5	18.0	18.5	148	162	222
Ohio	4	6	5	31.0	22.0	17.5	124	132	88
Pennsylvania	...	7	8	...	19.0	17.0	...	133	136
Indiana	4	6	8	16.0	18.0	16.0	64	108	128
Illinois	60	120	216	20.0	17.5	18.0	1,200	2,100	3,888
Michigan	5	5	6	18.0	16.5	19.0	90	82	114
Wisconsin	60	63	72	21.0	20.0	19.8	1,260	1,260	1,426
Minnesota	2,093	1,783	1,653	13.0	12.5	10.9	27,209	22,256	18,080
Iowa	30	36	41	14.4	15.4	15.5	432	554	636
Missouri	8	12	10	16.0	16.0	12.0	128	192	120
North Dakota	9,605	9,653	9,346	11.7	8.0	12.7	112,378	77,081	124,970
South Dakota	2,576	1,842	2,987	11.8	6.0	14.8	30,397	10,973	44,303
Nebraska	183	196	173	13.6	14.9	17.1	2,489	2,920	2,958
Kansas	9	8	10	6.7	3.4	4.4	60	27	44
Montana	3,026	3,049	3,202	10.5	12.3	20.6	31,773	37,450	65,952
Wyoming	120	150	172	18.0	19.0	20.0	2,160	2,850	3,440
Colorado	260	256	333	15.0	15.5	18.0	3,900	3,968	5,994
New Mexico	28	37	30	12.0	21.0	14.0	336	777	420
Utah	88	88	90	33.0	27.0	31.0	2,904	2,376	2,790
Nevada	11	12	14	32.0	24.0	26.0	352	288	364
Idaho	520	598	670	29.0	24.0	30.0	15,080	14,352	20,100
Washington	1,700	1,260	983	17.9	17.0	20.0	30,430	21,420	19,660
Oregon	614	146	165	18.8	13.6	20.5	11,543	1,986	3,382
United States	21,021	19,350	20,711	13.1	10.5	15.4	274,695	203,607	319,307

Northwest—Durum Wheat Crop

Total durum wheat and other spring wheat acreage in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, as reported by the Department of Agriculture (000's omitted in acreages):

	Durum		Other spring wheat	
	Acres	Per cent	Acres	Per ct.
1927	5,271	25.5	15,440	74.5
1926	4,774	24.7	14,576	75.3
1925	4,280	24.7	13,020	75.3
1924	3,826	25.6	11,091	74.4
1923	4,748	28.2	12,052	71.8
1922	5,622	34.7	10,574	65.3
1921	5,276	31.3	11,563	68.7
1920	3,840	22.7	13,083	77.3
1919	3,782	19.2	15,883	80.8
1918	3,313	20.4	12,911	79.6
1917	2,397	17.0	11,695	83.0

Details by states of the 1927 acreage, as reported by the Department of Agriculture (000's omitted in acreages):

	Durum		Other spring wheat	
	Acres	Per cent	Acres	Per ct.
Minnesota	268	16.2	1,385	83.8
N. Dakota	3,994	40.5	5,852	59.5
S. Dakota	994	33.3	1,993	66.7
Montana	15	.5	3,187	99.5
Totals	5,271	25.5	15,440	74.5

Total durum wheat and other spring wheat crops in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, as reported by the Department of Agriculture (000's omitted in crops):

	Durum		Other spring wheat	
	Crop	Per cent	Crop	Per ct.
1927	76,155	30.6	177,150	69.4
1926	43,981	29.8	103,779	70.2
1925	61,651	30.5	140,106	69.5
1924	62,373	25.7	180,167	74.3
1923	46,618	29.8	109,832	70.2
1922	85,280	38	141,368	62
1921	53,599	35	100,671	65
1920	41,954	27	114,130	73
1919	30,996	23	103,570	77
1918	50,235	19	212,087	81
1917	26,009	16	133,714	84

Durum wheat crop in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Minn.	N. Dak.	S. Dak.	Total, three states	Mont.
1927	3,538	55,916	16,401	75,855	300
1926	2,674	36,138	5,049	43,861	120
1925	2,219	46,282	12,510	61,011	640
1924	2,709	44,939	13,321	90,969	1,404
1923	2,488	27,627	15,096	45,161	1,457
1922	3,599	55,946	20,887	80,432	4,848
1921	2,053	36,741	10,546	49,340	4,259
1920	1,383	29,209	7,131	37,723	4,231
1919	1,485	21,720	6,848	30,053	943
1918	2,460	30,586	12,403	45,719	4,516
1917	1,557	14,168	8,941	24,666	1,343

United States—Combined Wheat Crop and Acreage

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States wheat acreage, yield per acre, and total production, winter and spring wheat being estimated together, by states and calendar years:

State—	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Maine	7	6	4	28.0	20.0	18.0	196	120	72
Vermont	2	2	1	21.0	20.0	20.0	42	40	20
New York	308	279	301	19.5	17.5	20.9	5,998	4,887	6,291
New Jersey	56	60	60	21.0	22.0	23.0	1,176	1,320	1,380
Pennsylvania	1,125	1,177	1,098	20.0	20.0	18.5	22,500	23,533	20,301
Delaware	102	103	98	18.5	20.0	19.0	1,887	2,060	1,862
Maryland	495	520	525	21.0	23.0	17.5	10,395	11,960	9,188
Virginia	630	687	687	14.2	16.5	12.2	8,946	11,336	8,381
West Virginia	134	147	135	13.5	16.0	13.3	1,809	2,352	1,796
North Carolina	406	447	483	11.0	14.1	10.7	4,466	6,303	5,168
South Carolina	46	50	80	11.0	16.0	11.0	506	800	880
Georgia	99	104	125	10.5	15.0	9.2	1,040	1,560	1,150
Ohio	1,616	1,795	1,615	15.0	22.5	18.0	24,204	40,384	29,068
Indiana	1,772	1,703	1,790	14.5	20.0	15.5	25,700	34,048	27,749
Illinois	2,290	2,283	2,509	16.1	18.0	13.9	36,880	41,034	34,844
Michigan	856	984	897	17.0	18.3	21.5	14,557	17,998	19,270
Wisconsin	113	128	145	20.1	20.3	21.7	2,267	2,599	3,142
Minnesota	2,263	1,929	1,808	13.4	12.9	11.8	30,269	24,811	21,397
Iowa	388	378	466	16.2	21.4	18.7	6,303	8,078	8,711
Missouri	1,704	1,403	1,568	13.2	15.3	10.0	22,515	21,474	15,700
North Dakota	9,605	9,653	9,346	11.7	8.0	12.7	112,378	77,081	124,970
South Dakota	2,701	1,917	3,092	11.8	6.1	14.9	31,835	11,611	46,193
Nebraska	2,676	3,077	3,630	12.8	13.0	20.3	34,150	40,085	73,826
Kansas	8,601	10,147	9,946	9.0	14.8	11.2	77,388	150,084	111,327
Kentucky	230	258	322	14.0	18.5	9.5	3,220	4,773	3,059
Tennessee	367	440	528	12.5	18.0	7.0	4,588	7,920	3,696
Alabama	7	7	7	11.0	13.4	10.6	77	94	74
Mississippi	5	4	6	18.0	17.0	17.0	90	68	102
Texas	819	1,802	1,850	8.0	18.2	9.7	6,552	32,796	17,945
Oklahoma	3,316	4,214	3,708	8.2	17.5	9.0	27,191	73,745	33,372
Arkansas	30	30	28	13.0	13.5	11.5	390	405	322
Montana	3,250	3,570	3,827	10.8	12.5	20.9	35,021	44,744	79,702
Wyoming	155	198	226	17.5	18.8	19.5	2,720	3,714	4,412
Colorado	1,156	1,463	1,564	12.7	12.6	14.1	14,652	18,452	21,997
New Mexico	80	249	55	6.2	22.7	10.4	492	5,653	570
Arizona	32	38	58	23.0	25.0	25.0	736	950	1,450
Utah	233	237	242	26.2	23.2	23.5	6,094	5,505	5,678
Nevada	15	17	19	30.4	24.0	25.5	456	408	484
Idaho	926	1,045	1,171	28.1	23.6	27.6	26,042	24,633	32,374
Washington	2,072	2,107	2,186	19.4	19.4	24.4	40,251	40,901	53,344
Oregon	964	1,026	1,065	19.6	18.2	25.1	18,893	18,706	26,782
California	603	653	812	19.0	18.4	16.8	11,457	12,015	13,642
United States	52,255	56,337	58,583	12.9	14.8	14.9	676,429	831,040	871,691

United States—Wheat Crop by States

United States winter and spring wheat crops, by leading states, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, in bushels (000,000's omitted):

WINTER WHEAT

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Kansas	111	150	77	160	84	123	129	143	160	102	45	98	106	176	86
Oklahoma	33	74	27	59	38	31	47	54	66	33	36	30	39	48	18
Nebraska	71	37	32	56	28	57	58	58	55	33	7	65	67	64	58
Ohio	29	40	24	33	43	35	30	30	57	43	41	22	40	37	35
Illinois	31	39	36	37	61	53	44	41	62	56	30	17	53	46	42
Indiana	28	34	26	29	34	29	24	25	41	49	33	19	46	43	40
Texas	18	33	7	25	16	10	21	21	40	9	16	13	26	14	14
Missouri	16	21	22	21	37	39	35	38	61	53	29	17	34	43	40
Pennsylvania	20	23	23	19	24	25	24	22	25	25	24	26	25	24	22
Michigan	19	18	14	20	16	14	14	15	19	10	15	13	20	17	13
Washington	34	19	10	20	37	22	43	25	25	14	11	13	36	25	32
Colorado	16	14	11	16	13	16	16	18	14	10	8	7	9	6	4
Oregon	23	17	7	13	22	16	21	18	17	11	8	13	16	14	12
Montana	14	7	3	11	11	12	6	5	3	9	8	12	23	11	12
Virginia	8	11	9	8	11	10	8	11	12	13	16	15	17	11	11
Maryland	9	12	10	8	11	10	8	10	9	11	11	10	10	13	8
Iowa	8	8	6	9	13	16	9	9	16	9	3	6	14	11	11
New York	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	9	7	8	8	12	8	7
Idaho	12	10	11	7	11	9	10	9	8	7	6	8	11	9	8
North Carolina	5	6	4	5	6	5	5	8	6	6	9	9	10	7	7
California	14	12	11	6	16	15	8	10	17	8	7	6	7	7	4
Kentucky	3	5	3	2	8	7	6	6	10	12	9	8	10	13	10
Tennessee	4	8	5	3	5	4	5	4	6	7	5	8	9	11	8
West Virginia	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	3
Minnesota	3	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	5	6	6	5
New Mexico	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Wisconsin	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
South Dakota	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	1
Georgia	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	4	2	2
Arkansas	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	1
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	2	1	1
Totals	552	627	402	592	572	587	600	611	760	565	413	480	674	685	524

SPRING WHEAT

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
North Dakota	125	77	112	133	71	127	81	80	63	106	56	39	152	82	79
Montana	66	37	32	41	37	41	27	24	7	21	10	17	20	7	8
Minnesota	18	22	27	34	22	26	22	27	35	75	50	26	70	42	67
South Dakota	44	11	30	34	26	38	25	25	30	60	43	22	61	30	33
Idaho	20	14	15	9	19	16	17	16	13	13	9	7	7	5	6
Washington	20	21	20	6	24	10	15	17	17	16	18	19	16	16	21
Colorado	6	4	4	4	6	5	7	7	5	6	6	4	4	5	5
Utah	3	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	2	2
Nebraska	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	6	8	7	4	4	4	4
Oregon	3	2	12	2	5	3	4	5	3	4	4	6	4	3	3
Wyoming	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	5	3	2	2	1	1
Illinois	4	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	8	8	1	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	9	3	2	2	2	2
Iowa	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	5	15	5	3	5	4	6
Michigan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Others	2	3	4	2	..	2	3	2	4	3	5	2	2	2	2
Totals	319	204	375	372	225	281	215	222	208	356	224	156	352	206	240

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WHEAT—YIELD AND VALUE PER ACRE

The Department of Agriculture has compiled the following statistics, showing the average yield of wheat, price per bushel and value per acre, in the principal wheat-growing states, for 50 years, by 10-year averages:

10-year average	New York Yield bus	Price bu	Value acre	Pennsylvania Yield bus	Price bu	Value acre
1876-1885	15.5	$1.14	$17.51	13.4	$1.11	$14.97
1886-1895	15.4	.86	13.15	13.6	.82	11.09
1896-1905	17.5	.84	14.58	15.8	.80	12.64
1906-1915	20.2	.98	19.94	17.5	.96	16.76
1916-1925	20.0	1.62	32.52	17.9	1.65	27.96
	Ohio			Indiana		
1876-1885	14.6	$1.02	$14.93	13.9	$ .96	$13.55
1886-1895	14.4	.74	10.44	13.9	.70	9.63
1896-1905	13.8	.78	10.70	12.2	.77	9.31
1906-1915	16.6	.95	15.68	15.8	.93	14.61
1916-1925	16.5	1.59	26.88	15.3	1.57	24.40
	Michigan			Wisconsin		
1876-1885	16.1	$ .99	$15.82	12.2	$ .89	$10.72
1886-1895	14.8	.74	10.95	13.0	.68	8.75
1896-1905	13.8	.77	10.56	15.7	.71	11.09
1906-1915	16.7	.94	15.80	18.3	.89	16.45
1916-1925	17.1	1.57	26.89	18.4	1.50	26.44
	Minnesota			Iowa		
1876-1885	12.8	$ .79	$10.10	10.2	$ .77	$7.74
1886-1895	13.7	.64	8.58	12.9	.64	8.03
1896-1905	13.3	.66	8.80	14.1	.64	8.96
1906-1915	13.9	.87	12.13	18.0	.84	15.06
1916-1925	13.7	1.51	19.90	18.3	1.43	20.86
	Missouri			North Dakota		
1876-1885	11.4	$ .87	$9.94	....	...	....
1886-1895	12.8	.64	8.18	12.7	$ .57	$7.06
1896-1905	12.2	.71	8.54	12.2	.62	7.54
1906-1915	14.1	.89	12.59	11.9	.84	9.90
1916-1925	13.0	1.52	20.14	10.0	1.44	14.17
	South Dakota			Nebraska		
1876-1885	...	...	....	11.9	$ .69	$8.02
1886-1895	10.9	$ .58	$6.38	10.8	.56	6.16
1896-1905	11.1	.61	6.71	15.4	.59	8.98
1906-1915	11.8	.83	9.71	17.5	.80	14.05
1916-1925	11.6	1.41	16.76	14.6	1.41	20.56
	Kansas			Kentucky		
1876-1885	13.9	$ .74	$9.96	9.7	$ .95	$9.19
1886-1895	12.8	.60	7.85	11.2	.73	8.09
1896-1905	13.7	.63	8.60	11.2	.78	8.79
1906-1915	13.9	.84	11.66	12.6	.96	12.09
1916-1925	12.7	1.46	19.19	11.4	1.64	18.75
	Illinois			Texas		
1876-1885	13.1	$ .91	$11.92	10.8	$1.03	$11.08
1886-1895	14.3	.69	9.80	10.4	.78	7.97
1896-1905	13.0	.74	9.50	12.3	.80	9.62
1906-1915	16.3	.91	14.82	12.4	.98	12.17
1916-1925	16.8	1.53	25.96	11.8	1.57	18.70
	Oklahoma			Montana		
1886-1895	...	...	....	19.8	$ .73	$14.30
1896-1905	14.1	$ .65	$9.15	26.9	.67	17.93
1906-1915	12.5	.84	10.54	25.3	.78	19.75
1916-1925	12.1	1.45	17.64	12.4	1.43	18.57
	Wyoming			Colorado		
1876-1885	...	...	....	*19.1	$*.92	*$17.64
1886-1895	...	...	....	19.2	.69	13.31
1896-1905	22.6	$ .73	$16.46	23.1	.67	15.45
1906-1915	26.5	.84	22.31	24.6	.81	19.80
1916-1925	18.3	1.36	25.57	15.3	1.38	20.64
	Idaho			Washington		
1886-1895	18.4	$ .69	$12.51	17.6	$ .62	$10.92
1896-1905	23.8	.63	15.00	23.0	.62	14.20
1906-1915	26.9	.72	19.46	22.4	.78	17.62
1916-1925	22.8	1.35	29.81	17.9	1.42	24.48
	Oregon			California		
1876-1885	17.5	$ .83	$14.62	13.0	$1.00	$13.01
1886-1895	16.7	.66	10.88	12.4	.71	8.78
1896-1905	18.4	.66	12.18	11.3	.76	8.51
1906-1915	21.6	.81	17.56	16.1	.96	15.37
1916-1925	19.4	1.42	26.65	17.2	1.58	28.07

*Six-year average, 1880-1885. †Seven-year average in Oregon, eight-year average in California.

Winter Wheat Acreage—1927 Crop

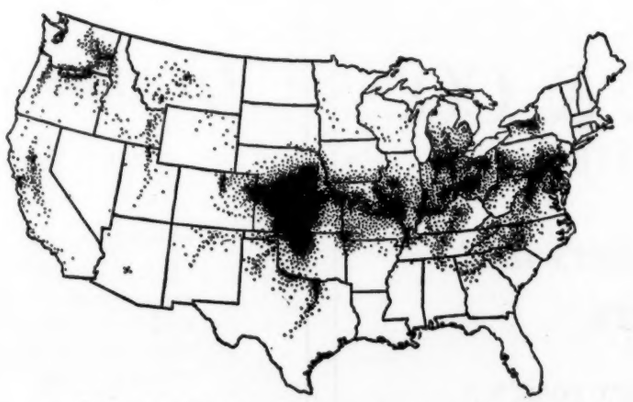
Department of Agriculture estimates of the acreage sown to winter wheat in the autumn of 1927, compared with the revised estimate of the acreage in the autumn of 1926 (acres, 000's omitted), and of the condition of the crop on Dec. 1, 1926 and 1927, as compared with the 1917-26 average on that date:

	Acres 1926	1927	Condition 1926	1927	Av.
New York	292	330	87	97	90
New Jersey	61	63	87	98	88
Pennsylvania	1,118	1,252	83	93	89
Delaware	99	102	90	92	89
Maryland	553	560	80	92	86
Virginia	701	715	80	90	86
West Virginia	137	145	75	92	87
North Carolina	495	488	85	90	88
South Carolina	85	76	88	83	88
Georgia	136	109	86	82	89
Ohio	1,660	2,324	66	96	85
Indiana	1,837	2,260	76	95	84
Illinois	2,426	3,348	71	93	85
Michigan	909	964	88	94	89
Wisconsin	75	79	90	94	92
Minnesota	158	221	90	93	91
Iowa	436	554	85	95	90
Missouri	1,751	2,189	73	93	84
South Dakota	117	135	86	85	84
Nebraska	3,601	3,781	90	86	85
Kansas	12,420	13,041	80	75	80
Kentucky	332	349	82	94	87
Tennessee	556	584	86	93	84
Alabama	8	8	84	89	86
Mississippi	7	7	84	89	85
Texas	2,454	2,629	85	72	79
Oklahoma	4,635	4,867	82	80	80
Arkansas	35	32	85	89	84
Montana	710	909	93	90	80
Wyoming	61	66	90	91	87
Colorado	1,641	1,559	70	73	84
New Mexico	227	272	78	62	81
Arizona	59	47	98	97	93
Utah	157	165	85	96	88
Nevada	5	5	93	98	92
Idaho	522	485	91	93	88
Washington	1,280	1,434	98	95	84
Oregon	909	864	97	98	92
California	837	879	96	99	90
U. States	43,465	47,897	81.8	86.0	84.0

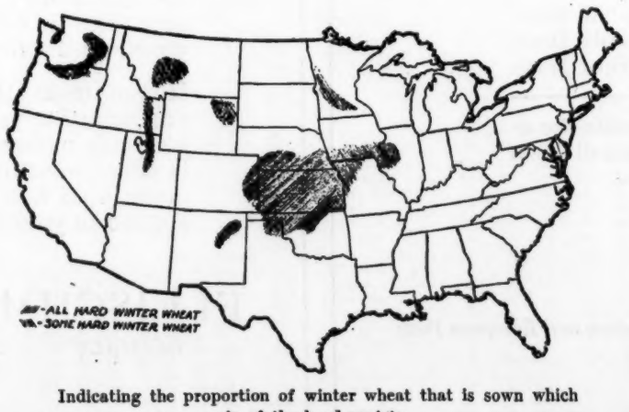
WHEAT GROWING SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Shaded portions indicate the areas planted to all wheat according to the census of 1919

Shaded portions indicate the area sown to spring wheat according to the census of 1919



Shaded portions indicate the area sown to winter wheat according to the census of 1919



Indicating the proportion of winter wheat that is sown which is of the hard variety

WINTER WHEAT—SOWING AND HARVESTING

Department of Agriculture estimates of the normal period of sowing and harvesting winter wheat:

WINTER WHEAT SOWING

State—	Beginning	General	Ending
Montana	Aug. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Washington	Aug. 20	Sept. 12	Oct. 1
Pennsylvania	Sept. 2	Sept. 14	Oct. 4
Michigan	Sept. 3	Sept. 15	Sept. 26
Iowa	Sept. 4	Sept. 18	Sept. 27
New York	Sept. 4	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Wisconsin	Sept. 5	Sept. 17	Sept. 25
Nebraska	Sept. 5	Sept. 21	Oct. 6
Indiana	Sept. 8	Sept. 23	Oct. 7
Missouri	Sept. 9	Sept. 24	Oct. 10
Oregon	Sept. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Ohio	Sept. 11	Sept. 26	Oct. 10
Kansas	Sept. 11	Sept. 24	Oct. 24
Illinois	Sept. 12	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
Oklahoma	Sept. 13	Sept. 28	Oct. 29
West Virginia	Sept. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Maryland	Sept. 18	Oct. 5	Oct. 20
Kentucky	Sept. 19	Oct. 3	Oct. 25
California	Sept. 20	Nov. 1	Dec. 15
Virginia	Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Tennessee	Sept. 22	Oct. 11	Nov. 6
Arkansas	Sept. 22	Oct. 20	Nov. 14
Texas	Sept. 30	Oct. 10	Nov. 18
South Carolina	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Dec. 8
North Carolina	Oct. 14	Nov. 5	Nov. 15
Georgia	Oct. 14	Aug. 27	Nov. 28

WINTER WHEAT HARVESTING

State—	Beginning	General	Ending
Texas	May 29	June 9	June 22
Georgia	June 1	June 9	June 21
South Carolina	June 3	June 13	June 24
Arkansas	June 6	June 14	June 24
Tennessee	June 10	June 20	June 30
North Carolina	June 11	June 19	June 26
Oklahoma	June 12	June 23	July 7
California	June 15	July 1	Aug. 1
Kentucky	June 17	June 24	July 3
Virginia	June 20	June 26	July 3
Missouri	June 20	June 27	July 6
Maryland	June 23	June 28	July 7
Illinois	June 24	June 30	July 7
West Virginia	June 25	July 2	July 10
Indiana	June 26	July 3	July 10
Kansas	June 26	July 4	July 14
Ohio	June 29	July 6	July 13
Iowa	July 3	July 11	July 15
Pennsylvania	July 4	July 10	July 18
Nebraska	July 6	July 13	July 21
New York	July 10	July 19	July 28
Washington	July 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
Oregon	July 11	July 25	Aug. 13
Michigan	July 15	July 28	July 31
Wisconsin	July 16	July 22	July 28
Montana	July 16	Aug. 1	Aug. 15

Mean length of sowing season, 34 days.
Mean length of harvesting season, 17 days.

Winter Wheat Forecasts

Comparative estimates of the winter wheat crops, as issued by the Department of Agriculture, since 1912, in bushels (000,000's omitted):

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Final
1927	...	594	537	579	552	553
1926	...	549	542	568	626	627
1925	474	445	407	404	416	402
1924	549	553	509	543	589	592
1923	572	578	581	586	568	573
1922	573	584	607	569	541	587
1921	631	578	578	573	543	600
1920	484	484	503	518	532	611
1919	837	899	892	838	715	760
1918	560	572	586	557	555	565
1917	430	366	373	402	417	418
1916	495	499	469	439	454	482
1915	619	692	675	668	656	674
1914	640	630	639	652	675	685
1913	563	513	492	483	510	524
1912	493	370	363	358	389	400
Average	565	560	547	548	546	566

Winter Wheat Condition

Condition of winter wheat as reported by the Department of Agriculture, in terms of percentage of normal:

Year—	Dec. 1 previous year	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	When harvested
1927	81.8	84.5	85.6	72.2	75.0
1926	82.7	84.1	84.0	76.5	77.6
1925	81.0	83.7	77.0	66.5	85.2
1924	88.0	83.0	84.8	74.0	77.9
1923	79.5	75.2	80.1	76.3	76.8
1922	76.0	78.4	83.5	81.9	77.0
1921	88.5	91.8	88.0	77.9	77.2
1920	85.2	75.6	79.1	78.2	79.7
1919	98.6	99.8	100.5	94.9	84.0
1918	79.3	78.6	86.4	83.8	79.5
1917	85.7	83.4	73.2	70.9	75.9
1916	87.7	78.3	83.4	73.2	75.7
1915	88.3	88.8	92.9	85.8	84.4
1914	97.2	95.6	95.9	92.7	94.1
1913	93.2	91.6	91.9	83.5	81.6
1912	86.6	80.6	79.7	74.3	73.3
1911	82.5	83.3	86.1	80.4	76.8
1910	95.8	90.8	82.1	80.0	81.5
1909	85.3	82.2	83.5	80.7	82.4
1908	91.1	91.3	89.0	86.0	80.6
1907	94.1	89.9	82.9	77.4	78.3
1906	94.1	89.1	90.9	82.7	85.6
1905	82.9	91.6	92.5	85.5	82.7
1904	86.6	76.5	76.5	77.7	78.7
1903	99.7	97.3	92.6	82.2	78.8
1902	86.7	78.7	76.4	76.1	77.0
1901	97.1	91.7	94.1	87.8	88.3
1900	97.1	82.1	88.9	82.7	80.8
1899	92.6	77.9	76.2	67.3	65.6
1898	....	86.7	86.5	90.8	85.7
1897	99.5	81.4	80.2	78.5	81.2
1896	81.4	77.1	82.7	77.9	75.6
1895	89.0	81.4	82.9	71.1	65.8
1894	91.5	86.7	81.4	83.2	83.9
1893	87.4	77.4	75.4	75.5	77.7
1892	85.3	81.2	84.0	88.3	89.6
1891	98.4	96.9	97.9	96.6	96.2
1890	95.3	81.0	80.0	78.1	76.3

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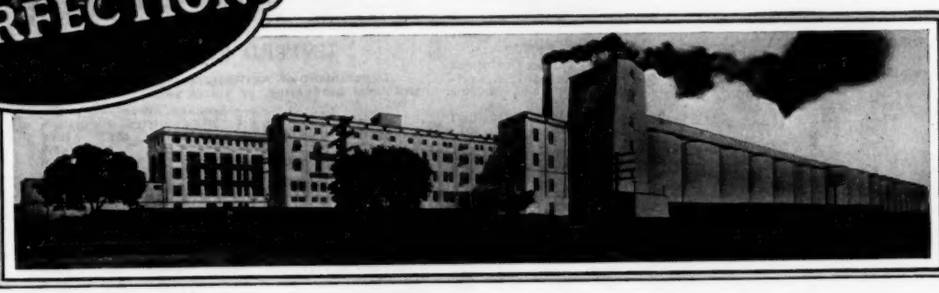

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NORTHWEST—WHEAT CROP AND ACREAGE

Wheat acreage, yield per acre and total crop in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture (000's omitted in acreage and crop):

	Minnesota			North Dakota			South Dakota			Total		
Year	Acres	Yield	Bus	Acres	Yield	Bus	Acres	Yield	Bus	Acres	Yield	Bus
1927....	1,808	11.8	21,397	9,846	12.7	124,970	3,092	14.9	46,198	14,746	13.1	192,569
1926....	1,929	12.9	24,811	9,653	8.0	77,031	1,917	6.1	11,611	13,499	8.4	113,503
1925....	2,263	13.4	30,269	9,605	11.7	112,378	2,701	11.3	31,325	14,569	11.9	174,482
1924....	1,716	22.1	37,863	8,500	15.7	133,450	2,408	14.6	35,157	12,624	16.3	206,470
1923....	1,840	12.7	23,385	9,650	7.4	71,410	2,870	9.6	27,515	14,360	8.7	122,310
1922....	1,989	13.7	27,276	8,980	14.1	126,618	2,989	13.4	40,013	13,958	13.9	193,906
1921....	2,371	9.7	22,938	9,500	8.5	80,750	2,845	9.1	25,980	14,716	8.8	129,668
1920....	2,880	9.8	28,156	8,916	9.0	80,244	2,930	9.2	26,930	14,726	9.2	135,333
1919....	3,793	9.4	35,731	9,058	6.9	62,776	3,896	8.2	31,793	16,787	7.7	130,300
1918....	3,619	20.1	75,792	7,770	13.1	105,672	3,380	19.0	62,160	14,669	17.4	242,624
1917....	3,310	17.5	57,965	7,000	8.0	56,000	3,716	14.0	52,024	14,026	13.2	165,989
1916....	3,465	7.6	26,410	7,150	5.5	39,325	3,650	6.8	24,825	14,265	6.6	90,560
1915....	4,160	17.0	70,870	8,350	18.2	151,970	3,725	17.1	63,762	16,235	17.4	286,602
1914....	4,050	10.6	42,975	7,285	11.2	81,592	3,469	9.1	31,566	14,804	10.3	156,133
1913....	4,200	16.2	68,040	7,510	10.5	78,855	3,775	9.0	33,975	15,485	11.9	180,870
1912....	4,325	15.5	67,038	7,990	18.0	143,820	3,675	14.2	52,185	15,990	15.9	263,043
1911....	4,350	10.1	43,935	9,150	8.0	73,200	3,700	4.0	14,800	17,200	7.4	131,935
1910....	5,880	16.0	94,080	7,221	5.0	36,105	3,650	12.8	46,720	16,751	11.3	176,905

Spring Wheat Condition

Condition of spring wheat as reported by the Department of Agriculture, in terms of percentage of normal:

Year—	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1
1927.....	86.8	89.7	86.4	82.7
1926.....	78.5	64.8	60.2	58.4
1925.....	87.1	88.1	73.9	75.0
1924.....	82.3	81.9	79.7	82.3
1923.....	90.2	82.4	69.6	65.1
1922.....	90.7	83.7	80.4	80.1
1921.....	93.4	80.8	66.6	62.5
1920.....	89.1	88.0	73.4	64.1
1919.....	91.2	80.9	53.9	48.5
1918.....	95.2	86.1	79.6	79.8
1917.....	91.6	83.6	68.7	71.2
1916.....	88.2	89.0	63.4	48.6
1915.....	94.9	92.3	93.4	94.6
1914.....	95.5	92.1	75.5	68.0
1913.....	93.5	73.8	74.1	75.2
1912.....	95.8	89.3	90.4	90.8
1911.....	94.6	73.8	59.8	56.7
1910.....	92.8	61.6	61.0	63.1
1909.....	95.2	92.7	91.6	88.6
1908.....	95.0	89.4	80.7	77.6
1907.....	88.7	87.2	79.4	77.1
1906.....	93.4	91.4	86.9	83.4
1905.....	93.7	91.0	89.2	87.3
1904.....	93.4	93.7	87.5	66.2
1903.....	95.9	82.5	77.1	78.1
1902.....	95.4	92.4	89.7	87.2
1901.....	92.0	95.6	80.3	78.4
1900.....	87.3	55.2	56.4	56.1
1899.....	91.4	91.7	83.6	77.2
1898.....	100.9	95.0	96.5	91.7
1897.....	89.6	91.2	86.7	80.8
1896.....	99.9	93.3	78.9	73.8
1895.....	97.8	102.2	95.9	94.9
1894.....	88.0	68.4	67.1	69.9
1893.....	86.4	74.1	67.0	68.9
1892.....	92.3	90.9	87.3	81.2
1891.....	92.6	94.1	95.5	97.2
1890.....	91.3	94.4	83.2	79.7

Kansas—Wheat Crop

Record of wheat production in Kansas, as recorded by the secretary of the Kansas department of agriculture (000's omitted except as to yield in bushels per acre):

Year	Acres sown	Crop bus	Yield per acre
1927.....	11,962	111,406	9.4
1926.....	11,392	149,983	13.16
1925.....	10,502	74,265	8.7
1924.....	*9,815	153,628	16.30
1923.....	*11,587	76,172	9.70
1922.....	12,290	116,864	9.50
1921.....	10,331	128,101	12.40
1920.....	8,983	140,842	15.70
1919.....	11,541	145,795	12.56
1918.....	9,482	93,195	13.73
1917.....	8,887	41,563	4.67
1916.....	5,454	99,384	11.19
1915.....	9,449	95,768	12.50
1914.....	9,116	180,924	19.85
1913.....	7,693	72,458	9.30
1912.....	6,195	88,889	14.24
1911.....	7,303	80,809	10.90
1910.....	6,686	61,017	9.11
1909.....	6,400	80,959	13.89
1908.....	6,939	76,809	11.06
1907.....	7,235	74,056	10.24
1906.....	6,436	93,293	14.49
1905.....	5,925	77,178	13.02
1904.....	5,862	66,143	11.12
1903.....	5,964	94,043	15.76
1902.....	6,301	54,649	8.67
1901.....	5,316	90,332	16.99
1900.....	4,379	77,339	17.66
1899.....	4,989	43,687	8.76
1898.....	4,625	60,791	13.14
1897.....	3,444	51,027	14.81
1896.....	3,358	27,775	8.27
1895.....	4,172	16,001	3.84
1894.....	4,841	28,206	5.82
1893.....	5,111	24,828	4.85

*Acreage abandoned in 1924, 5 per cent; yield per acre includes only acreage actually harvested. Acreage abandoned in 1923, 32.4 per cent.

Winter Wheat Acreage Abandoned

Percentage of winter wheat area sown in the United States which was abandoned (not harvested), as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

Year	Per cent	Year	Per cent
1927.....	8.4	1913.....	4.7
1926.....	5.6	1912.....	20.1
1925.....	22.5	1911.....	10.7
1924.....	6.6	1910.....	13.7
1923.....	14.3	1909.....	7.5
1922.....	14.4	1908.....	4.2
1921.....	4.6	1907.....	11.2
1920.....	11.9	1906.....	5.5
1919.....	1.1	1905.....	4.6
1918.....	13.7	1904.....	15.4
1917.....	31.0	1903.....	2.8
1916.....	11.4	1902.....	15.2
1915.....	2.7	1901.....	6.7
1914.....	3.1	1900.....	11.8

Spring Wheat Forecasts

Comparative estimates of the spring wheat crops, as issued by the Department of Agriculture, since 1912, in bushels (000,000's omitted):

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Final
1927.....	...	274	298	308	314	319
1926.....	...	209	213	213	213	205
1925.....	254	276	263	284	282	276
1924.....	184	197	225	247	266	272
1923.....	236	235	225	221	214	225
1922.....	247	247	262	276	268	281
1921.....	251	235	212	209	196	215
1920.....	276	291	261	237	218	222
1919.....	343	322	225	208	203	208
1918.....	343	333	322	342	363	356
1917.....	282	275	236	250	242	233
1916.....	245	269	199	156	152	158
1915.....	273	294	307	322	345	352
1914.....	262	274	236	221	216	206
1913.....	252	218	233	243	242	240
1912.....	265	271	290	300	330	330
Average.	265	263	250	252	254	256

Winter and Spring Wheat Crops

Department of Agriculture estimates of the winter and spring wheat crop and acreage of the United States, by years (000's omitted in acreage and 000,000's in yield):

	Acres			Bushels		
	Winter	Spng	Total	Wint	Spng	Tot
1927..	37,872	20,711	58,583	553	319	872
1926..	36,913	19,613	56,526	627	205	832
1925..	31,234	21,021	52,255	402	275	676
1924..	35,656	16,879	52,535	592	272	864
1923..	39,518	20,141	59,659	572	225	797
1922..	42,358	19,959	62,317	587	281	868
1921..	43,414	20,282	63,696	600	215	815
1920..	40,016	21,127	61,143	611	222	833
1919..	50,494	25,200	75,694	760	208	968
1918..	37,130	22,051	59,181	565	356	921
1917..	27,430	18,511	45,941	418	233	651
1916..	34,829	17,956	52,785	482	158	640
1915..	41,308	19,161	60,469	674	352	1,026
1914..	36,008	17,533	53,541	685	206	891
1913..	31,690	18,485	50,184	524	240	763
1912..	26,571	19,243	45,815	400	330	730
1911..	29,163	20,381	49,543	431	191	621
1910..	27,329	18,352	45,681	434	201	635
1909..	28,330	18,303	46,723	446	291	737
1908..	30,026	17,531	47,557	438	227	665
1907..	28,405	16,800	45,211	409	225	634
1906..	29,951	17,355	47,306	493	242	735
1905..	29,983	17,872	47,354	419	273	693
1904..	27,031	17,044	44,075	325	228	552

United States—Wheat and Rye Crops

Department of Agriculture estimates of the wheat and rye crops of the United States, with acreage and yield per acre (area in thousands, crop in millions and yield per acre in bushels):

	Wheat			Rye		
	Acres	Crop bus	Yield per acre	Acres	Crop bus	Yield per acre
1927...	58,583	872	15	3,670	59	16
1926...	56,526	832	15	3,518	40	11
1925...	52,255	676	13	3,974	45	12
1924...	52,535	864	17	4,150	45	18
1923...	59,659	797	13	5,171	63	12
1922...	62,317	868	14	6,672	103	16
1921...	63,696	815	13	4,528	62	14
1920...	61,143	833	14	4,409	60	14
1919...	75,694	968	13	6,307	75	12
1918...	59,181	921	16	6,391	91	14
1917...	45,089	637	14	4,317	63	15
1916...	52,816	636	12	3,213	49	15
1915...	60,469	1,026	17	3,129	54	17
1914...	53,541	891	17	2,541	43	17
1913...	50,184	763	15	2,557	41	16
1912...	45,814	730	16	2,117	36	17
1911...	49,543	621	13	2,127	33	16
1910...	45,681	635	14	2,125	35	16
1909...	46,261	683	15	2,196	30	13
1908...	47,557	665	14	1,948	32	16
1907...	45,211	634	14	1,926	32	16
1906...	47,306	735	15	2,002	33	17
1905...	47,554	693	14	1,730	28	17
1904...	44,075	552	12	1,793	27	15
1903...	49,465	638	13	1,907	29	15
1902...	46,203	670	14	1,979	34	17
1901...	49,396	748	15	1,988	30	15
1900...	42,495	522	12	1,591	24	15
1899...	44,593	547	12	1,659	24	14
1898...	44,055	676	15	1,643	26	16
1897...	39,465	530	13	1,704	27	16
1896...	34,619	428	12	1,531	24	15
1895...	34,047	467	14	1,890	27	14
1894...	34,382	460	13	1,945	27	14
1893...	34,629	396	11	2,038	27	13
1892...	38,554	516	13	2,164	28	13
1891...	39,917	613	15	2,176	32	15
1890...	36,087	399	11	2,142	26	12
1889...	38,124	491	13	2,171	28	13
1888...	37,336	416	11	2,365	28	12
1887...	37,642	456	12	2,053	21	10
1886...	36,806	457	12	2,130	24	11
1876-85†	34,144	420	12	1,870	24	13
1866-75†	20,470	245	12	1,347	18	14

†Average crop per year for the period.

Northwest—Proportionate Grain Acreage

Grain acreage in Minnesota and North and South Dakota (000's omitted), in acres, and percentage of total for each grain:

Year—	Wheat	p. c.	Corn	p. c.	Oats	p. c.	Barley	p. c.	Rye	p. c.	Flax	p. c.	Total
1927....	14,746	35	9,786	23	9,101	22	4,255	10	1,944	4.	2,593	6	42,426
1926....	13,499	34	9,982	25	8,540	21	3,557	9	1,765	4.	2,669	7	40,052
1925....	14,569	34	9,670	23	9,958	23	3,745	9	2,213	5.	2,760	6	42,914
1924....	12,624	30	10,729	26	10,037	24	3,173	8	2,382	6.	3,133	7	41,978
1923....	14,360	36	9,347	22	8,892	22	3,102	8	1,536	4.	1,861	5	40,098
1922....	13,958	36	8,620	23	8,809	23	2,797	7	3,460	9.	993	3	38,637
1921....	14,716	38	8,366	22	9,363	24	3,151	8	1,761	5.	960	3	38,317
1920....	14,726	40	7,507	20	8,439	23	3,008	8	1,697	6.	1,301	3	38,070
1919....	16,787	44	6,718	18	7,886	21	2,670	7	2,911	7.	1,098	3	36,678
1918....	15,334	40	6,416	17	8,017	21	4,534	12	2,955	7.	1,324	3	38,580
1917....	14,026	39	6,940	19	7,750	22	4,245	11	1,800	5.	1,325	4	36,086
1916....	14,515	42	5,980	18	7,675	22	3,925	11	935	3.	1,215	4	34,245
1915....	16,235	46	6,750	19	7,400	21	3,450	9	830	2.	1,060	3	35,725
1914....	14,804	44	6,100	19	6,964	21	3,678	11	470	1.	1,475	4	33,491
1913....	15,485	46	5,415	17	6,820	20	3,683	11	475	1.	1,775	5	33,653
1912....	15,990	46	5,539	16	6,798	20	3,553	10	326	.9	2,269	7	34,475
1911....	17,200	50	4,800	14	6,668	19	3,545	10	289	.8	2,207	6	34,709
1910....	16,751	51	4,100	13	5,889	18	3,397	10	165	.5	2,737	8	32,939
1909....	15,600	50	3,944	13	5,736	18	3,347	11	179	.6	2,580	8	31,386
1908....	14,313	49	3,719	13	5,446	19	3,618	10	144	.5	2,507	9	29,197
1907....	12,613	48	3,619	13	5,175	18	2,915	10	147	.5	2,645	9	28,123
1906....	14,242	52	3,475	13	4,736	17	2,531	9	145	.5	2,276	8	27,405

UNITED STATES—CORN CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States corn acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
State—	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Maine	12	13	14	45.0	35.0	37.0	540	455	518
New Hampshire	14	15	15	50.0	43.0	41.0	700	645	615
Vermont	85	84	84	48.0	43.0	39.0	4,080	3,612	3,276
Massachusetts	43	46	46	50.0	44.0	41.0	2,150	1,980	1,886
Rhode Island	9	9	10	45.0	41.0	38.0	405	369	380
Connecticut	54	54	55	50.0	43.0	38.0	2,700	2,268	2,090
New York	691	670	663	36.0	35.0	34.0	24,876	23,450	22,542
New Jersey	199	188	179	52.0	46.0	40.0	10,348	8,648	7,160
Pennsylvania	1,408	1,394	1,270	51.0	41.0	39.5	71,808	57,154	50,165
Delaware	137	138	135	37.0	31.0	35.0	5,069	4,278	4,725
Maryland	554	554	515	45.0	39.8	44.0	24,930	22,049	22,660
Virginia	1,681	1,694	1,626	22.0	27.5	29.5	36,982	46,585	47,967
West Virginia	520	485	451	36.5	33.0	33.5	18,980	16,005	15,109
North Carolina	2,400	2,376	2,352	18.5	22.0	22.8	44,400	52,272	53,626
South Carolina	1,584	1,426	1,497	12.3	15.5	17.0	19,483	22,103	25,449
Georgia	3,895	3,817	3,893	10.7	14.5	14.0	41,676	55,346	54,502
Florida	580	551	573	15.0	14.0	13.0	8,700	7,714	7,449
Ohio	3,741	3,591	3,376	48.0	41.0	32.5	179,568	147,231	109,720
Indiana	4,672	4,672	4,205	43.5	38.0	31.5	203,232	177,536	132,458
Illinois	9,393	9,205	8,469	42.0	35.0	30.0	394,506	322,175	264,070
Michigan	1,642	1,593	1,418	40.0	34.0	27.5	65,680	54,162	38,995
Wisconsin	2,185	2,119	2,100	46.5	34.5	32.5	101,602	73,106	68,250
Minnesota	4,136	4,343	4,172	36.0	34.0	30.5	148,896	147,662	127,246
Iowa	11,284	11,170	10,947	43.9	39.0	36.5	492,648	435,630	399,566
Missouri	6,741	6,471	5,953	29.5	27.2	29.0	198,860	176,011	172,637
North Dakota	1,056	1,009	959	23.5	18.0	25.0	24,816	18,162	23,975
South Dakota	4,478	4,630	4,655	17.5	18.0	29.0	78,365	83,340	134,995
Nebraska	9,100	8,994	8,805	26.0	15.5	33.1	236,600	139,407	291,446
Kansas	6,623	5,563	5,897	16.6	11.0	30.0	109,942	61,193	176,910
Kentucky	3,231	3,069	2,885	26.5	33.0	26.0	85,622	101,277	75,010
Tennessee	3,162	3,099	2,944	20.0	27.5	24.0	63,240	85,222	70,656
Alabama	2,797	2,825	2,966	13.5	16.2	16.0	37,760	45,765	47,456
Mississippi	1,977	1,918	1,918	18.0	19.2	17.8	35,586	36,826	34,140
Louisiana	1,235	1,127	1,161	18.0	17.5	17.5	22,050	19,722	20,318
Texas	2,957	3,844	5,189	8.5	27.8	23.0	25,134	106,863	119,347
Oklahoma	2,558	2,353	3,177	7.5	26.0	26.5	19,185	61,178	84,190
Arkansas	2,006	2,026	1,925	14.0	20.5	19.0	28,084	41,533	36,575
Montana	399	359	305	16.5	11.0	23.5	6,584	3,949	7,168
Wyoming	191	176	176	23.0	20.0	21.0	4,393	3,520	3,696
Colorado	1,467	1,496	1,426	15.0	7.0	16.5	22,005	10,473	22,516
New Mexico	175	221	166	18.0	20.0	15.0	3,150	4,420	2,490
Arizona	39	40	44	26.0	28.0	32.0	1,014	1,120	1,408
Utah	18	18	19	24.0	24.0	26.0	432	432	494
Nevada	2	2	2	25.0	24.0	25.0	50	48	50
Idaho	78	66	76	41.0	41.0	41.0	3,198	2,706	3,116
Washington	58	49	43	35.0	35.0	37.0	2,030	1,715	1,591
Oregon	71	75	81	29.0	33.0	36.0	2,059	2,475	2,916
California	81	77	77	35.1	31.5	32.0	2,843	2,426	2,464
United States	101,359	99,713	98,914	28.8	27.0	28.2	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,786,288

United States—Corn and Oats Crops

Department of Agriculture estimates of the corn and oats crops of the United States, with acreage and yield per acre (area in thousands, crop in millions and yield per acre in bushels):

	Corn			Oats		
	Acres	Crop bus	Yield per acre	Acres	Crop bus	Yield per acre
1927..	98,117	2,786	28	44,227	1,195	28
1926..	99,493	2,645	27	44,394	1,254	28
1925..	101,358	2,917	29	44,872	1,488	33
1924..	100,863	2,909	29	42,110	1,503	36
1923..	104,324	3,054	29	40,981	1,306	32
1922..	102,846	2,906	28	40,790	1,216	30
1921..	103,740	3,069	30	45,495	1,078	24
1920..	101,699	3,309	32	43,491	1,496	35
1919..	97,170	2,811	29	40,359	1,184	30
1918..	104,467	2,502	24	44,349	1,538	35
1917..	116,730	3,065	26	43,553	1,593	37
1916..	105,296	2,567	24	41,527	1,252	30
1915..	106,197	3,995	38	40,996	1,549	38
1914..	103,435	2,673	26	38,443	1,141	30
1913..	105,820	2,447	23	38,399	1,122	29
1912..	107,083	3,125	29	37,917	1,418	37
1911..	105,895	2,531	24	37,763	922	24
1910..	104,035	2,886	28	37,548	1,186	32
1909..	98,383	2,552	26	35,159	1,007	29
1908..	101,788	2,669	26	32,244	807	25
1907..	99,931	2,592	26	31,537	754	24
1906..	96,738	2,927	30	30,959	965	31
1905..	94,011	2,708	29	28,047	953	34
1904..	92,232	2,467	27	27,343	895	32
1903..	88,092	2,344	25	27,628	784	28
1902..	94,044	2,524	27	28,653	988	34
1901..	91,350	1,523	17	28,541	737	26
1900..	83,321	2,105	25	27,365	809	30
1899..	82,109	2,078	25	26,341	796	30
1898..	77,721	1,924	25	25,777	731	28
1897..	80,095	1,903	24	25,730	699	27
1896..	83,027	2,284	28	27,566	767	28
1895..	82,076	2,151	26	27,878	824	30
1894..	62,582	1,313	19	27,024	662	24
1893..	72,036	1,620	22	27,273	639	23
1892..	70,637	1,628	23	27,064	661	24
1891..	76,205	2,060	27	25,582	738	29
1890..	71,971	1,490	21	26,431	524	20
1889..	75,230	2,113	27	27,462	752	27
1888..	75,673	1,988	26	26,998	702	26
1887..	72,298	1,456	20	26,921	660	25
1886..	75,694	1,605	22	23,658	624	26
1876-85*	60,743	1,537	25	16,797	481	28
1866-75*	32,716	970	30	9,746	273	28

*Average crop per year for the period.

Merchantable Corn Crop

Total corn crop and portion estimated to be of merchantable quality, as compiled by the Department of Agriculture, by years:

Year—	Crop, bus	Merchantable Per cent	Merchantable Bus
1927...	2,786,288,000	75.2	2,095,288,576
1926...	2,692,017,000	80.7	2,172,457,719
1925...	2,900,581,000	83.8	2,519,203,000
1924...	2,813,745,000	66.0	1,527,209,000
1923...	3,053,557,000	80.8	2,467,763,000
1922...	2,906,030,000	83.2	2,567,044,000
1921...	3,068,569,000	87.5	2,684,634,000
1920...	3,208,584,000	86.9	2,789,720,000
1919...	2,811,302,000	87.1	2,448,204,000
1918...	2,502,666,000	82.4	2,062,041,000
1917...	3,065,233,000	60.0	1,837,728,000
1916...	2,566,927,000	83.9	3,154,487,000
1915...	2,994,793,000	71.1	2,127,965,000
1914...	2,672,804,000	84.5	2,259,755,000
1913...	2,446,988,000	80.1	1,961,058,000
1912...	3,124,746,000	85.0	2,654,907,000
1911...	2,531,488,000	80.1	2,027,922,000
1910...	2,886,260,000	86.4	2,492,763,000
1909...	2,552,190,000	82.5	2,126,965,000
1908...	2,668,651,000	88.2	2,244,571,000
1907...	2,592,320,000	77.7	1,939,877,000
1906...	2,927,416,000	89.1	2,587,596,000
1905...	2,707,994,000	88.4	2,427,996,000

United States—Flaxseed Crop

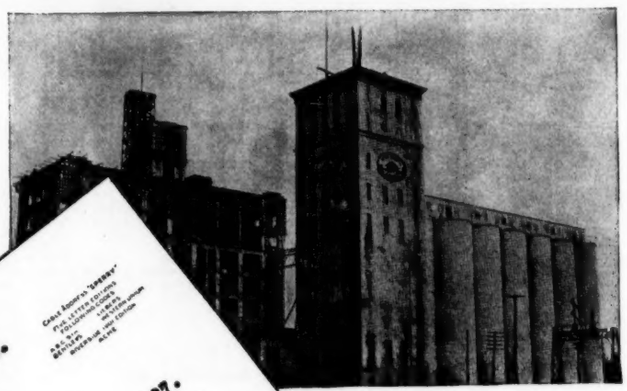
Department of Agriculture estimates of the flaxseed acreage and crop of the United States (000's omitted):

Year	Acres	Yield bus	Year	Acres	Yield bus
1927...	2,907	26,583	1914...	1,645	13,749
1926...	2,907	19,335	1913...	2,291	17,363
1925...	3,078	22,424	1912...	2,851	28,073
1924...	3,469	31,547	1911...	2,757	19,370
1923...	2,014	17,060	1910...	2,467	12,718
1922...	1,113	10,375	1909...	2,083	19,513
1921...	1,108	8,029	1908...	2,679	25,805
1920...	1,757	10,774	1907...	2,864	25,851
1919...	1,503	7,256	1906...	2,506	25,576
1918...	1,910	13,360	1905...	2,525	28,477
1917...	1,984	9,164	1904...	3,264	23,400
1916...	1,605	14,296	1903...	3,233	27,300
1915...	1,387	14,030	1902...	3,740	29,285

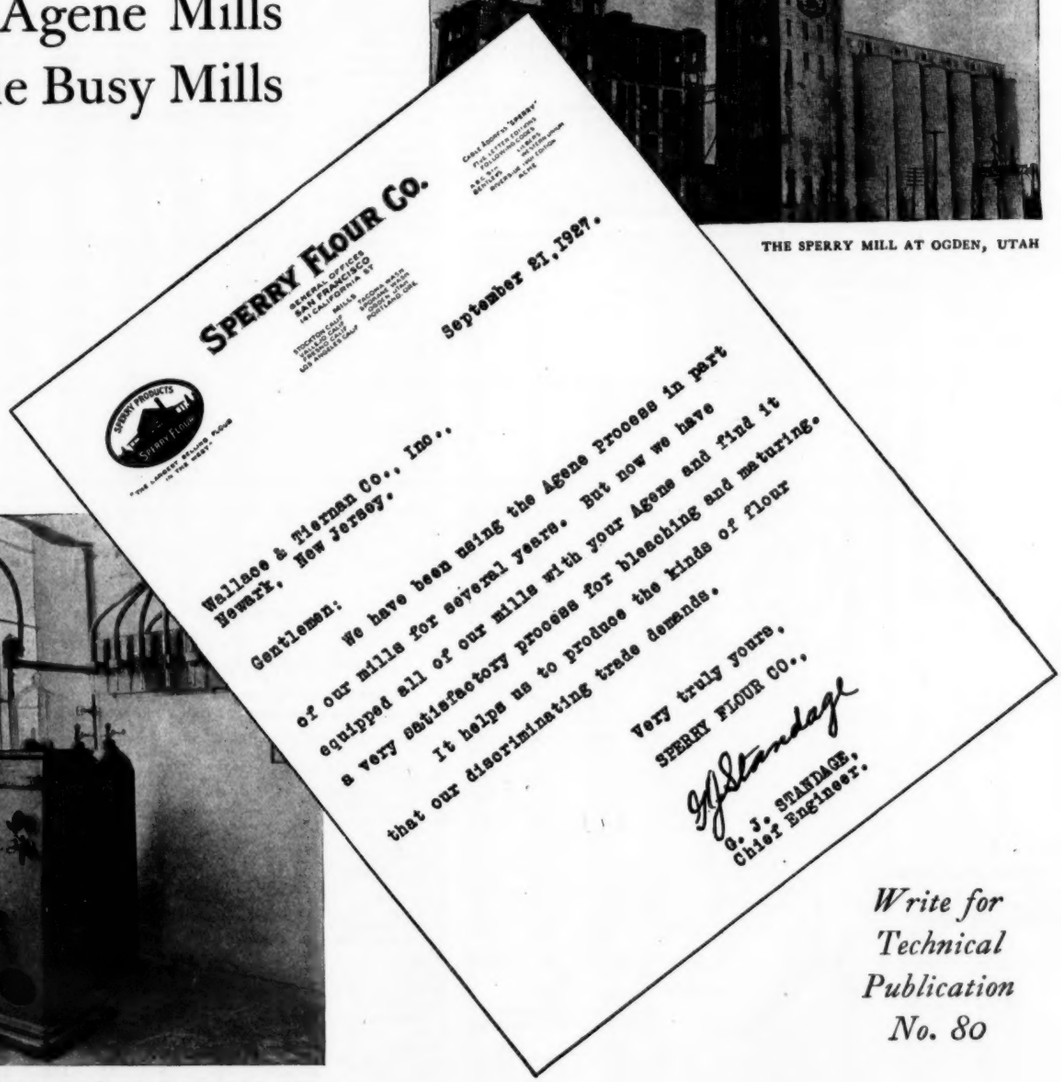
AGENE FACTS

Another Reason Why

The Agene Mills are the Busy Mills



THE SPERRY MILL AT OGDEN, UTAH



SPERRY FLOUR CO.

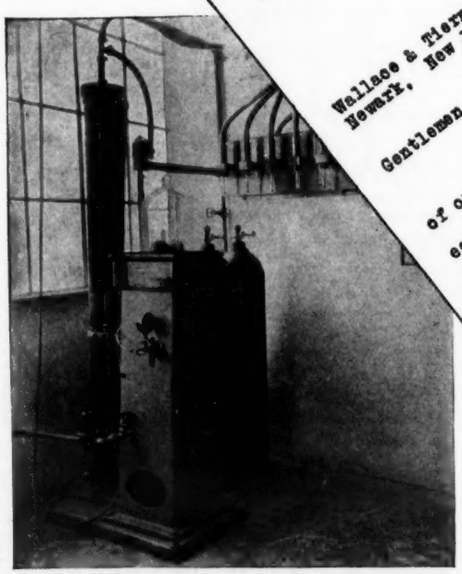
September 21, 1927.

Wallace & Tiernan Co., Inc.,
Newark, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

We have been using the Agene process in part of our mills for several years. But now we have equipped all of our mills with your Agene and find it a very satisfactory process for bleaching and maturing. It helps us to produce the kinds of flour that our discriminating trade demands.

Very truly yours,
SPERRY FLOUR CO.,
G. J. Standage,
G. J. STANDAGE,
Chief Engineer.



THE AGENE PROCESS AS INSTALLED BY THE SPERRY FLOUR MILLS CO., VALLEJO, CAL.

Write for Technical Publication No. 80

WALLACE & TIERNAN
COMPANY, INCORPORATED
NEWARK · NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK CHICAGO KNOXVILLE SAN FRANCISCO MINNEAPOLIS PITTSBURGH DALLAS KANSAS CITY
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WALLACE & TIERNAN, LTD., TORONTO, CANADA WALLACE & TIERNAN, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND

UNITED STATES—RYE CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States rye acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Connecticut	1	...	...	19.0	...	...	19	...	...
New York	37	25	21	16.5	15.5	17.5	610	388	368
New Jersey	44	41	36	18.0	19.0	20.0	792	779	720
Pennsylvania	113	93	78	17.0	16.0	17.0	1,921	1,488	1,326
Delaware	5	4	3	15.0	15.0	15.0	75	60	45
Maryland	18	15	14	19.0	18.0	15.3	342	270	214
Virginia	36	43	42	12.0	13.5	11.8	432	580	496
West Virginia	10	12	10	13.0	13.0	13.0	130	156	130
North Carolina	80	104	94	11.5	13.0	12.0	920	1,352	1,128
South Carolina	7	8	9	10.5	14.0	13.0	74	112	117
Georgia	20	22	26	9.3	12.0	10.0	186	264	260
Ohio	55	50	35	15.0	17.5	16.0	825	875	560
Indiana	145	145	119	11.4	14.5	13.6	1,653	2,102	1,618
Illinois	80	83	62	13.8	15.0	14.5	1,104	1,245	899
Michigan	216	173	178	12.5	13.5	14.7	2,700	2,336	2,617
Wisconsin	256	256	238	14.8	15.0	17.0	3,789	3,840	4,046
Minnesota	448	440	409	13.0	13.5	18.3	5,824	5,940	7,485
Iowa	32	31	31	16.4	17.5	17.5	525	542	542
Missouri	22	24	24	12.0	12.9	11.0	264	310	264
North Dakota	1,587	1,222	1,381	10.0	7.6	16.7	15,870	9,287	23,063
South Dakota	177	103	154	9.5	6.2	18.0	1,682	639	2,772
Nebraska	205	253	274	12.3	10.3	15.0	2,522	2,606	4,110
Kansas	43	41	45	8.9	11.7	12.8	383	480	576
Kentucky	15	18	14	13.0	15.5	11.0	195	279	154
Tennessee	20	32	26	11.0	14.0	8.0	220	448	208
Texas	14	20	14	4.0	19.0	7.0	56	380	98
Oklahoma	33	36	22	12.0	15.5	9.0	396	558	198
Arkansas	1	1	1	11.0	11.0	10.0	11	11	10
Montana	80	107	134	12.5	12.0	18.0	1,000	1,284	2,412
Wyoming	57	51	51	12.0	14.0	12.5	684	714	638
Colorado	85	89	85	10.0	11.5	10.5	850	1,024	892
New Mexico	1	1	1	4.0	18.0	6.0	4	18	6
Utah	3	4	4	11.0	9.0	10.0	33	36	40
Idaho	3	3	3	20.0	15.5	16.0	60	46	48
Washington	15	18	22	11.0	12.0	16.0	165	216	352
Oregon	10	10	10	14.0	13.0	16.0	140	130	160
United States	3,974	3,578	3,670	11.7	11.4	16.0	46,456	40,795	58,572

Rye Acreage—1927 Crop

Department of Agriculture estimates of the acreage sown to rye in the autumn of 1927, compared with the revised estimate of the acreage in the autumn of 1926 (acres, 000's omitted), and of the condition of the crop on Dec. 1, 1926 and 1927, as compared with the 1917-26 average on that date:

	Acres		Condition		
	1926	1927	1926	1927	Av.
New York	21	22	89	94	91
New Jersey	36	38	89	94	90
Pennsylvania	78	90	82	94	90
Delaware	3	3	92	93	90
Maryland	14	15	82	94	88
Virginia	42	43	83	93	87
West Virginia	10	9	80	93	88
North Carolina	94	94	87	91	90
South Carolina	9	8	89	85	87
Georgia	26	23	88	87	91
Ohio	35	44	75	95	89
Indiana	119	125	81	96	90
Illinois	62	71	84	95	91
Michigan	178	194	88	92	90
Wisconsin	238	238	89	94	92
Minnesota	409	409	88	91	90
Iowa	31	31	90	93	94
Missouri	24	25	82	94	88
North Dakota	1,381	1,450	85	86	83
South Dakota	154	169	85	86	83
Nebraska	274	252	92	89	90
Kansas	45	45	87	81	84
Kentucky	14	14	85	92	90
Tennessee	26	27	87	92	88
Texas	14	13	80	74	78
Oklahoma	22	22	85	78	84
Arkansas	1	1	85	85	87
Montana	134	161	92	93	82
Wyoming	51	41	92	90	88
Colorado	85	85	74	77	86
New Mexico	1	1	62	60	80
Utah	4	4	75	96	87
Idaho	3	3	92	98	91
Washington	22	22	96	96	88
Oregon	10	10	93	96	94
U. States	3,670	3,802	86.3	89.3	87.7

Kansas—Coarse Grain Crops

Corn, oats and rye harvested in Kansas, as compiled by the state department of agriculture, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Corn	Oats	Rye
1927	176,910	34,380	576
1926	61,193	35,122	480
1925	104,861	38,623	386
1924	131,008	39,852	369
1923	125,681	34,653	381
1922	95,311	29,723	808
1921	96,484	40,041	1,240
1920	132,786	68,693	1,732
1919	63,083	41,974	3,458
1918	44,539	50,482	2,257
1917	106,167	60,612	1,293
1916	62,127	29,177	737
1915	142,653	34,304	1,892
1914	87,338	45,348	2,193
1913	18,420	28,125	568
1912	156,499	42,298	545
1911	105,047	32,052	250
1910	152,810	53,393	246
1909	147,005	25,588	355
1908	150,640	16,707	361
1907	145,288	14,104	353
1906	187,021	26,560	711
1905	190,519	29,962	1,114
1904	132,021	21,819	1,110
1903	169,359	28,025	2,962
1902	201,367	32,966	3,728
1901	42,605	20,806	2,955
1900	134,523	31,169	1,945
1899	226,183	26,046	1,754
1898	126,999	21,702	2,152
1897	152,140	23,431	1,661
1896	221,419	19,314	998
1895	201,457	31,664	1,655
1894	66,952	18,385	978
1893	169,359	28,025	2,962
1892	138,658	43,722	4,042
1891	139,362	39,904	5,443
1890	51,090	29,175	2,274
1889	273,888	47,922	5,850

United States—Hay Crop

Department of Agriculture estimates of the hay crop of the United States, including both tame and wild hay, in 1926 and 1927, in tons (000's omitted):

State—	Tame		Wild	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Maine	1,428	1,543	12	12
N. Hampshire	534	588	15	17
Vermont	1,461	1,407	14	14
Massachusetts	594	674	12	13
Rhode Island	58	59	2	2
Connecticut	424	525	11	13
New York	6,393	7,311	76	78
New Jersey	391	461	25	26
Pennsylvania	3,820	5,063	25	22
Delaware	112	142	6	5
Maryland	516	724	5	4
Virginia	992	1,469	26	29
West Virginia	1,036	1,266	14	18
North Carolina	681	845	52	57
South Carolina	199	356	2	2
Georgia	400	565	14	17
Florida	57	64	4	3
Ohio	4,033	5,149	6	7
Indiana	2,477	3,040	24	26
Illinois	3,621	5,092	41	48
Michigan	4,150	4,748	44	56
Wisconsin	5,742	6,989	301	297
Minnesota	2,977	4,818	1,492	2,826
Iowa	3,805	5,357	252	324
Missouri	3,531	5,185	117	176
North Dakota	1,365	1,943	818	1,700
South Dakota	1,366	2,269	926	3,311
Nebraska	3,283	4,145	1,644	3,056
Kansas	2,707	4,245	640	1,231
Kentucky	1,525	1,871	29	45
Tennessee	1,766	1,762	62	60
Alabama	483	595	18	16
Mississippi	499	515	33	36
Louisiana	276	356	20	18
Texas	1,115	1,013	277	219
Oklahoma	883	901	439	554
Arkansas	667	730	133	146
Montana	2,063	2,706	314	995
Wyoming	1,326	1,271	372	450
Colorado	2,905	2,711	360	396
New Mexico	435	484	33	30
Arizona	641	672	6	10
Utah	1,724	1,474	94	100
Nevada	520	494	160	144
Idaho	2,768	3,151	121	162
Washington	2,001	2,317	42	52
Oregon	1,764	2,048	270	294
California	4,984	5,156	165	176
U. States	86,497	106,219	9,568	17,293

United States—Hay Crop

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States hay crop (tame), in tons (000's omitted):

1927	106,219	1918	76,660
1926	86,497	1917	83,308
1925	85,717	1916	91,192
1924	97,622	1915	85,920
1923	89,250	1914	70,071
1922	95,882	1913	64,116
1921	82,379	1912	72,691
1920	87,855	1911	54,916
1919	86,359	1910	69,378

Northwest—Flaxseed Crop

Department of Agriculture estimates of the flaxseed crop in the Northwest, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Minn.	N. D.	S. D.	Totals	Mont.
1927	7,343	10,184	5,940	23,467	2,438
1926	7,652	7,590	2,755	17,997	693
1925	7,400	9,496	3,801	20,697	1,098
1924	8,117	15,920	4,713	28,750	2,140
1923	5,270	8,085	2,414	15,769	902
1922	3,100	4,845	1,539	9,484	605
1921	2,983	2,795	1,404	7,182	550
1920	3,040	4,033	2,200	9,273	1,058
1919	2,304	2,990	1,120	6,414	481
1918	3,536	6,240	1,425	12,201	1,641
1917	2,090	3,764	980	6,834	1,749
1916	1,700	3,137	930	10,767	3,088
1915	3,150	6,534	1,100	10,784	2,635
1914	2,930	6,972	750	10,652	2,400
1913	3,150	7,200	3,060	13,410	3,600

United States—Rice Crop and Acreage

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States rice acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Missouri	...	10	3	...	61.0	25.0	...	610	75
South Carolina	5	5	5	16.0	17.0	18.0	80	85	90
Georgia	3	3	3	17.0	20.0	16.0	51	60	48
Mississippi	1	1	1	18.0	18.0	25.0	18	18	25
Louisiana	430	501	481	33.3	32.5	36.0	14,319	16,282	17,316
Texas	168	166	161	37.0	37.0	39.0	6,216	6,142	6,279
Arkansas	175	199	175	43.0	53.0	42.5	7,525	10,547	7,438
California	103	149	160	46.6	53.6	56.0	4,800	7,986	8,960
United States	889	1,034	989	37.5	40.4	40.7	33,309	41,730	40,231

UNITED STATES—OATS CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States oats acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Maine	135	136	129	45.0	38.0	37.0	6,075	5,168	4,773
New Hampshire	12	11	11	39.0	40.0	39.0	468	440	429
Vermont	84	82	83	40.0	38.0	38.0	3,360	3,116	3,237
Massachusetts	9	9	8	38.0	34.0	35.0	342	306	280
Rhode Island	2	3	2	33.0	32.0	32.0	66	96	64
Connecticut	13	15	15	32.0	32.0	32.0	429	480	480
New York	1,017	1,017	1,000	36.0	34.0	35.0	36,612	34,578	35,000
New Jersey	50	50	49	30.0	33.0	33.0	1,500	1,650	1,764
Pennsylvania	1,157	1,111	1,100	35.0	32.0	36.0	40,495	35,552	39,600
Delaware	4	4	4	25.0	28.0	29.0	100	112	116
Maryland	55	52	51	32.0	32.8	33.5	1,760	1,706	1,708
Virginia	192	186	186	21.5	26.0	21.5	4,128	4,836	3,999
West Virginia	188	207	224	27.0	28.0	24.2	5,076	5,796	5,421
North Carolina	258	310	273	19.0	22.0	21.0	4,902	6,820	5,733
South Carolina	378	416	449	19.0	25.2	23.0	7,182	10,483	10,327
Georgia	413	475	442	17.0	23.0	21.0	7,021	10,925	9,282
Florida	13	12	11	14.0	16.7	11.0	182	200	121
Ohio	2,000	1,980	1,900	41.5	38.0	32.0	83,000	75,240	60,800
Indiana	2,138	2,050	1,948	28.0	30.0	25.0	59,864	61,500	48,700
Illinois	4,855	4,661	4,008	32.5	26.5	25.5	157,788	123,516	102,204
Michigan	1,619	1,570	1,617	32.0	33.0	33.5	51,808	51,810	54,176
Wisconsin	2,603	2,577	2,422	48.5	37.5	38.5	126,246	96,638	93,247
Minnesota	4,770	4,532	4,496	42.0	28.5	28.8	200,340	129,162	120,493
Iowa	6,221	6,218	5,972	39.2	31.5	33.0	243,863	195,867	197,076
Missouri	1,923	2,173	1,630	26.0	20.0	17.0	49,998	43,460	27,710
North Dakota	2,354	2,024	2,125	27.0	17.0	21.5	63,558	34,408	45,688
South Dakota	2,834	1,984	2,480	34.0	11.7	29.3	96,356	23,213	76,664
Nebraska	2,699	2,537	2,441	27.4	20.7	28.6	73,953	52,516	69,813
Kansas	1,712	1,626	1,463	23.0	21.6	23.5	39,376	35,122	34,380
Kentucky	247	259	215	21.0	24.5	19.0	5,187	6,346	4,085
Tennessee	221	276	179	22.0	25.0	17.0	4,862	6,900	3,043
Alabama	131	107	101	17.0	22.0	17.5	2,227	2,354	1,768
Mississippi	85	41	48	19.0	22.0	19.0	1,615	902	912
Louisiana	30	30	35	21.0	26.6	17.5	630	798	612
Texas	1,091	1,964	2,003	12.3	42.6	21.9	13,419	83,666	42,063
Oklahoma	1,140	1,340	1,112	23.0	28.0	19.0	26,220	37,520	21,128
Arkansas	261	243	207	16.0	22.0	20.0	4,176	5,346	4,140
Montana	605	641	596	22.5	26.0	40.0	13,612	16,666	23,840
Wyoming	134	120	120	35.0	35.0	38.0	4,690	4,200	4,560
Colorado	214	195	189	27.0	29.0	25.5	5,778	4,680	5,481
New Mexico	36	54	30	20.0	28.0	22.0	720	1,512	660
Arizona	12	15	17	30.0	35.0	36.0	360	525	612
Utah	60	54	51	47.0	40.0	42.0	2,820	2,160	2,142
Nevada	2	2	2	40.0	32.0	40.0	80	64	80
Idaho	170	119	143	49.0	40.0	47.0	8,330	4,760	6,721
Washington	254	229	183	44.0	43.0	50.0	11,176	9,847	9,150
Oregon	320	304	310	33.0	29.0	34.0	10,560	8,816	10,540
California	151	156	147	34.7	32.5	28.5	5,240	5,070	4,190
United States	44,872	44,177	42,227	33.2	28.2	28.3	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,195,006

UNITED STATES—BUCKWHEAT CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States buckwheat acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Maine	14	15	14	26.0	23.0	23.0	364	345	322
New Hampshire	1	...	...	24.0	...	...	24	...	...
Vermont	3	3	2	22.0	23.0	26.0	66	69	52
Massachusetts	1	...	...	19.0	...	...	19	...	...
Connecticut	2	...	...	20.0	...	...	40	...	...
New York	239	190	213	19.0	18.9	21.0	4,541	3,591	4,473
New Jersey	3	2	1	21.0	18.0	21.0	63	36	21
Pennsylvania	194	190	210	23.0	19.0	23.5	4,462	3,610	4,935
Delaware	3	2	2	16.0	16.0	18.5	48	32	37
Maryland	7	8	8	24.0	20.2	22.0	168	162	176
Virginia	15	16	14	16.0	22.0	21.0	240	352	294
West Virginia	34	36	40	18.0	19.0	22.0	612	684	880
North Carolina	10	10	10	14.0	22.0	20.0	140	220	200
Ohio	24	22	28	19.7	17.5	21.0	473	385	588
Indiana	20	20	24	13.2	16.0	17.0	264	320	408
Illinois	5	5	6	14.0	13.0	16.2	70	65	97
Michigan	52	50	53	13.7	15.3	13.0	712	765	689
Wisconsin	29	23	23	16.0	15.0	16.6	464	345	382
Minnesota	61	66	126	14.0	17.0	14.0	854	1,122	1,764
Iowa	5	5	15	17.5	18.0	13.0	88	90	195
Missouri	1	1	1	14.0	15.0	20.0	14	15	20
North Dakota	6	9	11	12.0	15.0	14.5	72	135	160
South Dakota	11	9	18	12.0	14.0	15.5	132	126	279
Nebraska	1	1	1	14.0	11.0	15.3	14	11	15
Kentucky	7	8	9	12.5	17.0	16.0	88	136	144
Tennessee	3	3	3	15.0	20.0	17.0	45	60	51
United States	747	694	832	18.7	18.3	19.4	13,994	12,676	16,182

UNITED STATES—FLAXSEED CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States flaxseed acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Wisconsin	11	11	9	13.8	12.0	13.2	152	132	119
Minnesota	740	814	757	10.0	9.4	9.7	7,400	7,652	7,343
Iowa	10	15	21	10.5	11.6	13.0	105	174	273
Missouri	1	2	7	7.5	8.0	6.5	8	16	46
North Dakota	1,461	1,380	1,242	6.5	5.5	8.2	9,496	7,590	10,184
South Dakota	559	475	594	6.8	5.8	10.0	3,801	2,755	5,940
Nebraska	6	7	7	9.0	8.7	10.0	54	61	70
Kansas	45	38	21	6.8	6.9	5.5	306	262	170
Montana	244	165	239	4.5	4.2	10.2	1,098	693	2,438
Colorado	1	...	...	4.5	...	...	4	...	...
United States	3,078	2,907	2,907	7.3	6.7	9.1	22,424	19,335	26,583

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UNITED STATES—BARLEY CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States barley acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Maine	3	4	4	35.0	30.0	27.0	105	120	108
Vermont	6	6	6	32.0	30.0	29.0	192	180	174
New York	157	179	188	29.0	28.3	29.0	4,553	5,066	5,452
New Jersey	1	1	2	27.0	33.0	37.0	27	33	74
Pennsylvania	15	18	21	35.5	37.0	28.0	533	436	588
Maryland	13	10	9	33.0	34.3	30.5	396	342	274
Virginia	16	14	13	26.0	31.0	26.0	416	434	338
North Carolina	10	15	20	23.0	26.0	24.0	230	390	480
Ohio	110	116	155	31.0	32.0	27.0	3,410	3,712	4,185
Indiana	32	23	28	23.0	25.0	23.8	736	575	666
Illinois	315	302	453	33.0	31.0	29.5	10,395	9,362	13,364
Michigan	129	133	186	24.5	28.5	28.5	3,160	3,790	5,301
Wisconsin	461	521	620	36.8	34.5	34.5	16,965	17,974	21,390
Minnesota	1,098	1,307	1,503	30.0	25.0	30.0	32,940	32,675	45,090
Iowa	175	268	456	31.3	30.5	31.4	5,478	8,174	14,318
Missouri	6	9	7	31.0	24.0	23.0	186	216	161
North Dakota	1,732	1,472	1,663	22.5	14.3	25.5	38,970	21,050	42,406
South Dakota	915	778	1,089	26.0	10.1	30.0	23,790	7,858	32,670
Nebraska	233	227	246	24.3	20.7	30.8	5,662	4,699	7,577
Kansas	380	266	452	16.0	11.4	12.6	6,080	3,032	5,695
Kentucky	6	7	6	26.0	33.0	27.0	156	231	162
Tennessee	22	40	42	23.0	30.0	19.0	506	1,200	798
Texas	116	174	195	7.2	35.0	16.0	835	6,090	3,120
Oklahoma	126	110	79	14.0	27.0	16.5	1,764	2,970	1,304
Montana	156	150	195	21.0	24.0	33.0	3,276	3,600	6,435
Wyoming	34	42	59	33.0	33.0	36.0	1,122	1,386	2,124
Colorado	410	380	456	21.0	16.0	22.0	8,610	6,080	10,032
New Mexico	5	8	8	17.0	26.0	18.0	85	208	144
Arizona	20	25	20	35.0	35.0	35.0	700	875	700
Utah	18	20	30	43.0	40.0	47.0	774	800	1,410
Nevada	8	7	9	48.0	40.0	45.0	384	280	405
Idaho	124	112	129	44.0	37.0	44.0	5,456	4,144	5,676
Washington	91	64	58	34.0	34.0	42.0	3,094	2,176	2,436
Oregon	96	82	91	33.0	28.0	35.0	3,168	2,296	3,185
California	1,050	1,080	994	31.0	30.0	27.5	32,550	32,400	27,335
United States	8,088	7,970	9,492	26.8	23.2	28.0	216,554	184,905	265,577

UNITED STATES—POTATO CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States potato acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

WHITE POTATOES

State—	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Maine	135	127	142	250	290	226	33,750	36,830	32,092
New Hampshire	11	11	12	145	165	150	1,595	1,815	1,800
Vermont	19	20	21	125	155	155	2,375	3,100	3,255
Massachusetts	14	13	14	140	155	100	1,960	2,015	1,400
Rhode Island	2	3	2	140	150	110	280	450	220
Connecticut	15	14	15	135	155	109	2,025	2,170	1,635
New York	270	248	270	86	117	106	23,200	29,016	28,620
New Jersey	55	50	57	106	145	161	5,830	7,250	9,177
Pennsylvania	202	198	220	123	112	120	24,846	22,176	26,400
Delaware	6	6	6	64	86	119	384	516	714
Maryland	37	39	43	73	90	122	2,701	3,510	5,246
Virginia	130	134	130	90	94	152	11,700	11,656	19,760
West Virginia	47	47	53	87	106	113	4,089	4,982	5,989
North Carolina	58	67	72	78	94	102	4,524	6,325	7,368
South Carolina	25	29	29	96	111	105	2,400	3,219	3,034
Georgia	17	19	17	49	63	73	833	1,197	1,241
Florida	23	24	29	124	118	105	2,852	2,832	3,045
Ohio	113	107	116	106	94	105	11,978	10,058	12,180
Indiana	50	48	53	83	80	95	4,150	3,840	5,035
Illinois	72	61	64	60	80	84	4,320	4,880	5,376
Michigan	237	249	289	103	120	80	24,411	29,880	23,120
Wisconsin	211	230	260	112	118	92	23,632	27,140	23,920
Minnesota	276	298	328	97	100	101	26,772	29,800	33,128
Iowa	83	74	78	63	79	82	5,229	5,846	6,396
Missouri	76	81	85	57	80	83	4,332	6,480	7,055
North Dakota	104	94	113	72	80	102	7,488	7,520	11,526
South Dakota	61	55	66	65	60	115	3,965	3,300	7,590
Nebraska	84	73	84	75	73	106	6,300	5,329	8,904
Kansas	54	43	49	67	91	110	3,618	3,913	5,390
Kentucky	46	47	52	60	96	91	2,760	4,512	4,732
Tennessee	37	35	39	56	78	88	2,072	2,730	3,432
Alabama	25	29	33	57	70	75	1,425	2,030	2,475
Mississippi	11	13	12	67	71	78	737	852	936
Louisiana	30	36	41	60	61	65	1,800	2,196	2,665
Texas	26	30	35	53	70	66	1,378	2,100	2,310
Oklahoma	39	43	45	72	67	65	2,808	2,860	2,925
Arkansas	28	32	29	60	60	68	1,680	1,920	1,972
Montana	35	35	40	108	85	135	3,780	2,975	5,400
Wyoming	13	13	17	120	112	142	1,440	1,456	2,414
Colorado	80	84	113	183	140	142	14,640	11,760	16,046
Utah	15	17	22	160	145	135	2,400	2,465	2,970
Nevada	4	5	6	170	140	130	680	700	780
Idaho	73	91	115	196	178	212	14,308	16,198	24,380
Washington	56	67	79	155	160	170	8,680	10,720	13,430
Oregon	40	45	52	104	100	120	4,160	4,500	6,240
California	43	43	52	159	161	153	6,837	6,923	7,956
United States	3,092	3,122	3,505	104.6	113.5	114.7	323,465	354,328	402,149

SWEET POTATOES

State—	Acreage, acres 000's omitted			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus 000's omitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
New Jersey	16	17	15	117	145	126	1,872	2,465	1,890
Delaware	8	9	8	110	139	110	880	1,251	880
Maryland	9	11	11	129	165	144	1,161	1,815	1,584
Virginia	37	43	43	108	125	135	3,996	5,375	5,805
West Virginia	3	3	3	92	110	110	276	330	330
North Carolina	80	84	89	88	90	114	7,040	7,560	10,146
South Carolina	52	47	53	55	80	110	2,860	3,760	5,300
Georgia	110	110	132	47	86	80	5,170	9,460	10,560
Florida	29	28	29	85	100	92	2,465	2,800	2,668
Ohio	3	3	3	115	105	133	345	315	399
Indiana	2	3	2	108	110	112	216	330	224
Illinois	12	13	10	88	110	103	1,056	1,430	1,030
Iowa	3	3	3	109	103	90	327	309	270
Missouri	10	10	12	95	112	112	950	1,120	1,344
Kansas	3	4	3	116	129	136	348	516	408
Kentucky	14	17	16	90	120	93	1,260	2,040	1,488
Tennessee	36	50	48	90	123	98	3,240	6,150	4,704
Alabama	65	65	75	70	100	98	4,550	6,500	7,350
Mississippi	62	55	69	96	104	112	5,952	5,720	7,728
Louisiana	73	79	99	80	90	98	5,760	7,110	9,702
Texas	84	92	138	73	93	90	6,132	8,556	11,970
Oklahoma	20	24	23	94	105	106	1,880	2,520	2,438
Arkansas	36	34	38	85	108	116	3,060	3,672	4,408
California	9	12	12	112	97	90	1,008	1,164	1,080
New Mexico	..	1	1	...	135	102	...	135	102
Arizona	..	2	1	...	150	120	...	300	120
United States	779	819	931	80.0	101.0	100.9	62,319	82,702	93,928

Seeding in the Northwest

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, by investigation, has ascertained that in—

SOUTH DAKOTA

Seeding commences the latter part of March, and becomes general about April 1. In the southeastern part, it is completed April 15-20, and in other parts about May 1.

MINNESOTA

In central and southern parts, seeding commences latter part of March, and becomes general about April 15. In the southern part of the state approximately 50 per cent of the seeding is completed April 15-20, and in the central part about 35 per cent at the same time. In the southern half, seeding is completed about May 1, and in other parts May 10.

NORTH DAKOTA

Seeding commences April 1 and becomes general in southern part April 18-20. Seeding becomes general throughout the state from April 20 to 28, and is completed about May 12.

United States—Cotton Crop

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States cotton acreage (in acres, 000's omitted) and production (in bales of 500 lbs, 000's omitted) in 1926 and 1927:

State—	Acreage 1926	Acreage 1927	Production 1926	Production 1927
Virginia	101	67	51	32
North Carolina	2,023	1,727	1,213	857
South Carolina	2,732	2,241	1,008	735
Georgia	4,029	3,415	1,496	1,100
Florida	109	66	32	17
Missouri	488	281	218	104
Tennessee	1,178	943	451	345
Alabama	3,713	3,225	1,498	1,200
Mississippi	3,768	3,338	1,888	1,340
Louisiana	1,960	1,560	829	545
Texas	18,363	16,270	5,628	4,280
Oklahoma	4,912	3,433	1,773	990
Arkansas	3,782	3,045	1,548	980
New Mexico	120	95	75	70
Arizona	167	127	122	93
*California	160	128	131	94
All other	48	20	17	7
U. States	47,653	40,168	17,977	12,789

*Not including production in Lower California (old Mexico).

UNITED STATES—AGGREGATE CROP-VALUE COMPARISONS

Department of Agriculture estimates of the total value of 22 crops—corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, all hay, tobacco, lint cotton, beans, broom corn, grain sorghums, hops, oranges, clover seed, peanuts, cranberries, apples—in the United States, by states, 1919-23 (average), 1919 (census), 1926 and 1927; the value of all crops in 1919 (census); and the hypothetical value of all crops in other years, based upon ratio of the 22 crops to all crops in census year (values in thousands of dollars; i.e., 000's omitted):

State—	Value, all crops, 1919 census	Value 22 crops 1919-23 av'ge	Value 22 crops 1919 census	Value 22 crops 1926	Value 22 crops 1927	Hypothetical value all crops 1919-23 av'ge	Hypothetical value all crops 1926	Hypothetical value all crops 1927
Maine	100,152	57,948	91,982	74,648	53,930	62,987	81,139	58,620
N. Hampshire	23,510	17,883	18,479	15,444	14,670	22,637	19,549	18,570
Vermont	48,000	36,434	36,835	32,440	28,209	47,317	42,130	36,635
Massachusetts	53,701	37,096	36,601	30,811	30,336	54,553	45,310	44,612
Rhode Island	5,340	3,304	3,680	3,170	2,608	4,788	4,594	3,780
Connecticut	44,473	39,274	36,006	30,240	29,304	48,486	37,333	36,178
New York	417,047	270,338	321,598	219,355	200,197	351,088	284,587	259,996
New Jersey	87,484	46,687	61,273	37,184	35,020	66,696	53,120	50,029
Pennsylvania	409,969	264,914	350,991	223,854	214,212	308,040	260,295	249,084
Delaware	23,059	12,862	16,516	10,456	11,674	17,864	14,522	16,214
Maryland	110,166	63,321	88,066	55,818	56,277	79,151	69,772	70,346
Virginia	292,824	177,624	247,463	143,646	155,265	208,969	168,995	182,665
West Virginia	96,537	69,090	78,143	59,962	58,671	85,296	74,027	72,433
North Carolina	503,229	338,508	438,892	278,798	314,596	389,090	320,457	361,605
South Carolina	437,122	210,556	360,025	115,082	137,294	256,776	140,344	167,432
Georgia	540,614	241,335	430,270	169,443	200,548	301,669	211,804	250,685
Florida	80,257	46,176	49,521	53,205	54,979	74,477	85,815	88,676
Ohio	607,038	308,517	526,943	261,613	232,119	354,617	300,703	266,803
Indiana	497,230	256,265	449,079	202,495	192,473	384,739	224,994	213,859
Illinois	864,738	456,887	797,893	360,048	354,248	496,616	391,357	385,052
Michigan	404,015	221,746	329,651	205,951	186,646	270,422	251,160	227,617
Wisconsin	445,348	261,754	360,404	243,992	247,837	323,153	301,225	305,972
Minnesota	506,020	289,825	450,327	290,122	288,760	325,481	325,980	324,449
Iowa	890,391	467,912	820,126	405,744	461,587	508,600	441,026	501,725
Missouri	559,048	302,347	496,261	245,995	242,689	339,716	276,399	272,684
N. Dakota	301,783	199,078	278,315	176,920	252,723	216,389	192,304	274,699
S. Dakota	311,007	196,204	288,376	113,345	223,975	210,972	121,769	240,833
Nebraska	519,730	299,478	491,338	241,683	359,878	315,240	254,403	378,819
Kansas	588,923	335,772	536,408	303,382	329,956	368,980	333,387	362,578
Kentucky	347,339	233,528	310,224	154,934	150,453	262,391	174,083	169,048
Tennessee	318,285	188,812	263,797	149,879	150,993	227,484	180,577	181,919
Alabama	304,349	187,007	246,271	140,343	182,597	230,873	173,263	225,428
Mississippi	336,207	183,616	278,539	156,215	187,595	221,224	188,211	226,018
Louisiana	206,182	112,531	147,290	96,292	103,063	158,494	135,623	145,159
Texas	1,071,542	692,414	885,955	520,003	605,696	834,234	626,510	729,754
Oklahoma	550,085	276,116	479,314	263,789	239,058	317,375	303,200	274,779
Arkansas	340,813	193,310	283,175	154,526	160,605	232,904	186,176	193,500
Montana	69,975	77,290	60,058	96,947	139,029	89,872	112,729	161,662
Wyoming	30,271	29,200	26,528	26,647	28,679	33,182	30,281	32,590
Colorado	181,065	102,732	137,660	82,717	93,878	135,161	108,838	123,524
New Mexico	40,628	27,803	31,093	26,806	22,747	36,108	34,805	29,542
Arizona	42,481	28,124	35,478	22,353	28,521	33,481	26,492	33,954
Utah	58,067	27,626	40,901	25,796	25,990	39,466	36,851	37,129
Nevada	13,980	10,336	13,439	8,685	7,827	10,767	9,047	8,153
Idaho	126,495	79,983	111,940	82,611	95,286	90,890	93,876	108,280
Washington	227,212	142,196	185,667	120,853	138,957	173,410	147,382	169,460
Oregon	131,885	81,060	99,095	67,017	80,304	108,080	89,356	107,072
California	589,757	244,551	315,091	244,275	235,015	452,872	452,361	435,213
U. States	14,755,365	8,447,160	12,442,977	7,045,327	7,646,974	10,083,017	8,438,457	9,114,845

CAUSES OF CROP DAMAGE

Percentage by which various causes of crop damage have reduced the normal production, estimated as 100, to production actually harvested, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Deficient moisture	Excessive moisture	Frost	Hot winds	Plant diseases	Insect pests	Other causes	Total	Deficient moisture	Excessive moisture	Frost	Hot winds	Plant diseases	Insect pests	Other causes	Total
WHEAT								CORN							
15.9	1.2	5.8	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.7	31.7.....1925.....	19.9	1.4	1.0	1.4	.4	1.7	1.4	27.2
9.4	2.3	3.6	.5	1.5	2.1	2.5	21.9.....1924.....	11.2	10.7	9.7	.5	.4	2.6	4.6	39.7
8.6	4.0	4.0	.8	4.6	4.6	2.6	29.2.....1923.....	9.9	4.2	2.7	.7	.6	2.4	2.9	23.4
13.1	2.0	0.6	1.4	3.4	3.4	4.8	28.7.....1922.....	14.2	2.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	3.0	1.9	23.0
13.3	2.0	1.8	3.6	5.2	3.6	3.6	33.1.....1921.....	10.6	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.8	3.4	1.6	18.7
8.1	2.3	1.0	1.5	9.5	4.4	5.4	32.2.....1920.....	5.4	3.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.6	2.3	15.9
12.3	6.2	1.3	2.9	10.2	2.5	2.2	37.6.....1919.....	10.8	7.3	0.1	1.0	0.4	3.1	2.7	25.4
14.6	0.3	3.8	2.0	1.5	1.1	2.4	25.7.....1918.....	22.1	0.9	2.0	6.3	0.3	2.6	3.5	37.7
19.1	0.4	11.8	1.6	0.7	0.7	2.0	36.3.....1917.....	12.1	2.9	13.5	1.2	0.3	1.4	2.4	33.8
6.9	3.8	5.1	2.7	12.6	4.0	3.6	38.7.....1916.....	18.5	5.8	1.7	1.7	0.3	2.0	4.7	34.7
1.3	7.3	1.2	0.1	2.4	3.6	3.8	19.7.....1915.....	3.0	11.9	6.9	0.2	0.3	2.1	5.5	29.9
10.7	3.1	4.0	1.7	5.1	3.0	2.7	30.3.....Average..	11.8	5.0	3.8	1.4	.4	2.6	3.2	28.2
OATS								BARLEY							
15.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	.4	1.6	21.9.....1925.....	15.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	.4	1.9	24.6
5.5	3.5	1.2	.3	1.4	.6	2.8	15.3.....1924.....	14.2	1.3	.8	.6	.9	.9	2.9	21.6
10.1	2.7	1.5	1.5	3.0	1.0	2.1	21.9.....1923.....	10.7	1.2	.7	2.1	2.8	.9	2.4	20.8
14.6	3.8	0.4	1.4	3.2	1.8	2.4	27.6.....1922.....	13.5	1.3	0.3	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.8	22.2
18.3	2.3	2.6	5.9	5.2	2.1	2.5	38.9.....1921.....	20.2	1.4	1.3	6.6	2.9	1.3	2.3	36.0
6.4	2.7	0.4	0.9	2.3	1.4	2.2	16.3.....1920.....	10.4	2.2	0.4	2.0	3.0	1.3	2.4	21.7
11.5	5.7	0.4	2.8	4.9	2.2	2.4	29.9.....1919.....	18.0	3.4	0.2	3.8	5.3	4.3	3.5	38.5
12.9	0.5	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.9	2.2	20.7.....1918.....	20.7	0.4	0.7	2.3	0.6	1.6	2.5	28.8
11.8	1.2	2.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.9	19.8.....1917.....	26.6	0.8	1.0	2.3	0.5	0.4	2.0	33.6
10.1	4.0	0.6	2.8	5.1	1.3	3.3	27.2.....1916.....	8.0	3.4	0.7	5.0	3.5	0.7	4.3	30.6
1.4	8.5	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.3	3.5	16.3.....1915.....	1.3	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.2	3.4	10.0
10.3	3.5	1.2	1.8	2.9	1.3	2.5	23.4.....Average..	14.4	1.9	.7	2.7	2.7	1.3	2.7	26.4

"WINGOLD" "WINONA"

"GOLDEN LION" "BOXER" "NORMANO"

"WINGOLD" Rye Flours "WINGOLD" Feeds

BAY STATE MILLING CO.

WINONA, MINNESOTA.

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CABLE ADDRESSES

"HADNEW" "HOLTCHEN"

ALL CODES USED

When Crops Are Harvested

Usual percentage of crops harvested in months indicated, based upon estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates:

Wheat—	Per cent June	July	Aug.	Sept.
New York	..	78	20	2
Pennsylvania	3	90	7	..
Virginia	68	31	1	..
Ohio	15	84	1	..
Indiana	34	63	3	..
Illinois	35	59	6	..
Michigan	..	75	23	2
Minnesota	..	21	76	3
Missouri	61	38	1	..
North Dakota	..	3	75	22
South Dakota	..	31	66	3
Nebraska	3	92	5	..
Kansas	49	51	..	..
Oklahoma	70	28	..	..
Texas	70	23	..	..
Montana	..	17	60	23
Washington	..	26	55	19
United States	22.0	42.3	28.4	6.5
Oats—				
New York	..	20	70	10
Pennsylvania	..	31	64	5
Ohio	..	59	41	..
Indiana	2	72	26	..
Illinois	4	80	16	..
Wisconsin	..	31	67	2
Minnesota	..	35	62	3
Iowa	1	80	19	..
North Dakota	..	8	70	22
South Dakota	..	43	55	2
Nebraska	1	79	20	..
Kansas	27	73	..	..
Oklahoma	60	39	..	..
Texas	64	34	1	..
Montana	..	9	61	30
United States	7.9	52.9	34.2	3.8
Barley—				
Wisconsin	..	67	33	..
Minnesota	..	69	29	2
North Dakota	..	25	68	7
South Dakota	..	70	28	2
California	33	41	18	3
United States	8.2	51.6	33.9	4.9
Rye—				
New York	1	76	22	1
Pennsylvania	5	87	8	..
Indiana	38	59	3	..
Michigan	1	76	23	..
Wisconsin	2	78	20	..
Minnesota	3	84	13	..
North Dakota	..	65	35	..
South Dakota	1	82	17	..
Nebraska	9	85	6	..
United States	11.3	71.5	16.3	0.7
Buckwheat—				
New York	..	..	4	69
Pennsylvania	..	..	3	68
Michigan	..	..	3	64
United States	..	0.8	6.7	64.9
Flaxseed—				
Minnesota	..	6	50	41
North Dakota	..	..	28	62
South Dakota	..	4	37	51
Montana	..	..	30	59
United States	0.1	3.0	31.5	56.5
Rice—				
Louisiana	..	1	22	45
Texas	..	2	23	30
Arkansas	..	..	1	28
California	..	..	..	5
United States	..	0.9	15.3	33.0

Texas harvests 7 per cent of its wheat crop in May, and Oklahoma 2 per cent; ½ of 1 per cent of the country's wheat crop is harvested in May, and 3-10 of 1 per cent in October. One per cent of the country's oats crop (11 per cent of the Texas crop and 1 per cent of Oklahoma's) is harvested in May, and 2-10 of 1 per cent in October. Of the barley crop, 1.2 per cent (6 per cent of California's crop) is harvested in May, and 2-10 of 1 per cent in October. Of the rye crop, 2-10 of 1 per cent is harvested in May, and 7-10 of 1 per cent (1 per cent of New York's crop) in October. Of the buckwheat crop, 26.7 per cent is harvested in October and 9-10 of 1 per cent in November. Of the flax crop, 8.9 per cent is harvested in October. Of the rice crop, 33.8 per cent is harvested in October, 14.6 per cent in November, and 2.4 per cent in December.

United States—Barley and Buckwheat Crops

Department of Agriculture estimates of the barley and buckwheat crops of the United States, with acreage and yield per acre (area in thousands, crop in millions, and yield per acre in bushels):

	Barley Acres	Barley Crop bus	Barley Yield per acre	Buckwheat Acres	Buckwheat Crop bus	Buckwheat Yield per acre
1927	9,492	266	28	832	16	19
1926	7,970	185	23	694	13	18
1925	8,088	217	27	747	14	19
1924	6,925	182	26	745	13	18
1923	7,835	198	25	739	14	19
1922	7,317	182	25	764	15	19
1921	7,414	155	21	680	14	21
1920	7,600	189	25	701	13	19
1919	6,720	148	22	700	14	21
1918	9,740	256	26	1,027	17	17
1917	8,933	212	24	924	16	17
1916	7,757	182	24	828	12	14
1915	7,148	229	32	769	16	20
1914	7,565	195	26	792	17	21
1913	7,499	178	24	805	14	17
1912	7,530	224	30	841	19	23
1911	7,627	160	21	833	18	21
1910	7,743	174	22	860	18	20
1909	7,698	173	22	878	15	17
1908	6,646	167	25	803	16	20
1907	6,448	154	24	800	14	18
1906	6,324	179	28	789	15	19
1905	5,096	137	27	760	15	19
1904	5,146	140	27	794	15	19

Wheat Yield per Acre

Yield of wheat per acre in various countries, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture on the basis of official reports, in bushels:

	U. States	Germany	Austria	Hungary	France	U. Kingdom
1926	14.7	24.1	20.4	18.9	18.4	31.3
1925	12.9	30.8	22.0	20.3	23.8	34.0
1924	16.5	24.6	17.6	14.7	20.6	33.0
1923	13.5	29.6	22.0	20.5	20.3	32.4
1922	14.0	20.6	15.8	15.8	18.5	31.1
1921	12.8	30.3	17.8	18.3	24.3	35.4
1920	13.6	24.3	14.6	14.4	18.8	28.7
1919	12.8	24.8	13.8	...	16.0	29.2
1918	15.6	25.4	12.9	...	20.5	32.3
1917	14.1	22.9	14.6	...	13.0	30.6
1916	12.2	27.3	13.9	...	16.5	29.1
1915	17.0	28.5	17.6	...	16.4	31.7
1914	16.6	29.6	22.9	...	18.9	32.8
1913	15.2	35.1	24.7	19.6	19.8	31.7
1912	15.9	33.7	22.4	19.3	20.6	29.1
1911	12.5	30.6	19.6	20.7	20.3	33.0
1910	13.9	29.6	19.2	19.3	15.6	30.5
1909	15.8	30.5	19.9	14.3	22.0	33.8
1908	14.0	29.7	21.0	17.5	19.5	32.4
1907	14.1	29.6	15.0	14.9	23.5	34.0
1906	15.8	30.2	20.3	21.3	20.4	33.7
1905	14.7	28.5	19.6	18.5	20.8	32.9

United States—Crops and Value

Department of Agriculture estimates of acreage, yield per acre, and farm value Dec. 1 (000's omitted in total crop and acreage):

	Crop			
Winter wheat—	Acres	Bus acre	Total bus	Value bu
1927	37,872	14.6	645,091	$1.168
1926	36,987	17.0	760,406	1.212
1925	31,234	12.9	401,734	1.479
1924	35,656	16.7	592,259	1.316
1923	39,518	14.5	571,959	.951
1922	42,358	13.8	586,878	1.047
1921	43,414	13.8	600,316	.951
1920	40,016	15.3	610,597	1.486
1919	50,494	15.1	760,377	2.105
1918	37,130	15.2	565,099	2.063
1917	27,257	15.1	412,901	2.028
1916	34,709	13.8	480,553	1.627
1915	41,308	16.3	673,947	.947
Spring wheat—				
1927	20,711	15.4	329,603	1.032
1926	19,350	10.5	235,548	1.157
1925	21,021	13.1	274,695	1.324
1924	16,879	16.1	272,169	1.262
1923	20,141	11.2	225,422	.853
1922	19,959	14.1	280,720	.923
1921	20,282	10.6	214,589	.856
1920	21,127	10.5	222,430	1.304
1919	25,200	8.2	207,602	2.309
1918	22,051	16.2	356,339	2.009
1917	17,832	12.5	223,754	1.970
1916	17,607	8.8	155,765	1.528
1915	19,161	18.4	351,854	.864
All wheat—				
1927	58,583	14.9	974,694	1.118
1926	56,337	14.8	995,954	1.198
1925	52,255	12.9	676,429	1.416
1924	52,535	16.5	864,428	1.299
1923	59,659	13.4	797,381	.923
1922	62,317	13.9	867,598	1.007
1921	63,696	12.8	814,905	.926
1920	61,143	13.6	833,027	1.437
1919	75,694	12.8	967,979	2.149
1918	59,181	15.6	921,438	2.042
1917	45,089	14.1	636,655	2.008
1916	52,316	12.2	636,318	1.603
1915	60,469	17.0	1,025,801	.919
Corn—				
1927	98,914	28.2	2,014,725	.723
1926	99,713	27.0	1,729,457	.642
1925	101,359	28.8	2,916,961	.674
1924	100,863	22.9	2,309,414	.982
1923	104,324	29.3	3,053,557	.726
1922	102,846	28.3	2,906,020	.658
1921	103,740	29.6	3,068,569	.423
1920	101,699	31.5	3,208,584	.670
1919	97,170	28.9	2,811,302	1.345
1918	104,467	24.0	2,502,665	1.365
1917	116,730	26.3	3,065,233	1.279
1916	105,296	24.4	2,566,927	.889
1915	106,197	28.2	2,995,000	.575
Oats—				
1927	42,227	28.3	537,276	.450
1926	44,177	28.2	496,582	.398
1925	44,872	33.2	1,487,550	.380
1924	42,110	35.7	1,502,529	.477
1923	40,981	31.9	1,305,883	.414
1922	40,790	29.8	1,216,803	.394
1921	45,495	23.7	1,078,341	.302
1920	42,491	35.2	1,496,281	.460
1919	40,359	29.3	1,184,030	.704
1918	44,349	34.7	1,538,124	.709
1917	43,553	36.6	1,592,740	.666
1916	41,527	30.1	1,251,837	.524
1915	40,996	37.8	1,549,030	.361
Barley—				
1927	9,492	28.0	180,127	.678
1926	7,970	23.2	106,237	.575
1925	8,088	26.8	216,554	.589
1924	6,925	26.2	181,575	.741
1923	7,835	25.2	197,691	.541
1922	7,317	24.9	182,068	.525
1921	7,414	20.9	154,946	.419
1920	7,600	24.9	189,332	.713
1919	6,720	22.0	147,606	1.306
1918	9,740	26.3	256,225	.917
1917	8,933	23.7	211,759	1.137
1916	7,757	23.5	182,309	.881
1915	7,148	32.0	228,851	.516
Rye—				
1927	3,670	16.0	49,945	.853
1926	3,578	11.4	34,024	.834
1925	3,974	11.7	46,456	.782
1924	4,150	15.8	65,466	1.065
1923	5,171	13.2	68,077	.650
1922	6,672	15.5	103,363	.685
1921	4,528	13.6	61,675	.697
1920	4,409	13.7	60,490	1.268
1919	6,307	12.0	75,483	1.332
1918	6,391	14.2	91,041	1.516
1917	4,317	14.6	62,933	1.660
1916	3,213	15.2	48,862	1.221
1915	3,129	17.3	54,050	.834
Buckwheat—				
1927	832	19.4	13,518	.835
1926	694	18.3	11,183	.882
1925	747	18.7	13,994	.888
1924	745	17.9	13,357	1.026
1923	739	18.9	13,965	.931
1922	764	19.1	14,564	.885
1921	680	20.9	14,207	.812
1920	701	18.7	13,142	1.283
1919	700	20.6	14,399	1.461
1918	1,027	16.5	16,905	1.665
1917	924	17.3	16,022	1.600
1916	828	14.1	11,662	1.121
1915	769	19.6	15,056	.787
Flaxseed—				
1927	2,907	9.1	49,373	1.857
1926	2,907	6.7	37,510	1.94
1925	3,078	7.3	22,424	2.265
1924	3,469	9.1	31,547	2.274
1923	2,014	8.5	17,060	2.107
1922	1,113	9.3	10,375	2.115
1921	1,108	7.2	8,029	1.451
1920	1,757	6.1	10,774	1.767
1919	1,503	4.8	7,256	4.383
1918	1,910	7.0	13,369	3.401
1917	1,984	4.6	9,164	2.966
1916	1,474	9.7	14,296	2.49
1915	1,387	10.1	14,030	1.74
Potatoes—				
1927	3,122	114.7	387,870	.964
1926	3,505	113.5	501,017	1.414
1925	3,092	104.6	323,465	1.868
1924	3,327	126.7	421,585	.625
1923	3,816	109.0	416,105	.781
1922	4,307	105.3	453,396	.581
1921	3,941	91.8	361,659	1.101
1920	3,657	110.3	403,296	1.145
1919	3,542	91.2	322,867	1.595
1918	4,295	95.9	411,860	1.193
1917	4,384	100.8	442,108	1.228
1916	3,565	80.5	286,953	1.461
1915	3,734	96.3	359,721	.617
Rice—				
1927	989	40.7	37,728	.938
1926	1,034	40.4	45,722	1.096
1925	889	37.5	33,309	1.538
1924	850	38.2	32,498	1.385
1923	895	37.7	33,717	1.102
1922	1,055	39.2	41,405	.931
1921	921	40.8	37,612	.952
1920	1,336	39.0	52,066	1.191
1919	1,063	39.5	41,985	2.666

United States—Grain Crops

Estimates by the Department of Agriculture of grain and flaxseed crops of the United States by years (in millions of bushels):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax	Buck-wh't
1927.	872	2,786	1,195	266	59	27	16
1926.	831	2,692	1,247	185	41	19	13
1925.	676	2,917	1,488	217	46	22	14
1924.	864	2,309	1,503	182	65	32	13
1923.	797	3,054	1,304	198	63	17	14
1922.	868	2,906	1,216	182	103	10	15
1921.	815	3,069	1,078	155	62	8	14
1920.	833	3,209	1,496	189	60	11	13
1919.	968	2,811	1,184	148	75	7	14
1918.	921	2,503	1,538	256	91	13	17
1917.	637	3,065	1,593	212	63	9	16
1916.	636	2,567	1,252	182	49	14	12
1915	1,026	2,995	1,549	229	54	14	15
1914.	891	2,673	1,141	195	43	16	17
1913.	763	2,447	1,122	178	41	18	14
1912.	730	3,125	1,418	224	36	28	19
1911.	621	2,531	922	160	33	19	18
1910.	635	2,886	1,186	174	35	13	18
1909.	683	2,552	1,007	173	30	20	15
1908.	665	2,669	807	167	32	26	16
1907.	634	2,590	754	154	32	26	14
1906.	735	2,927	965	180	33	26	15
1905.	693	2,702	953	187	28	28	15
1904.	552	2,467	895	140	27	23	15
1903.	638	2,244	784	132	29	27	14
1902.	670	2,524	988	135	34	29	15
1901.	748	1,523	737	110	30	18	15
1900.	522	2,105	809	59	24	20	10
1899.	547	2,078	796	73	24	..	12
1898.	675	1,924	731	56	26	..	12
1897.	530	1,903	699	67	27	..	15
1896.	428	2,284	707	70	24	..	14
1895.	467	2,151	824	87	27	..	15
1894.	460	1,213	662	61	27	..	13
1893.	396	1,620	639	70	27	..	12
1892.	516	1,628	661	80	28	..	12

Grain Weights per Bushel

Department of Agriculture estimates of the average weight of wheat, oats and barley per measured bushel, by calendar years, in pounds:

	Oats	Wheat	Barley
1927	30.4	58.4	46.8
1926	30.9	59.1	45.9
1925	32.9	58.3	45.9
1924	33.4	58.9	47.0
1923	32.1	57.4	45.3
1922	32.0	57.7	46.2
1921	28.3	56.6	44.4
1920	33.1	57.4	46.0
1919	31.1	56.3	45.2
1918	33.2	58.3	46.9
1917	33.4	58.5	46.6
1916	31.2	57.1	45.2

United States—Per Capita Wheat Production

Production and consumption of wheat in the United States for all purposes, per capita, 1866-1920, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture:

	Production		Consumption	
Period beginning with July—	Per capita, bus	Per acre per million of population, bus	Per capita, bus	As percentage of production, per ct.
1866-1874	6.208	0.308	5.048	81.3
1875-1884	8.415	.248	5.908	70.2
1885-1894	7.308	.198	5.068	69.3
1895-1904	8.605	.176	6.330	73.6
1905-1914	7.723	.161	6.210	80.4
1915-1920	7.951	.138	5.804	73.0

United States—Farm Animals

Number of farm animals in the United States on Jan. 1, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture (000's omitted):

	Horses	Mules	Milch cows
1928	14,541	5,566	21,948
1927	15,145	5,679	21,818
1926	15,830	5,739	22,188
1925	16,489	5,725	22,481
1924	18,059	5,446	24,786
1923	18,527	5,455	24,437
1922	19,056	5,467	24,082
1921	19,208	5,455	23,594
1920	19,766	5,427	23,722
1919	21,482	4,954	23,475
1918	21,555	4,873	23,310
1917	21,210	4,723	22,894
1916	21,159	4,593	22,108
	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine
1928	33,748	44,545	58,969
1927	35,034	41,846	54,408
1926	36,934	39,730	52,148
1925	39,515	38,112	55,568
1924	41,720	38,300	66,130
1923	42,803	37,223	68,227
1922	41,550	36,327	57,834
1921	41,993	37,452	56,097
1920	43,398	39,025	59,344
1919	45,085	48,866	74,584
1918	44,112	48,603	70,978
1917	41,689	47,616	67,503
1916	39,812	48,625	67,766

United States—Live Stock Values

Estimated average value per head of live stock on farms in the United States Jan. 1, 1920-26, as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

	Horses	Milch cows	Sheep
1928	$67.07	$77.43	$10.22
1927	64.13	62.43	9.71
1926	65.50	57.34	10.51
1925	64.24	50.67	9.70
1924	64.45	52.16	7.87
1923	69.83	50.83	7.51
1922	70.54	50.98	4.80
1921	84.31	64.22	6.30
1920	96.51	85.86	10.47
	Mules	Other cattle	Swine
1928	$79.60	$.....	$12.03
1927	74.49	.....	15.97
1926	81.50	.....	15.21
1925	82.73	.....	12.39
1924	84.18	25.06	9.75
1923	85.94	25.57	11.58
1922	88.09	23.79	10.10
1921	116.69	31.36	12.97
1920	148.42	43.21	19.07

World's Wheat Harvest

Significant of the universal use of wheat is the fact that in every month of the year there is a wheat harvest taking place in some part of the world. The months, together with the countries in which wheat is being harvested, are shown below:

January—Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Australasia.

February—Upper Egypt and southern India.

March—Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco and India.

April—Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Asia Minor, Syria, Cyprus and Mexico.

May—Algeria, Tunis, central and southern Asia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

June—Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, southern France, North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas.

July—France, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, southern Russia, southern Germany, southern England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Oregon.

August—Southern Canada, Russia, the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington.

September — Sweden, Norway, Siberia, northern Russia, Canada, North Dakota and Montana.

October—Sweden, Norway, Finland, Scotland, northern Russia, northern Canada and Alaska.

November—Peru and South Africa.

December—Burma and Argentina.

Chicago—Wheat Corner Days

Corners were run in wheat on the Chicago market as follows:

1867—On May 18 prices were forced to $2.85, but closed at $2.16.

1871—August of this year prices were advanced to $1.30, but closed at $1.10½.

1872—During August wheat sold to $1.61, but closed at $1.19.

1880—During May of this year wheat was $1.12@1.19, and closed at $1.14.

1881—August of this year prices advanced from $1.19 to $1.38, and closed at $1.38.

1882—A corner was run in April, June, July and September.

1887—In June the memorable Cincinnati combination to corner wheat developed. Prices were advanced from 80⅝c to 94¾c, but market collapsed and declined to 68c.

1888—It was in September when a successful corner was run, wheat selling from 89⅝c to $2—top prices reached the closing day.

1898—In May wheat sold to $1.85, but not successful, and closed at $1.25.

1902—In September a successful corner was run, wheat selling up to 95c, and closed at that figure.

1909—In May a corner was run and the closing price was $1.34.

1909—In September the market closed at $1.20, prices taking a sudden advance of about 14c the last day.

1915—In September the market closed at $1.15¼, prices advancing about 6c just before the close of the session.

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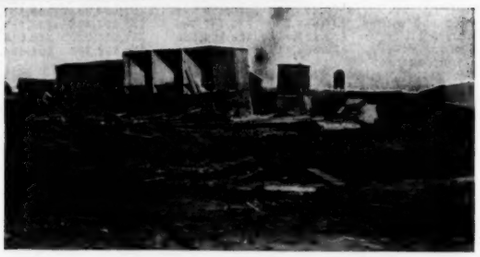

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OFFICIAL CENSUS REPORTS ON THE MILLING AND BAKING INDUSTRIES

A Section Giving Summaries of the Reports Made by the United States Bureau of the Census on the Milling and Baking Industries in the Years 1909, 1914, 1919, 1921, 1923 and 1925

The Department of Commerce announces that, according to data collected at the biennial census of manufactures, taken in 1926, the flour mills and feed mills of the United States reported, for 1925, a total production valued at $1,298,014,788, an increase of 23.8 per cent as compared with $1,048,577,459 for 1923, the last preceding census year.

The mills covered by this report are merchant mills; that is, mills engaged primarily in the grinding or milling of purchased grain and the production for sale of flour, meal, and feed for live stock and poultry. No data are included for custom mills (grist mills) nor for establishments which manufacture food preparations of various kinds or mixed feeds for live stock or fowls, but which do not grind the grain from which these products are derived.

Of the 4,413 mills reporting for 1925, 535 were located in Pennsylvania, 306 in Ohio, 302 in New York, 245 in Virginia, 241 in Missouri, 215 in Indiana, 177 in Tennessee, 174 in Kansas, 168 in Kentucky, 167 in Michigan, 144 in Illinois, 127 in Minnesota, 118 in Nebraska, 115 in North Carolina, 106 in Wisconsin, 95 in Maryland, 90 in Texas, 84 in Iowa, 81 in California, 76 in Washington, 73 in West Virginia, 68 in Oklahoma, 65 in Colorado, 62 in Oregon, and the remaining 579 in 24 other states and the District of Columbia. The decrease in the number of mills between 1925 and 1923 was due principally to the following causes: (1) A large number of mills the products of which in 1923 were valued at more than $5,000 reported less than $5,000 for 1925. (No statistics are tabulated at the biennial censuses for establishments having products below $5,000 in value.) (2) A considerable number of mills which reported for 1923 were reported idle during 1925. (3) A considerable number of mills which reported for 1923 had gone out of business before the beginning of 1925. (4) Some mills which reported as merchant mills for 1923 were omitted for 1925 because they were engaged in custom milling exclusively (the biennial censuses being restricted to merchant mills).

Summary of Milling Censuses

The following statistics are taken from the report of the 1925 census and from those for previous years. The figures relate only to merchant mills, excluding all mills doing a purely custom business. Furthermore, since 1921, no statistics are included for establishments having products below $5,000 in value in one year.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Year	Establishments	Average number of employees*	Maximum month	Minimum month	Wages
1925	4,413	31,988	33,598 (Oct.)	29,891 (May)	$39,700,239
1923	5,232	35,194	37,529 (Oct.)	32,839 (June)	41,704,297
1921	6,485	35,378	38,691 (Sept.)	32,875 (May)	43,142,734
1919	10,702	‡	‡	‡	50,888,383
1914	10,788	‡	‡	‡	24,593,162
1909	11,691	‡	‡	‡	21,464,386

Year	Cost of materials†	Value of products—Total	Added by manufacture	Horsepower	Coal consumed, tons
1925	$1,125,378,941	$1,298,014,788	$172,635,847	669,910	‡
1923	885,971,543	1,048,577,459	162,605,916	709,856	1,042,628
1921	993,809,720	1,179,740,131	185,930,411	‡	‡
1919	1,799,180,987	2,052,434,385	253,253,398	876,405	‡
1914	752,270,021	877,679,709	125,409,688	822,384	‡
1909	767,576,479	883,584,405	116,007,926	853,584	‡

*Exclusive of salaried officers and employees, proprietors and firm members. †Including fuel and containers. ‡Not reported.

GRAIN GROUND, BUS

Year	Wheat	Corn	Rye	Buckwheat	Oats	Other grains	Totals
1925	530,592,597	105,354,662	8,126,301	2,408,360	45,817,858	15,658,139	707,957,917
1923	538,312,078	125,193,805	9,245,841	2,937,835	49,310,318	18,234,636	743,234,513
1921	521,233,509	122,168,474	7,707,541	3,685,747	41,079,652	17,717,702	713,592,625

PRODUCTS

Year	Flour—Wheat, bbls	Corn meal, bbls†	Rye, bbls	Buckwheat, lbs	Feed, tons—Bran and middlings	Screenings, etc.‡
1925	*114,689,930	9,619,950	1,598,058	47,872,569	4,526,736	3,430,057
1923	114,438,544	12,155,140	1,634,726	49,180,591	4,187,811	5,475,594
1921	110,846,277	10,932,155	1,334,883	65,438,319	4,041,084	4,895,838

VALUE OF PRODUCTS

Year	Wheat flour	Corn meal	Rye flour	Buckwheat flour	Bran, middlings
1925	$910,169,949	$47,854,323	$9,152,049	$1,913,003	$137,897,345
1923	663,302,341	53,011,228	6,713,987	1,919,785	118,011,378
1921	871,731,990	39,704,222	8,907,929	2,569,600	105,537,778

Year	Screenings, etc.‡	All other cereal products	All other products¶	Totals
1925	$126,606,119	**	**	$1,298,014,788
1923	196,876,795	9,521,864	220,081	1,048,577,459
1921	139,777,266	11,231,810	279,536	1,179,740,131

*Includes 2,529,383 bbls self-rising flour. †There were also manufactured 17,437,066 lbs corn flour in 1925, the first year for which separate statistics were compiled. ‡Except for 1925, these figures include prepared feeds for stock and poultry. **Not reported. ¶This covers the value of a miscellaneous group of noncereal products such as barrels, lumber, ice, etc.

Census Report of Total Milling Activity, 1914 to 1925 (000's Omitted)

GRAIN GROUND—	Merchant mills 1925	1923	1921	1919	1914	All mills 1919	1909
Wheat, bus	530,593	538,312	521,234	612,562	545,728	618,667	503,468
Corn, bus	105,355	125,194	122,168	113,760	180,115	137,426	244,547
Rye, bus	8,126	9,246	7,708	15,951	12,813	17,693	13,374
Buckwheat, bus	2,408	2,938	3,686	4,764	5,478	5,588	8,394
Barley, bus	†	†	†	21,151	20,288	28,339	30,639
Oats, bus	45,818	49,310	41,080	58,579	50,227	76,471	63,301
Other grains, bus	15,658	18,235	17,718	3,254	4,277	4,119	9,225
Total bushels	707,958	743,235	713,593	830,026	818,929	888,305	872,950
PRODUCTS—							
Wheat flour, bbls	**114,690	114,439	110,846	132,465	116,403	133,670	107,108
Value	$910,170	$663,302	$871,732	$1,436,444	$543,839	$1,450,353	$557,814
Corn meal and corn flour, bbls	¶9,620	12,155	10,932	10,682	16,327	14,789	27,188
Value	¶$47,854	$52,011	$39,704	$82,059	$54,963	$113,659	$87,088
Rye flour, bbls	1,598	1,635	1,335	2,527	1,937	2,575	1,591
Value	$9,152	$6,714	$8,908	$21,235	$7,845	$21,676	$6,644
Buckwheat flour, lbs.	47,873	49,181	65,438	90,137	125,622	104,677	200,959
Value	$1,913	$1,920	$2,570	$5,244	$3,754	$6,147	$5,384
Barley meal, lbs	*	*	*	91,809	14,000	100,362	33,649
Value	*	*	*	$3,217	$242	$3,485	$580
Hominy and grits, lbs	*	*	*	288,525	870,364	292,290	$37,333
Value	*	*	*	$9,247	$13,767	$9,395	$12,639
Oatmeal, lbs	*	*	*	28,120	30,451	37,457	‡
Value	*	*	*	$1,100	$757	$1,423	‡
Bran and middlings, tons	4,527	4,188	4,041	4,760	4,666	4,817	10,176
Value	$137,897	$118,011	$105,538	$211,435	$104,702	$214,196	$256,141
Feed and offal, tons	3,430	5,476	4,896	4,566	4,753	5,329	‡
Value	¶$128,606	*	$139,777	$262,733	$137,067	$306,825	‡
Breakfast foods, lbs.	1,247,868	*	*	96,531	92,676	97,250	‡
Value	$106,623	*	*	$4,349	$2,932	$4,381	‡
All other cereal products, value	‡	$9,522	$11,232	$10,033	$2,244	$10,072	‡
All other products, value	‡	$220	$280	$5,333	$5,562	$5,603	$12,355
Total value	$1,298,015	$1,048,577	$1,179,740	$2,052,434	$877,679	$2,147,218	$938,699

*Included under "all other cereal products." †Included under "other grains." ‡Not reported separately. ¶In 1925 17,437,066 lbs corn flour valued at $398,532 were manufactured but not included in this total, which is for corn meal alone. **Includes 2,529,383 bbls self-rising flour. ‡Except for 1925, these figures include prepared feeds for stock and poultry.

Census Report—Comparative Summaries, 1909 to 1925

MERCHANT MILLS—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1925, 1923, 1921, 1919 AND 1909

	1925*	1923*	1921*	1919	1909
Number of establishments	4,413	5,232	6,485	10,708	11,691
Persons engaged	46,567	53,174	54,563	75,769	66,054
Proprietors, firm members	3,792	5,145	6,426	11,937	14,570
Salaried employees	10,787	12,835	12,759	18,351	12,031
Wage earners (average number)	31,988	35,194	35,378	45,481	39,453
Primary horsepower	669,910	709,856	†	876,405	853,584
Capital	†	†	†	$801,624,507	$349,151,779
Salaries and wages	$54,692,950	$68,035,066	$68,817,712	82,901,413	33,981,153
Salaries	22,992,711	26,330,769	25,674,978	32,013,030	12,516,767
Wages	39,700,239	41,704,297	43,142,734	50,888,383	21,464,386
Paid for contract work	†	¶	310,041	942,256	669,271
Rent and taxes	†	†	†	19,263,367	2,754,128
Cost of materials	1,125,378,941	885,971,543	993,809,720	1,799,180,987	767,576,479
Value of products	1,298,014,788	1,048,577,459	1,179,740,131	2,052,434,385	883,584,405
Value added by manufacture	172,635,847	162,605,916	185,930,411	253,253,398	116,007,926

*These figures do not include establishments each reporting products under $5,000 in value. †Information not called for in schedule of census. ¶Included in cost of materials.

MERCHANT AND CUSTOM MILLS—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1919 AND 1909

	Total 1919	Total 1909	Merchant mills 1919	Merchant mills 1909	Custom mills 1919	Custom mills 1909
No. establishments	21,135	23,652	10,708	11,691	10,427	11,961
Persons engaged	90,597	88,849	75,769	66,054	14,828	22,795
Proprietors and firm members	24,366	30,204	11,937	14,570	12,449	15,634
Salaried employees	18,596	12,178	18,351	12,031	245	147
Wage earners (average number)	47,615	46,467	45,481	39,453	2,134	7,014
Primary horsepower	1,095,299	1,126,347	876,405	853,584	218,894	272,763
Capital	$830,495,722	$370,410,289	$801,624,507	$349,151,779	$28,871,215	$21,258,510
Salaries and wages	$84,856,230	$35,167,693	$82,901,413	$33,981,153	$1,954,817	$1,186,540
Salaries	$32,187,911	$12,564,595	$32,013,030	$12,516,767	$174,881	$47,828
Wages	$52,668,319	$22,603,098	$50,888,383	$21,464,386	$1,779,936	$1,138,712
Paid for contract work	$960,709	*	$942,256	$669,271	$18,543	*
Rent and taxes	$19,673,005	*	$19,263,367	$2,754,128	$409,638	*
Cost of materials	$1,878,138,382	$813,891,347	$1,799,180,987	$767,576,479	$78,957,395	$46,314,868
Value of products	$2,147,218,913	$938,699,958	$2,052,434,385	$883,584,405	$94,784,528	$55,115,553
Value added by manufacture	$269,080,531	$124,808,611	$253,253,398	$116,007,926	$15,827,133	$8,800,685
Grain ground, bus	888,305,973	872,950,743	830,026,293	806,247,961	58,279,680	66,702,782

*Figures for 1909 not available.

Summary of the 1925 Census by States

State—	No. of establishments	Wage earners (average number)*	Wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
Alabama	34	161	$124,000	$4,611,701	$5,146,430
Arizona	7	54	69,179	1,359,445	1,684,135
Arkansas	27	145	126,373	4,755,052	5,384,532
California	81	1,300	1,636,546	32,027,035	38,559,610
Colorado	65	411	642,657	12,560,635	14,691,796
Connecticut	22	38	42,822	603,067	729,148
Delaware	22	44	44,730	666,547	806,309
Florida	7	11	12,097	138,647	177,383
Georgia	32	255	221,261	7,529,353	8,676,849
Idaho	44	161	238,154	5,540,774	6,551,322
Illinois	144	1,745	2,381,142	65,625,380	74,051,129
Indiana	215	1,339	1,488,131	35,227,517	41,484,262
Iowa	84	350	447,758	13,024,773	15,138,899
Kansas	174	2,494	3,326,414	118,245,707	135,232,063
Kentucky	168	1,023	1,043,819	25,109,574	29,940,276
Maine	44	134	149,022	2,598,691	2,905,552
Maryland	95	307	313,808	7,938,721	9,072,915
Massachusetts	39	119	149,735	3,276,969	3,723,887
Michigan	167	859	1,099,080	23,503,002	26,756,398
Minnesota	127	3,943	5,387,522	189,954,721	215,637,578
Mississippi	8	65	41,236	2,525,437	2,817,678
Missouri	241	2,109	2,317,850	73,032,449	82,442,041
Montana	28	318	434,835	14,318,002	16,507,404
Nebraska	118	613	777,285	25,292,154	29,155,490
Nevada	5	10	15,029	104,339	144,564
New Hampshire	25	91	94,865	1,146,198	1,388,562
New Jersey	47	144	189,839	2,639,120	3,190,278
New Mexico	9	19	20,394	419,764	516,098
New York	302	2,955	4,256,051	132,381,211	151,599,561
North Carolina	115	484	442,624	15,227,237	18,201,542
North Dakota	29	331	469,007	13,443,509	16,052,922
Ohio	306	1,555	2,033,708	44,889,628	51,264,871
Oklahoma	68	537	632,141	22,331,815	25,880,940
Oregon	62	883	1,141,801	24,643,626	28,179,224
Pennsylvania	535	1,284	1,510,002	28,214,632	33,196,423
Rhode Island	10	45	33,322	785,404	859,178
South Carolina	10	59	41,267	1,410,724	1,648,561
South Dakota	23	76	91,842	2,834,624	3,219,709
Tennessee	177	1,258	1,079,846	26,592,786	31,810,028
Texas	90	1,212	1,446,681	45,966,943	54,528,293
Utah	49	265	311,671	7,655,331	9,193,717
Vermont	45	192	229,300	6,844,628	8,368,856
Virginia	245	656	605,352	16,793,580	19,871,634
Washington	76	1,031	1,343,625	33,851,254	39,831,878
West Virginia	73	262	279,283	5,289,946	6,343,921
Wisconsin	106	657	803,021	19,992,409	22,414,608
Wyoming	8	38	50,704	1,017,793	1,272,364
District of Columbia and Louisiana†	5	46	63,408	1,437,087	1,753,472
Totals	4,413	31,988	$39,700,239	$1,125,378,941	$1,298,014,788

*Not including salaried employees. †District of Columbia, two establishments; Louisiana, three establishments. Statistics combined in order to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments.

Census Report—Wheat Flour Output by States, 1909 to 1925

Wheat flour output of merchant mills, by states, for the census years indicated, in barrels:

State—	1925	1923	1921	1919	1914	1909
Alabama	*	1,426	3,247	47,670	18,194	16,296
Arizona	125,279	152,287	131,972	150,254	79,414	79,526
Arkansas	132,592	104,469	179,663	354,322	291,964	239,003
California	1,615,104	2,508,755	1,974,034	3,383,303	1,783,007	1,805,248
Colorado	1,744,865	1,515,595	1,480,579	1,480,736	1,229,225	977,779
Connecticut	*	*	.....	341	44	3,465
Delaware	55,331	59,377	89,979	110,494	157,352	174,224
Florida	*	*	.....	29	.....	4
Georgia	578,616	617,315	542,203	491,402	348,421	415,220
Idaho	785,726	903,882	787,092	1,104,634	571,965	386,022
Illinois	5,172,570	5,513,792	5,214,574	7,261,918	6,643,983	6,386,547
Indiana	3,567,395	3,297,082	3,253,703	4,305,436	4,526,879	4,794,847
Iowa	1,324,423	1,240,882	912,086	1,251,770	1,488,511	1,523,264

Census Report—Wheat Flour Output by States, 1909 to 1925 (Continued)

Kansas	15,297,777	15,861,565	17,337,406	16,157,221	12,777,582	10,887,744
Kentucky	2,082,755	2,348,247	2,033,138	2,689,791	2,728,464	2,832,288
Maine	3,746	5,459	15,220	33,697	8,820	13,976
Maryland	740,140	1,045,869	936,249	1,282,219	1,105,577	1,130,165
Massachusetts	*.....	*.....	9,255	7,647	14,272	9,337
Michigan	2,270,917	2,129,069	2,122,073	2,537,386	3,056,744	3,447,800
Minnesota	22,630,826	23,684,719	23,733,071	28,505,036	27,132,155	22,737,404
Missouri	7,920,173	7,456,000	6,270,366	7,132,417	5,402,391	5,672,269
Montana	1,965,101	1,937,594	1,276,037	1,271,861	871,918	375,440
Nebraska	2,839,225	2,675,517	2,341,877	3,416,087	2,383,097	2,267,550
Nevada	11,483	14,734	16,539	87,862	40,239	61,938
New Hampshire	*.....	68,154	*.....	86,559	58,432	30,141
New Jersey	141,507	125,756	144,632	122,422	167,330	275,365
New Mexico	46,538	41,496	71,567	93,588	59,445	55,190
New York	12,535,028	8,958,822	8,393,930	9,053,389	8,522,011	6,696,628
North Carolina	1,675,872	1,296,089	1,340,705	1,315,222	951,805	759,072
North Dakota	1,697,824	2,660,962	1,994,030	2,225,155	2,165,078	1,825,920
Ohio	4,353,122	4,319,503	3,844,424	5,790,288	5,707,781	5,723,536
Oklahoma	2,368,577	2,349,658	2,780,783	3,464,289	2,072,240	2,205,039
Oregon	2,550,032	3,031,274	2,527,866	3,241,756	1,791,334	1,360,281
Pennsylvania	2,092,156	2,316,865	3,007,330	3,312,713	3,975,031	3,749,842
Rhode Island	*.....	*.....	.....	36	104	38
South Carolina	59,385	55,225	61,856	49,992	20,120	5,590
South Dakota	331,961	334,935	354,521	629,753	920,070	968,286
Tennessee	2,248,723	2,431,013	2,233,504	3,085,030	3,093,197	3,009,089
Texas	4,474,113	4,021,131	4,008,777	4,583,879	4,089,378	3,342,035
Utah	1,039,353	768,266	741,334	545,256	505,224	459,248
Vermont	*.....	1,681	3,173	11,530	3,133	169
Virginia	1,596,735	1,706,954	1,760,810	2,207,724	2,161,767	1,893,712
Washington	3,769,797	4,818,997	4,470,253	5,911,381	3,765,070	2,804,242
West Virginia	278,218	280,377	376,162	585,918	520,949	634,132
Wisconsin	1,590,840	1,575,547	1,701,788	2,809,320	3,056,954	3,499,965
Wyoming	138,625	155,676	217,390	103,748	106,189	99,537
All other states	160,482	46,527	150,529	72,723	20	66,682
United States	114,026,771	114,438,544	110,846,277	132,465,670	116,403,770	105,756,645

*Included under "all other states."

Mills Producing 1,000 Bbls of Wheat Flour or More, by States, 1909 to 1925

State—Census year—	Number of establishments	Wheat used, bus	Wheat flour produced— Quantity, bbls	Value
United States—1925*	2,606	526,475,115	113,700,815	$902,215,493
1923*	3,088	531,935,511	114,052,155	660,971,781
1921*	3,845	517,220,866	110,326,161	867,926,291
1919	4,692	607,066,887	131,595,773	1,426,503,672
1914	5,055	542,620,843	115,686,750	540,107,717
1909	5,621	491,224,288	105,094,806	546,352,669
Minnesota—1925*	105	104,855,784	22,627,702	179,163,929
1923*	115	111,770,651	23,675,229	140,683,996
1921*	143	111,523,927	23,725,796	212,899,851
1919	190	130,809,031	28,493,454	311,627,174
1914	211	124,267,178	27,117,914	117,908,516
1909	248	104,251,138	22,771,362	114,426,758
Kansas—1925*	127	69,755,718	15,296,251	114,039,819
1923*	137	73,014,088	15,860,965	84,476,080
1921*	159	82,329,134	17,332,715	123,533,237
1919	190	73,907,376	16,150,052	171,482,381
1914	172	59,919,438	12,772,478	56,489,465
1909	209	49,607,646	10,879,028	52,545,343
New York—1925*	78	57,339,305	12,523,391	103,899,083
1923*	97	40,302,008	8,949,095	54,383,188
1921*	104	37,620,165	8,373,463	74,640,742
1919	129	43,203,302	9,026,497	99,673,171
1914	143	33,039,814	8,492,459	40,641,848
1909	165	29,755,919	6,666,696	35,485,542
Missouri—1925*	161	36,352,811	7,899,181	62,069,164
1923*	205	33,824,345	7,435,052	42,461,232
1921*	241	28,787,855	6,242,457	46,180,428
1919	307	32,449,767	7,075,525	74,624,403
1914	355	25,036,518	5,354,186	25,381,818
1909	388	26,753,418	5,633,384	29,837,155
Illinois—1925*	93	23,920,812	5,164,650	42,258,207
1923*	112	25,393,125	5,506,358	32,781,787
1921*	141	23,886,987	5,204,842	38,657,907
1919	163	33,334,928	7,244,663	77,542,392
1914	189	30,940,199	6,627,369	31,815,570
1909	222	30,137,416	6,369,296	33,900,076
Washington—1925*	41	16,504,053	3,764,486	25,450,895
1923*	38	22,707,158	4,817,045	25,243,098
1921*	51	20,755,673	4,468,356	30,485,498
1919	60	26,811,418	5,904,805	60,840,166
1914	57	17,546,245	3,760,873	15,661,494
1909	60	12,717,225	2,797,792	12,456,660
Texas—1925*	58	20,584,943	4,472,616	38,780,422
1923*	71	18,689,029	4,014,945	25,557,636
1921*	96	18,481,692	4,002,035	33,248,321
1919	110	21,388,674	4,573,889	52,624,883
1914	80	18,957,182	4,085,155	21,783,232
1909	84	15,396,223	3,335,231	19,084,913
Ohio—1925*	233	20,308,123	4,330,531	34,499,514
1923*	278	19,941,900	4,290,410	24,075,284
1921*	325	18,362,038	3,821,338	27,703,285
1919	411	26,016,065	5,738,298	62,821,141
1914	461	27,581,757	5,667,605	27,640,879
1909	527	27,142,975	5,687,729	30,311,038
Indiana—1925*	161	16,466,188	3,549,155	28,825,570
1923*	196	15,606,981	3,277,524	18,325,387
1921*	237	15,592,906	3,230,279	24,711,161
1919	285	19,897,063	4,276,959	46,765,517
1914	338	21,036,091	4,494,402	21,016,635
1909	411	22,825,173	4,770,061	25,185,116
Pennsylvania—1925*	278	10,241,979	2,036,965	16,352,145
1923*	313	11,067,376	2,251,473	12,583,030
1921*	406	14,154,829	2,911,793	20,233,837
1919	454	15,262,871	3,184,009	35,404,057
1914	534	18,759,381	3,857,993	19,185,814
1909	585	17,577,225	3,610,339	19,393,169
Oklahoma—1925*	35	11,844,099	2,366,707	18,207,261
1923*	41	10,814,455	2,347,729	12,887,035
1921*	62	12,681,336	2,777,482	17,973,681
1919	76	15,735,526	3,453,932	36,933,186
1914	56	9,572,492	2,068,536	9,814,380
1909	77	10,017,098	2,199,995	10,932,513
Oregon—1925*	42	11,968,587	2,546,106	18,068,619
1923*	47	14,162,943	3,028,643	16,204,757
1921*	55	11,472,457	2,521,298	14,927,303
1919	73	14,945,031	3,334,000	34,392,635
1914	63	8,597,961	1,783,023	7,706,536
1909	95	6,385,346	1,357,393	5,900,094
Nebraska—1925*	161	16,466,188	3,549,155	28,825,570
1923*	120	12,776,058	2,671,671	15,031,913
1921*	134	11,108,474	2,333,942	16,386,001
1919	162	15,890,652	3,404,637	37,922,944
1914	168	11,368,083	2,375,810	10,906,829
1909	189	10,712,479	2,264,861	11,431,605
Tennessee—1925*	125	10,588,905	2,227,944	20,772,367
1923*	144	11,389,252	2,403,111	15,719,858
1921*	177	10,536,146	2,197,370	18,364,601
1919	229	12,727,277	3,005,468	30,472,192
1914	290	14,303,610	3,037,904	15,321,426
1909	274	14,185,775	2,965,687	17,005,538
Michigan—1925*	112	10,811,675	2,253,660	19,529,052
1923*	139	10,370,536	2,114,339	12,896,922
1921*	158	10,039,281	2,106,654	16,791,207
1919	178	11,819,206	2,498,449	27,926,052
1914	238	14,387,254	3,010,667	15,809,508
1909	293	9,360,260	2,005,132	16,843,387
Kentucky—1925*	137	9,723,305	2,068,193	19,768,005
1923*	163	10,911,743	2,329,703	15,305,357
1921*	203	9,360,260	2,005,132	16,843,387
1919	234	12,166,540	2,634,387	29,678,795
1914	286	12,956,108	2,696,843	13,708,173
1909	303	13,464,022	2,808,618	15,778,600
North Dakota—1925*	24	7,919,376	1,695,607	14,000,735
1923*	32	12,626,135	2,657,974	15,776,580
1921*	46	9,411,149	1,992,138	16,492,629
1919	60	10,041,185	2,215,675	24,881,249
1914	52	10,390,983	2,163,938	9,858,100
1909	58	8,805,002	1,823,146	9,019,624
California—1925*	28	7,747,003	1,614,604	13,925,592
1923*	30	12,139,595	2,505,881	15,582,533
1921*	35	9,308,273	1,971,284	15,210,570
1919	49	15,682,750	3,379,705	37,256,765
1914	49	9,530,954	1,778,345	10,314,493
1909	54	8,709,682	1,800,349	10,346,764
Virginia—1925*	166	7,451,585	1,568,117	13,210,622
1923*	200	7,963,616	1,674,836	10,027,809
1921*	239	8,097,246	1,712,238	13,463,332
1919	266	10,121,257	2,137,906	23,514,125
1914	299	9,923,462	2,099,328	10,346,819
1909	245	8,880,618	1,842,774	9,936,242
Wisconsin—1925*	43	7,187,290	1,576,476	12,145,558
1923*	49	7,038,142	1,562,131	9,164,446
1921*	76	7,897,927	1,684,120	12,838,885
1919	105	13,273,354	2,796,476	30,453,081
1914	96	13,675,817	3,030,863	13,681,829
1909	149	16,096,485	3,468,815	17,746,544
Colorado—1925*	37	7,678,453	1,742,041	11,060,090
1923*	42	6,706,180	1,515,595	8,376,948
1921*	46	6,596,532	1,478,358	12,435,435
1919	47	6,920,735	1,476,280	14,893,615
1914	42	5,723,302	1,226,731	4,910,323
1909	39	4,539,520	975,067	5,156,809
North Carolina—1925*	91	7,123,430	1,667,352	13,420,196
1923*	99	5,967,244	1,279,805	8,524,400
1921*	138	6,454,847	1,318,139	10,849,585
1919	193	5,996,439	1,268,823	14,884,435
1914	191	4,605,653	931,982	5,122,225
1909	157	3,562,057	729,624	4,573,527
Montana—1925*	25	8,948,772	1,963,222	14,076,331
1923*	30	8,586,712	1,935,300	10,660,326
1921*	39	5,626,281	1,274,401	9,854,980
1919	41	5,686,103	1,263,467	13,684,483
1914	26	4,134,087	870,065	3,908,795
1909	12	1,701,589	375,440	1,860,681
Maryland—1925*	58	3,438,845	725,250	5,550,306
1923*	73	5,015,470	1,027,814	5,570,376
1921*	97	4,343,504	914,984	6,757,508
1919	122	5,532,610	1,247,409	12,708,591
1914	127	5,151,046	1,073,760	4,991,525
1909	156	5,230,551	1,091,390	5,887,770
Iowa—1925*	37	6,333,230	1,316,717	10,448,380
1923*	47	5,890,906	1,230,876	7,684,891
1921*	64	4,814,039	901,571	8,391,182
1919	78	5,862,581	1,328,257	13,573,743
1914	92	7,039,082	1,473,196	7,066,637
1909	122	6,933,594	1,505,009	7,861,486
Idaho—1925*	27	3,625,789	782,827	5,057,768
1923*	33	4,064,747	901,062	4,856,318
1921*	41	3,656,674	785,089	5,301,153
1919	52	5,095,233	1,100,140	11,039,369
1914	42	2,892,909	568,711	2,247,152
1909	44	1,874,058	385,037	1,813,831
Utah—1925*	48	4,838,545	1,038,691	7,551,593
1923*	56	3,579,771	766,666	4,031,445
1921*	64	3,468,427	740,574	4,629,858
1919	67	2,662,506	541,156	5,665,917
1914	61	2,502,200	500,722	2,217,469
1909	56	2,255,091	458,498	2,350,911
Georgia—1925*	11	2,718,150	575,990	5,278,342
1923*	15	2,871,518	614,334	4,134,670
1921*	22	2,423,394	535,668	4,918,580
1919	18	2,181,977	486,164	5,707,132
1914	17	1,576,623	340,075	2,104,720
1909	27	1,891,099	410,120	2,603,384
South Dakota—1925*	19	1,600,750	330,312	2,642,421
1923*	24	1,592,935	331,529	1,990,828
1921*	33	1,749,224	351,728	2,969,979
1919	51	2,982,472	625,355	7,126,327
1914	63	4,485,332	919,443	4,455,574
1909	76	4,685,650	965,970	5,055,322
West Virginia—1925*	35	1,303,386	270,663	2,374,637
1923*	54	1,314,666	267,758	1,601,104
1921*	73	1,552,630	351,589	2,807,558
1919	90	2,730,370	546,762	6,188,739
1914	92	2,357,728	485,699	2,542,048
1909	101	2,958,102	608,953	3,468,305
Wyoming†—1925*	8	653,775	138,625	1,085,291
1923*	11	692,691	154,888	854,137
1921*	13	997,044	216,272	1,510,606
1919	17	474,561	101,294	1,127,715
Arkansas—1925*	11	595,260	121,140	862,108
1923‡	..	.....	.....	.....
1921*	33	843,287	171,033	1,365,528
1919	62	1,558,666	337,559	3,686,061
1914	41	1,360,845	283,878	1,468,050
1909	38	1,095,820	231,444	1,260,509
New Jersey—1925*	11	663,396	137,093	1,202,021
1923*	13	599,533	122,862	797,552
1921*	19	678,327	138,557	1,135,273
1919	27	542,324	111,622	1,307,284
1914	36	789,174	158,504	873,821
1909	53	1,296,188	261,421	1,444,109
Arizona†—1925*	5	573,531	124,679	1,142,044
1923*	7	716,619	152,287	914,594
1921*	8	615,950	131,366	1,341,437
1919	7	659,665	148,366	1,631,888
All other states—1925*	39	1,679,832	353,424	3,041,629
1923*	57	1,827,387	377,265	2,295,314
1921*	67	1,992,951	402,100	3,071,766
1919	89	2,797,372	574,253	6,440,564
1914	88	3,212,335	578,233	3,206,114
1909	99	3,168,874	650,981	3,752,628

*These figures do not include establishments each reporting products valued at less than $5,000. †Figures for 1914 and 1909 included under "all other states." ‡Figures for 1923 included under "all other states."

Census of Mills Producing 100,000 Bbls of Wheat Flour or More, 1914 to 1925

Census year	No. of establishments	Av'ge production per establishment, bbls	Wheat used, bus	Flour produced, bbls	Value
California—1925	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1923	7	304,717	10,128,530	2,133,019	$13,002,593
1921	5	293,145	6,824,664	1,465,723	11,370,807
1919	6	460,542	12,408,297	2,763,251	30,060,643
1914	5	234,878	6,109,911	1,174,388	7,047,789
Colorado—1925	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1923	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1921	4	157,808	2,759,402	631,233	5,566,703
1919	4	147,882	2,609,246	591,526	5,928,993
1914	4	147,690	2,677,254	590,759	2,241,705

Census of Mills Producing 100,000 Bbls of Wheat Flour or More, 1914 to 1925 (Continued)

Census year	No. of establishments	Av'ge production per establishment, bbls	Wheat used, bus	Flour produced, bbls	Value
Illinois—1925	11	335,541	17,045,724	3,690,955	29,618,314
1923	11	326,176	16,671,078	3,587,937	21,264,546
1921	10	296,679	13,527,919	2,966,791	21,535,856
1919	15	307,882	21,064,061	4,618,227	48,828,532
1914	12	316,090	17,382,299	3,793,084	17,903,037
Indiana—1925	8	274,338	10,076,260	2,194,703	17,580,062
1923	8	229,359	8,613,704	1,834,870	9,994,481
1921	8	206,559	7,960,326	1,652,469	12,850,862
1919	9	252,480	10,433,883	2,272,318	24,732,677
1914	7	264,807	8,366,648	1,853,652	8,344,600
Kansas—1925	41	296,591	55,405,068	12,160,233	90,543,911
1923	43	285,830	56,212,226	12,290,690	65,721,615
1921	55	255,291	53,725,160	14,041,007	100,998,345
1919	52	240,853	57,094,101	12,524,284	132,647,538
1914	45	193,564	42,187,343	8,935,395	39,238,496
Kentucky—1925	4	330,289	6,093,255	1,321,155	12,495,062
1923	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1921	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1919	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1914	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
Michigan—1925	5	194,349	4,623,461	971,747	9,021,551
1923	4	210,679	3,980,207	842,715	5,635,214
1921	4	213,067	4,051,094	852,268	7,411,325
1919	5	232,150	5,328,619	1,160,751	13,143,497
1914	5	241,316	5,529,015	1,206,581	6,635,901
Minnesota—1925	36	599,577	99,988,291	21,584,766	170,709,822
1923	37	612,661	106,941,879	22,668,465	134,573,052
1921	36	626,038	105,755,669	22,537,380	203,480,120
1919	40	672,812	123,234,904	26,912,468	293,524,338
1914	34	728,314	112,835,961	24,762,693	106,536,569
Missouri—1925	13	463,144	27,583,401	6,020,875	46,758,238
1923	16	338,699	24,341,432	5,419,187	31,261,625
1921	13	305,040	18,057,672	3,965,525	29,158,941
1919	21	212,527	20,605,036	4,463,073	47,816,606
1914	13	184,150	10,958,696	2,393,945	10,949,396
Montana—1925	6	264,984	7,217,315	1,589,905	11,263,153
1923	6	266,738	7,025,303	1,600,427	8,809,538
1921	4	197,496	3,436,281	789,986	6,212,392
1919	3	185,635	2,456,247	556,905	5,922,147
1914	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
Nebraska—1925	9	233,987	9,729,664	2,105,887	16,573,954
1923	6	281,401	8,027,034	1,688,408	9,636,968
1921	6	213,925	6,114,155	1,283,549	9,102,326
1919	8	233,245	8,860,316	1,905,963	21,476,905
1914	3	256,176	3,549,577	768,528	3,350,362
New York—1925	10	1,167,351	53,371,806	11,678,513	96,314,525
1923	10	788,007	35,371,927	7,880,073	47,840,056
1921	10	716,045	31,920,359	7,160,448	64,936,198
1919	12	643,856	36,907,945	7,726,272	84,973,640
1914	13	547,905	31,499,788	7,122,767	33,188,685
North Carolina—1925	4	185,002	3,338,138	740,007	6,708,182
1923	4	159,965	2,930,614	639,861	4,424,786
1921	3	177,554	2,333,176	532,662	4,708,443
1919	4	139,026	2,573,533	556,102	6,658,587
1914	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
North Dakota—1925	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1923	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1921	6	252,833	7,116,770	1,516,996	11,564,105
1919	7	238,487	7,505,382	1,669,406	18,760,316
1914	7	200,846	6,749,796	1,405,922	6,324,696
Ohio—1925	11	246,399	12,503,496	2,710,385	21,256,444
1923	9	262,527	10,716,767	2,362,747	13,275,491
1921	8	211,677	7,803,785	1,693,413	12,138,825
1919	10	266,588	12,294,501	2,665,882	29,113,132
1914	11	240,475	12,443,402	2,645,228	12,333,911
Oklahoma—1925	11	168,221	8,464,690	1,850,426	14,127,275
1923	8	199,580	7,319,588	1,596,639	8,793,401
1921	9	189,803	7,697,860	1,708,229	10,680,893
1919	13	192,666	11,326,074	2,504,653	26,604,976
1914	7	156,619	4,966,800	1,096,332	5,067,558
Oregon—1925	3	266,340	9,940,485	2,130,717	15,176,547
1923	7	355,096	11,580,161	2,485,674	13,281,533
1921	7	277,107	8,734,807	1,939,748	11,526,871
1919	9	287,311	11,375,055	2,585,796	26,836,198
1914	3	357,644	4,884,608	1,072,931	4,354,714
Pennsylvania—1925	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1923	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1921	3	223,625	2,999,674	670,875	4,644,553
1919	4	191,975	3,567,385	767,901	9,575,987
1914	4	287,120	5,277,486	1,148,481	5,660,077
Tennessee—1925	5	219,734	5,115,942	4,098,669	10,447,914
1923	5	271,103	6,340,539	1,355,517	8,823,050
1921	4	272,342	5,203,366	1,089,367	9,133,801
1919	6	240,211	6,784,612	1,441,264	16,323,957
1914	5	295,987	6,683,246	1,479,937	7,063,074
Texas—1925	17	206,770	16,184,239	3,515,094	30,550,956
1923	15	201,723	14,050,027	3,026,847	19,265,966
1921	13	212,772	12,663,848	2,766,031	22,959,459
1919	14	224,078	14,432,202	3,137,095	36,067,250
1914	11	200,454	10,300,076	2,204,994	11,508,637
Utah—1925	3	237,353	3,229,957	712,058	5,165,652
1923	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1921	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1919	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1914	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
Virginia—1925	5	123,302	2,838,936	616,508	5,208,257
1923	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1921	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1919	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
1914	*.	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
Washington—1925	9	309,583	13,085,699	2,786,247	20,431,512
1923	10	411,311	19,274,751	4,113,113	21,521,793
1921	13	273,536	16,408,716	3,555,974	24,686,445
1919	13	343,030	20,062,186	4,459,387	46,264,550
1914	8	303,323	10,932,955	2,426,583	10,049,419
Wisconsin—1925	4	355,299	6,461,632	1,421,195	10,876,519
1923	4	332,776	5,903,935	1,331,103	7,728,734
1921	4	277,666	5,236,814	1,110,664	8,603,399
1919	5	397,308	8,794,599	1,986,538	20,868,239
1914	4	540,715	9,422,339	2,162,859	9,324,211
All other states—1925	27	218,757	27,396,292	5,906,430	46,603,606
1923	37	220,194	37,405,349	8,119,347	48,913,331
1921	14	213,452	13,787,062	2,988,323	25,213,526
1919	14	254,336	16,022,195	3,560,702	38,468,569
1914	17	209,641	16,452,025	3,563,891	16,981,851
Totals, U. States—1925	247	351,443	399,693,751	86,806,475	$687,431,456
1923	247	343,468	392,635,051	84,975,638	493,767,773
1921	239	321,835	354,118,380	76,918,661	618,484,195
1919	274	331,495	415,740,379	90,829,763	984,602,277
1914	218	353,789	329,209,225	71,809,950	324,104,688

*Included under "all other states."

Census Report—Value of Flour Output by States, 1914 to 1925

Value of wheat flour output of merchant mills, by states, for the census years indicated:

State—	1925	1923	1921	1919	1914
Alabama	*.....	$10,744	$37,755	$540,681	$102,209
Arizona	1,146,844	914,594	1,346,528	1,655,632	493,648
Arkansas	874,869	678,441	1,425,779	3,874,738	1,510,427
California	13,930,092	15,601,814	15,231,635	37,296,512	10,341,920
Colorado	11,080,566	8,376,948	12,449,130	14,944,461	4,923,302
Connecticut	*.....	*.....	.....	4,077	318
Delaware	456,633	323,179	534,507	1,283,733	797,625
Florida	*.....	*.....	.....	343	.....
Georgia	5,302,562	4,152,572	4,971,838	5,769,888	2,155,537
Idaho	5,078,004	4,373,081	5,314,274	11,088,516	2,261,403
Illinois	42,321,261	32,825,114	38,728,203	77,749,717	31,904,077
Indiana	28,987,629	18,445,636	24,877,678	47,088,134	21,183,688
Iowa	10,508,889	7,743,732	8,473,164	13,728,744	7,149,334
Kansas	114,053,575	84,479,680	123,563,133	171,564,543	56,514,360
Kentucky	19,923,845	15,422,656	17,071,111	30,317,827	13,880,767
Maine	33,310	29,001	117,285	389,272	54,598
Maryland	5,667,015	5,669,086	6,906,535	13,107,473	5,152,538
Massachusetts	*.....	*.....	72,085	91,865	73,477
Michigan	19,672,891	12,981,265	16,900,620	28,366,273	16,056,643
Minnesota	179,190,505	140,745,393	212,960,435	311,764,407	117,988,654
Missouri	62,246,252	42,580,893	46,373,370	75,273,509	25,633,116
Montana	14,091,626	10,676,235	9,865,806	13,794,193	3,919,318
Nebraska	22,510,087	15,053,296	16,439,407	38,062,423	10,944,855
Nevada	89,533	84,877	118,525	331,659	202,624
New Hampshire	*.....	442,926	*.....	998,347	514,496
New Jersey	1,242,824	813,294	1,183,658	1,425,707	920,775
New Mexico	395,467	239,551	518,509	1,050,856	317,998
New York	104,008,125	54,450,589	74,795,252	99,985,220	40,798,737
North Carolina	13,501,870	8,624,493	11,026,456	15,423,355	5,231,853
North Dakota	14,020,164	15,795,607	15,509,629	24,997,484	9,864,400
Ohio	34,698,865	24,247,172	27,862,439	63,380,697	27,852,222
Oklahoma	18,222,894	12,898,352	18,004,274	37,048,315	9,832,201
Oregon	18,099,533	16,218,628	14,970,497	34,477,758	7,749,618
Pennsylvania	16,773,681	12,950,497	20,858,709	36,821,709	19,795,116
Rhode Island	*.....	*.....	.....	452	760
South Carolina	498,845	335,917	498,861	585,521	103,906
South Dakota	2,656,249	2,012,300	2,996,631	7,184,128	4,458,144
Tennessee	20,963,208	15,905,729	18,650,154	31,413,719	15,620,227
Texas	38,792,656	26,595,470	33,299,045	52,743,029	21,805,623
Utah	7,554,406	4,041,405	4,639,619	5,710,921	2,242,417
Vermont	*.....	11,270	31,278	134,337	17,467
Virginia	13,456,302	10,228,529	13,828,237	24,311,601	10,702,588
Washington	26,499,314	25,259,069	30,499,422	60,803,485	15,685,353
West Virginia	2,440,251	1,685,103	2,993,748	6,646,431	2,732,789
Wisconsin	12,363,671	9,247,942	12,979,379	30,604,789	13,817,321
Wyoming	1,085,291	853,868	1,521,226	1,154,906	630,528
All other states	1,631,769	271,393	1,246,164	803,119	100
United States	$904,971,424	$663,302,341	$871,731,990	$1,436,444,111	$543,839,568

*Included in "all other states."

CENSUS REPORT—GRAIN GROUND

Grain ground by merchant mills in 1925, as reported by the 1925 census, in bushels:

State—	Wheat	Corn	Rye	Buckwheat	Oats	All other
Alabama	51,930	2,247,121	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
Arizona	589,864	23,578	*.....	*.....	9,050	194,959
Arkansas	615,417	2,156,494	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
California	8,156,952	4,066,584	18,434	*.....	1,275,467	5,388,004
Colorado	7,703,097	1,314,972	4,397	*.....	230,484	413,610
Connecticut	3,640	484,453	*.....	*.....	281,563	19,330
Delaware	268,245	255,270	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
Florida	*.....	137,784	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
Georgia	2,731,175	1,504,115	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
Idaho	3,653,017	100,046	*.....	*.....	141,400	353,864
Illinois	24,176,714	6,740,739	942,210	34,337	2,000,552	911,468
Indiana	16,588,125	5,048,363	21,987	44,128	687,011	144,069
Iowa	6,390,769	1,779,790	37,930	27,960	1,094,096	262,767
Kansas	69,805,087	3,173,750	9,813	*.....	520,536	412,221
Kentucky	9,795,661	3,081,512	1,500	*.....	344,002	17,900
Maine	21,004	1,851,859	*.....	28,097	449,146	*.....
Maryland	3,518,785	1,202,434	12,404	53,917	206,565	53,421
Massachusetts	95,472	2,164,430	25,152	*.....	556,944	*.....
Michigan	10,914,815	1,388,997	326,763	169,901	1,196,493	304,307
Minnesota	104,911,456	2,062,224	3,643,723	50,326	2,373,067	588,940
Missouri	36,542,060	7,568,858	9,799	6,474	1,839,480	224,346
Montana	3,957,177	29,548	*.....	*.....	528,689	19,301
Nebraska	13,177,348	2,168,379	44,409	5,166	191,396	35,155
Nevada	55,820	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
New Hampshire	326,971	392,800	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
New Jersey	743,187	892,569	42,848	187,385	218,882	7,624
New Mexico	220,340	32,664	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
New York	57,618,685	12,431,073	444,957	627,035	10,545,055	1,390,382
North Carolina	7,175,258	1,392,116	14,712	*.....	25,153	12,688
North Dakota	7,933,213	21,367	24,657	*.....	74,069	35,543
Ohio	20,582,329	4,966,088	48,206	82,397	2,600,485	223,763
Oklahoma	11,933,573	3,050,020	*.....	*.....	620,060	396,630
Oregon	12,103,651	737,557	21,233	21,630	1,825,788	556,354
Pennsylvania	10,629,926	5,481,206	503,771	672,679	3,539,515	845,750
Rhode Island	*.....	590,005	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
South Carolina	314,210	442,891	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
South Dakota	1,609,100	30,827	3,915	.....	37,643	*.....
Tennessee	10,746,302	4,520,734	5,289	*.....	368,816	80,485
Texas	20,637,826	6,228,622	4,236	*.....	1,115,751	662,902
Utah	4,842,469	97,190	2,868	*.....	99,201	99,184
Vermont	33,631	2,734,106	*.....	*.....	1,500,586	34,050
Virginia	7,616,938	2,665,182	26,421	12,819	123,414	59,851
Washington	16,719,526	2,409,340	62,793	*.....	2,648,245	1,223,651
West Virginia	1,362,672	2,180,502	11,537	105,373	726,027	50,140
Wisconsin	7,532,378	2,358,359	1,794,198	243,389	2,690,395	913,685
Wyoming	653,775	24,427	*.....	*.....	4,100	11,915
All other states	533,008	1,123,717	16,139	35,347	3,128,092	209,880
United States	530,592,597	105,354,662	8,126,301	2,408,360	45,817,858	15,658,139

*Figures included with those for all other states to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments.

GRAIN GROUND IN 1923

Grain ground by merchant mills in 1923, as reported by the 1923 census, in bushels:

State—	Wheat	Corn	Rye	Buckwheat	Oats	All other
Alabama	7,039	1,653,928	15,000	10,000	151,100	6,033
Arizona	716,619	20,560	.....	.....	.....	135,780
Arkansas	502,560	2,270,725	.....	.....	340,110	100,000
California	12,800,655	3,378,360	43,339	4,105	988,491	8,314,047
Colorado	6,716,976	1,434,227	17,368	*.....	332,318	287,220
Connecticut	3,640	$11,315	1,011	*.....	510,908	*.....
Delaware	$10,076	192,684	*.....	7,700	5,700	.....
Florida	45,000	113,482	.....	.....	.....	*.....
Georgia	2,894,961	2,811,435	.....	.....	141,224	4,036
Idaho	4,101,374	15,983	.....	.....	335,187	147,906
Illinois	26,100,428	10,001,841	1,129,465	93,429	4,288,045	1,669,310
Indiana	15,803,304	5,687,860	39,380	43,933	804,179	98,465
Iowa	5,959,826	2,265,192	63,652	30,280	1,177,909	225,461
Kansas	73,068,072	3,095,779	6,645	5,000	438,039	383,894
Kentucky	11,049,979	3,226,789	14,412	2,771	211,365	109,884
Maine	30,644	2,449,597	1,413	68,126	567,438	22,798
Maryland	5,111,585	397,668	11,314	42,657	160,245	22,349
Massachusetts	137,497	2,623,463	13,359	44,750	628,621	30,911
Michigan	10,474,152	2,472,118	427,421	221,995	2,098,543	39,877
Minnesota	111,956,216	2,544,068	3,336,955	226,871	2,138,799	1,049,232
Missouri	34,337,913	8,067,121	54,886	2,320	1,110,100	481,862
Montana	8,598,118	41,282	3,994	.....	381,851	33,659
Nebraska	12,809,134	3,223,122	75,325	7,280	135,023	57,185
Nevada	31,930	4,268	.....	.....	6,390	34,525
New Hampshire	323,784	1,177,516	3,900	.....	404,174	2,812
New Jersey	661,304	1,087,274	100,844	200,139	404,232	7,456
New Mexico	209,164	18,799	.....	*.....	2,344	9,913
New York	41,146,831	12,723,772	664,740	612,547	10,698,460	438,279
North Carolina	6,055,904	1,668,023	13,500	2,200	43,230	*.....
North Dakota	12,640,906	23,700	20,893	*.....	107,185	42,810
Ohio	20,399,891	7,666,378	63,263	144,051	4,001,394	418,712
Oklahoma	10,921,956	4,327,229	1,933	.....	639,741	330,619
Oregon	14,237,610	641,584	26,191	*.....	1,998,159	622,264
Pennsylvania	11,505,668	6,517,242	663,204	860,914	3,678,470	190,122

CENSUS REPORT—GRAIN GROUND (CONTINUED)

GRAIN GROUND IN 1923 (CONTINUED)

State—	Wheat	Corn	Rye	Buckwheat	Oats	All other
Rhode Island	*....	914,977	*....	39,140	144,797	.....
South Carolina	262,003	950,259	.....	.....	238,081	4,199
South Dakota	1,611,518	23,089	13,935	*.....	32,405	5,350
Tennessee	11,559,771	5,102,742	10,100	1,355	423,004	9,124
Texas	18,749,169	7,033,426	2,494	*.....	942,295	707,159
Utah	3,587,771	44,113	3,175	11,044	70,391	34,354
Vermont	31,043	2,515,037	*.....	*.....	1,346,731	78,175
Virginia	8,305,784	3,239,897	61,758	23,513	495,883	38,245
Washington	25,167,275	2,265,988	101,061	.....	2,172,239	1,294,865
West Virginia	1,378,205	2,953,603	16,393	49,476	682,028	5,350
Wisconsin	7,122,871	3,962,418	2,232,454	180,071	3,243,103	737,953
Wyoming	496,316	2,506	*.....	.....	1,208	.....
All other states†	125,836	1,032,376	570	2,119	539,119	8,041
United States	538,312,078	125,193,805	9,245,841	2,937,835	49,310,318	18,234,636

*Figures included with those for all other states to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments. †District of Columbia, Louisiana and Mississippi.

GRAIN GROUND IN 1921

Quantity of grain ground by merchant mills in 1921, as reported by the census, in bushels:

State—	Wheat	Corn	Rye	Buckwheat	Oats	All other
Alabama	16,035	2,030,069	.....	.....	343,336	.....
Arizona	618,980	12,550	.....	.....	.....	227,180
Arkansas	886,704	3,385,682	13,000	.....	610,930	275
California	9,582,278	2,980,353	19,236	*.....	916,321	4,841,192
Colorado	6,645,417	1,316,427	12,028	.....	476,633	472,514
Connecticut	*.....	973,856	1,781	*.....	420,692	77,800
Delaware	455,453	229,677	.....	10,647	47,540	4,800
Florida	.....	180,342	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	2,467,781	2,173,910	*.....	.....	51,819	36,592
Idaho	3,675,654	40,322	*.....	.....	52,749	203,921
Illinois	23,991,908	7,402,845	239,888	258,787	1,250,653	2,071,922
Indiana	15,749,167	9,220,458	56,085	44,604	1,486,035	181,489
Iowa	4,897,944	2,446,933	61,176	43,252	1,177,746	31,688
Kansas	82,389,905	3,865,839	12,627	*.....	365,394	281,288
Kentucky	9,489,540	3,920,499	3,340	1,100	106,608	32,656
Maine	70,617	2,601,025	414	99,981	620,323	33,136
Maryland	4,453,051	826,541	9,206	68,043	98,108	5,644
Massachusetts	48,192	2,473,096	33,289	4,690	529,737	34,578
Michigan	10,118,710	2,293,783	401,912	186,201	1,727,802	263,731
Minnesota	111,619,978	1,938,779	2,087,692	72,277	1,756,963	734,596
Missouri	28,945,493	6,775,461	53,296	6,330	412,823	258,202
Montana	5,634,461	44,339	2,591	*.....	36,531	1,895
Nebraska	11,151,284	1,989,076	73,735	6,008	49,642	52,626
Nevada	82,886	*.....	.....	.....	.....	33,246
New Hampshire	*.....	1,061,702	*.....	.....	508,360	1,500
New Jersey	726,547	1,398,357	156,306	161,067	587,451	5,660
New Mexico	356,563	49,177	.....	.....	59,125	.....
New York	37,880,384	13,089,563	858,886	864,138	9,934,810	2,399,393
North Carolina	6,579,500	1,740,249	6,586	5,448	11,185	24,740
North Dakota	9,426,847	63,200	*.....	*.....	165,777	89,249
Ohio	18,513,767	5,136,129	132,370	120,366	1,913,741	258,113
Oklahoma	12,705,228	3,040,327	381	*.....	236,270	123,453
Oregon	11,538,248	429,858	27,595	49,750	1,154,557	1,336,661
Pennsylvania	14,800,686	8,535,717	964,359	1,123,350	4,577,653	465,434
Rhode Island	.....	822,846	.....	.....	107,915	.....
South Carolina	312,582	774,334	.....	.....	152,918	13,958
South Dakota	1,764,229	51,872	6,765	4,318	57,082	20,835
Tennessee	10,793,906	4,540,510	750	28,364	415,625	87,616
Texas	18,540,482	5,308,941	3,612	.....	215,946	524,973
Utah	3,478,320	68,595	2,888	*.....	83,850	49,794
Vermont	21,281	2,412,037	244	31,188	1,702,897	19,767
Virginia	8,373,129	2,994,483	22,554	26,562	79,746	25,310
Washington	21,021,447	2,450,872	76,864	1,353	2,023,443	1,787,120
West Virginia	1,677,592	2,556,027	21,046	142,393	139,607	63,600
Wisconsin	7,988,165	4,869,747	2,337,877	204,889	3,440,519	590,557
Wyoming	1,003,034	202,740	*.....	.....	157,380	.....
All other states†	740,185	1,450,339	7,164	120,641	815,410	.....
United States	521,233,509	122,168,474	7,707,541	3,685,747	41,079,652	17,717,702

*Figures included with those for "All other states" to avoid disclosure of individual operators. †Includes District of Columbia, Louisiana and Mississippi.

CENSUS REPORT—RYE AND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR OUTPUT

State—Year—	Rye flour, bbls	Buckwheat flour, lbs
California—		
1925	*.....	*.....
1923	5,382	*.....
1921	4,186	*.....
1919	3,541	*.....
1914	5,682	25,160
Colorado—		
1925	*.....	*.....
1923	*.....	*.....
1921	*.....	.....
1919	5,365	.....
1914	40	.....
Connecticut—		
1925	*.....	*.....
1923	*.....	*.....
1921	180	*.....
1919	1,836	10,875
1914	1,348	35,680
Delaware—		
1925	.....	*.....
1923	.....	*.....
1921	.....	247,325
1919	.....	176,194
1914	.....	408,660
Georgia—		
1925	.....	.....
1923	.....	.....
1921	.....	.....
1919	2,822	.....
1914	.....	.....
Illinois—		
1925	*.....	214,490
1923	216,244	311,797
1921	57,440	1,900,265
1919	137,712	850,570
1914	146,432	736,805
Indiana—		
1925	667	893,600
1923	404	852,746
1921	1,395	680,306
1919	30,698	757,616
1914	6,414	818,423
Iowa—		
1925	6,206	423,258
1923	7,846	658,440
1921	10,160	772,788
1919	11,166	1,821,294
1914	13,133	1,123,875
Kansas—		
1925	*.....	*.....
1923	*.....	*.....
1921	1,409	*.....
1919	17,450	*.....
1914	9,950	168,600
Maine—		
1925	*.....	589,200
1923	*.....	1,768,890
1921	64	1,412,990
1919	*.....	1,003,730
1914	264	415,088
Maryland—		
1925	*.....	1,337,377
1923	175	770,873
1921	81	1,681,998
1919	835	1,632,083
1914	2,211	1,564,878
Massachusetts—		
1925	*.....	*.....
1923	2,013	.....
1921	6,111	52,000
1919	5,792	43,650
1914	7,949	294,967
Michigan—		
1925	51,087	4,432,400
1923	49,618	6,301,515
1921	34,310	5,213,809
1919	137,780	7,981,873
1914	74,662	15,773,491
Minnesota—		
1925	769,364	484,749
1923	683,171	2,002,681
1921	427,501	2,521,805
1919	1,097,252	1,362,611
1914	579,648	1,953,928
Missouri—		
1925	*.....	*.....
1923	4,752	*.....
1921	1,141	*.....
1919	6,403	9,672
1914	2,596	.....
Nebraska—		
1925	9,743	*.....
1923	10,368	*.....
1921	12,184	154,991
1919	15,261	99,015
1914	22,515	74,572
New Hampshire—		
1925	*.....	*.....
1923	*.....	.....
1921	.....	.....
1919	.....	*.....
1914	3,196	32,480
New Jersey—		
1925	6,435	370,245
1923	*.....	958,718
1921	23,847	1,557,524
1919	71,837	928,241
1914	66,621	1,942,300
New York—		
1925	77,609	17,110,222
1923	109,902	11,257,468
1921	134,241	18,058,726
1919	178,856	25,619,032
1914	202,336	44,291,164
North Carolina—		
1925	283	.....
1923	.....	*.....
1921	.....	68,500
1919	1,079	38,125
1914	2,250	55,700
Ohio—		
1925	4,094	1,151,419
1923	6,052	2,466,250
1921	10,728	2,442,359
1919	22,044	2,553,140
1914	43,674	5,848,216
Oregon—		
1925	1,212	33,966
1923	1,203	15,600
1921	3,076	.....
1919	*.....	4,500
1914	4,127	2,505
Pennsylvania—		
1925	55,189	12,861,865
1923	77,642	14,019,567
1921	111,225	20,091,134
1919	163,922	27,331,935
1914	151,877	36,330,070
South Dakota—		
1925	637	.....
1923	500	*.....
1921	465	38,095
1919	551	30,804
1914	1,474	17,320
Vermont—		
1925	.....	*.....
1923	.....	611,000
1921	54	46,700
1919	*.....	72,175
1914	144	456,333
Virginia—		
1925	2,102	148,587
1923	718	372,355
1921	53	799,624
1919	3,578	986,695
1914	4,746	532,980
Washington—		
1925	12,692	.....
1923	*.....	.....
1921	7,277	.....
1919	6,772	*.....
1914	6,343	2,780
West Virginia—		
1925	295	1,305,713
1923	.....	*.....
1921	120	1,788,929
1919	*.....	2,735,765
1914	1,793	3,680,671
Wisconsin—		
1925	377,019	5,908,547
1923	422,227	5,262,270
1921	484,495	5,563,622
1919	601,350	11,573,754
1914	561,475	8,506,653
All others—		
1925	186,550	299,493
1923	37,309	1,550,421
1921	3,276	354,829
1919	3,949	1,214,058
1914	3,895	28,390
United States—		
1925	1,561,184	47,565,131
1923	1,634,726	49,180,591
1921	1,334,883	65,433,319
1919	2,527,762	90,137,407
1914	1,926,795	125,622,189

*Included in "all others."

CORN MEAL AND CORN FLOUR OUTPUT, 1914 TO 1925

State—	1925 Barrels	1925 Value	1923 Barrels	1923 Value	1921 Barrels	1921 Value	1914 Barrels
Alabama	234,942	$1,349,244	327,972	$1,205,603	307,885	$1,130,738	318,466
Arizona	2,730	20,149	*.....	*.....	2,771	18,142	2,414
Arkansas	313,643	1,467,339	298,308	1,255,241	328,402	1,012,150	468,338
California	70,925	586,240	53,872	338,344	65,170	309,905	93,165
Colorado	*.....	*.....	16,769	74,173	23,146	138,569	16,443
Connecticut	68,233	282,128	121,190	492,103	50,262	196,674	196,170
Delaware	40,609	148,881	43,876	165,074	38,849	137,131	67,790
Florida	30,815	137,981	18,749	88,050	19,108	78,242	26,082
Georgia	381,326	2,082,603	667,461	3,096,982	511,179	1,999,206	819,110
Idaho	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....	644	4,452	5,048
Illinois	313,975	1,530,217	441,425	1,839,573	460,319	1,804,660	600,515
Indiana	671,869	3,420,852	807,347	3,144,738	973,968	3,745,062	984,239
Iowa	75,420	399,775	188,196	959,914	200,958	728,206	318,590
Kansas	166,303	934,733	220,699	942,385	261,322	933,695	388,756
Kentucky	561,407	2,793,899	525,922	2,461,083	629,942	2,222,924	774,322
Maine	154,656	646,629	258,668	1,022,786	224,646	768,873	659,195
Maryland	66,566	331,176	124,091	461,540	108,434	430,862	170,431
Massachusetts	231,259	1,015,032	292,884	1,220,596	192,956	907,737	720,254
Michigan	39,935	217,741	58,095	262,109	25,650	105,872	131,646
Minnesota	29,559	144,468	33,826	136,795	74,681	268,655	53,845
Mississippi	48,633	298,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	785,868	3,792,219	782,378	3,044,145	701,712	2,479,491	763,678
Nebraska	281,242	1,438,539	317,647	1,211,521	186,287	594,910	230,968
New Hampshire	38,240	155,595	265,583	1,121,999	180,272	616,694	135,191
New Jersey	24,755	128,085	52,804	229,515	84,529	314,036	65,634
New Mexico	*.....	*.....	1,682	8,592	9,090	28,772	2,707
New York	484,032	2,128,494	701,057	3,216,352	1,021,184	2,799,842	1,470,364
North Carolina	302,903	1,587,373	263,704	1,762,135	368,891	1,457,325	543,491
North Dakota	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....	3,550	14,245	445
Ohio	365,343	1,638,117	612,410	2,823,481	348,708	1,202,570	524,941
Oklahoma	280,034	1,387,952	293,388	1,298,565	203,347	706,932	366,284
Oregon	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....	2,867
Pennsylvania	114,138	570,112	246,868	1,029,970	327,745	1,345,103	760,299
Rhode Island	27,973	124,574	178,059	693,522	50,477	228,716	25,700
South Carolina	52,911	205,298	97,541	454,925	114,109	447,610	71,486
South Dakota	940	5,703	865	4,491	2,634	13,317	5,244
Tennessee	922,685	4,123,178	851,171	3,632,377	704,077	2,654,685	1,601,617
Texas	734,033	3,758,685	888,995	3,957,265	685,615	2,691,432	1,042,654
Utah	*.....	*.....	430	1,651	199	1,029	154
Vermont	139,850	572,146	252,587	963,099	234,613	874,233	458,617
Virginia	569,983	2,900,162	690,888	2,992,751	741,934	2,627,630	1,099,215
Washington	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....	14,314	52,686	620
West Virginia	170,265	821,503	414,076	1,727,658	214,775	824,187	233,582
Wisconsin	*.....	*.....	613,624	2,478,896	159,568	499,352	168,531
Wyoming	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....	412	1,959	1,646
All other states†	104,516	512,887	30,033	141,224	73,821	280,711	36,920
United States	8,902,516	$43,653,011	12,155,140	$52,011,228	10,932,155	$39,704,222	16,327,993

*Included in "all other states." †Includes District of Columbia, Louisiana and Montana.

CENSUS REPORT—FEED PRODUCTION BY STATES, 1914-1925

Alabama—	Bran and middlings	Feed, screenings, etc.
1925	*.....	20,952
1923	*.....	70,004
1921	219	29,496
1919	3,048	19,129
1914	853	26,054
Arizona—		
1925	4,767	6,279
1923	6,412	5,997
1921	5,445	6,381
1919	5,732	8,854
1914	3,706	14,753
Arkansas—		
1925	1,803	38,013
1923	4,219	42,574
1921	8,393	73,849
1919	13,244	24,515
1914	22,117	71,947
California—		
1925	62,278	254,634
1923	94,173	493,181
1921	75,425	291,914
1919	129,859	283,206
1914	80,165	354,523
Colorado—		
1925	64,589	47,517
1923	51,714	53,099
1921	55,815	52,606
1919	50,859	49,252
1914	49,240	47,721
Connecticut—		
1925	.....	11,430
1923	*.....	19,227
1921	*.....	30,466
1919	69	36,831
1914	189	38,761
Delaware—		
1925	2,597	2,904
1923	2,797	1,475
1921	4,214	3,880
1919	5,069	1,166
1914	7,754	5,892
Florida—		
1925	.....	1,029
1923	*.....	1,535
1921	.....	2,963
1919	.....	3,759
1914	.....	1,491
Georgia—		
1925	25,946	4,268
1923	13,823	26,843
1921	14,540	14,367
1919	21,050	13,733
1914	14,491	19,015
Idaho—		
1925	31,103	16,513
1923	30,377	12,627
1921	31,882	7,574
1919	39,907	14,051
1914	25,789	21,879
Illinois—		
1925	209,793	111,799
1923	212,100	733,627
1921	203,983	220,079
1919	284,744	270,762
1914	270,754	242,201
Indiana—		
1925	145,282	85,151
1923	141,519	102,640
1921	125,988	203,614
1919	165,615	179,565
1914	167,460	170,167

Census Report—Feed Production by States, 1914 to 1925 (Continued)

	Bran and middlings	Feed, screenings, etc.
Iowa—		
1925	57,052	66,961
1923	53,654	82,773
1921	40,922	68,585
1919	54,516	62,006
1914	63,857	99,219
Kansas—		
1925	591,741	83,472
1923	593,492	129,715
1921	650,546	160,316
1919	596,119	123,724
1914	486,245	174,329
Kentucky—		
1925	88,529	19,748
1923	94,646	89,048
1921	82,579	46,413
1919	96,433	58,390
1914	115,442	58,152
Maine—		
1925	*.....	50,715
1923	275	52,486
1921	1,026	60,580
1919	1,514	72,620
1914	456	66,085
Maryland—		
1925	30,273	24,121
1923	45,650	20,155
1921	35,242	16,541
1919	50,633	16,876
1914	49,202	32,947
Massachusetts—		
1925	*.....	41,726
1923	*.....	57,031
1921	578	69,161
1919	*....	59,609
1914	450	45,692
Michigan—		
1925	98,823	67,577
1923	95,136	115,272
1921	81,045	125,643
1919	103,752	138,614
1914	149,893	216,760
Minnesota—		
1925	883,510	131,384
1923	841,350	437,436
1921	679,386	535,607
1919	831,293	494,101
1914	1,051,260	219,263
Missouri—		
1925	315,177	165,417
1923	267,662	238,407
1921	349,910	186,858
1919	275,382	242,320
1914	219,068	188,597
Montana—		
1925	65,170	17,107
1923	66,646	12,556
1921	40,992	4,894
1919	46,202	7,427
1914	34,543	8,771
Nebraska—		
1925	112,295	40,544
1923	87,632	130,617
1921	98,046	46,161
1919	119,191	176,364
1914	109,741	39,562
Nevada—		
1925	471	690
1923	687	1,365
1921	821	1,235
1919	3,148	2,160
1914	1,564	3,686
New Hampshire—		
1925	*.....	11,576
1923	*.....	13,503
1921	*....	19,965
1919	3,562	33,165
1914	3,191	55,670
New Jersey—		
1925	6,442	28,727
1923	5,784	38,488
1921	6,624	44,098
1919	7,823	47,456
1914	11,137	77,620
New Mexico—		
1925	1,938	716
1923	1,679	1,163
1921	2,974	1,933
1919	4,225	382
1914	2,803	615
New York—		
1925	483,254	484,124
1923	320,276	542,152
1921	310,358	570,153
1919	355,285	532,969
1914	311,061	637,394
North Carolina—		
1925	51,820	21,608
1923	37,424	22,040
1921	81,802	25,602
1919	56,322	14,881
1914	42,145	19,550
North Dakota—		
1925	66,935	8,639
1923	110,168	11,929
1921	38,389	53,526
1919	68,267	32,609
1914	80,415	13,875
Ohio—		
1925	174,131	166,324
1923	167,311	276,254
1921	160,039	194,012
1919	229,515	192,610
1914	255,720	249,551
Oklahoma—		
1925	96,552	80,814
1923	89,986	118,271
1921	105,124	81,824
1919	132,036	72,526
1914	83,282	141,419
Oregon—		
1925	98,495	55,507
1923	83,813	123,051
1921	96,257	78,660
1919	98,122	66,239
1914	51,758	71,254
Pennsylvania—		
1925	95,333	212,497
1923	99,546	269,335
1921	133,999	696,099
1919	139,565	299,597
1914	132,626	404,928
Rhode Island—		
1925	.....	39,429
1923	.....	10,877
1921	.....	19,493
1919	*.....	12,522
1914	6	23,796
South Carolina—		
1925	1,716	*.....
1923	1,452	29,285
1921	3,367	14,878
1919	2,277	6,413
1914	803	224
South Dakota—		
1925	15,044	5,628
1923	13,779	3,336
1921	17,116	3,720
1919	25,615	10,736
1914	42,684	7,875
Tennessee—		
1925	91,944	44,005
1923	82,268	129,764
1921	70,645	105,091
1919	96,335	127,842
1914	124,783	74,659
Texas—		
1925	174,174	138,825
1923	148,379	162,692
1921	160,512	88,251
1919	183,437	87,014
1914	167,091	171,510
Utah—		
1925	42,473	9,661
1923	29,609	5,967
1921	28,939	7,660
1919	32,784	8,157
1914	21,450	16,573
Vermont—		
1925	*.....	55,900
1923	38	69,053
1921	141	73,879
1919	544	69,464
1914	710	82,074
Virginia—		
1925	66,468	25,491
1923	64,708	49,744
1921	71,747	21,998
1919	83,514	29,002
1914	91,142	31,466
Washington—		
1925	127,732	107,670
1923	138,923	347,751
1921	150,178	224,058
1919	190,970	173,032
1914	121,537	120,260
West Virginia—		
1925	11,360	60,614
1923	11,706	57,715
1921	19,189	49,405
1919	33,009	31,410
1914	20,111	82,677
Wisconsin—		
1925	64,017	137,691
1923	67,265	215,336
1921	83,108	200,713
1919	118,873	301,160
1914	106,354	269,465
Wyoming—		
1925	5,503	1,119
1923	5,295	289
1921	7,884	8,468
1919	2,911	1,476
1914	5,803	1,415
All other states†—		
1925	7,498	16,562
1923	4,438	48,106
1921	5,745	56,169
1919	2,927	47,167
1914	79	32,343
United States—		
1925	4,474,022	3,023,078
1923	4,187,811	5,475,594
1921	4,041,084	4,895,328
1919	4,760,326	4,566,855
1914	4,648,930	4,753,280

*Included under "All other states" to avoid disclosure of individual operations. †Includes District of Columbia, Louisiana and Mississippi.

CENSUS REPORT—BARLEY MEAL, HOMINY AND GRITS

Production of barley meal, hominy and grits, as reported by the census, in pounds (000's omitted):

	Barley meal		Hominy and grits	
	1919	1914	1919	1914
Alabama	...	...	493	1,398
Arizona	...	250	...	...
California	19,599	3,099	668	560
Connecticut	...	101	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	1,397
Georgia	...	...	1,265	70
Idaho	...	754	...	128
Illinois	...	...	101,199	154,309
Indiana	...	20	93,957	292,131
Iowa	62	284	3,247	16,692
Kansas	...	51	...	36,755
Kentucky	...	468	18,397	14,536
Maine	...	48	...	242
Maryland	...	40	326	2,464
Massachusetts	...	398	...	100
Michigan	533	222	...	466
Minnesota	59,665	...	...	1,483
Missouri	2,107	...	8,074	24,884
Nebraska	...	8	...	58
N. Hampshire	...	15	...	336
New York	1,406	1,904	...	79,146
N. Carolina	...	...	...	3,109
N. Dakota	...	...	...	3,380
Ohio	70	72	...	83,322
Oklahoma	...	...	...	400
Oregon	1,133	1,837	...	5
Pennsylvania	505	270	...	51,982
S. Carolina	...	...	387	262
Tennessee	...	5	...	5,665
Utah	...	219	...	8
Vermont	...	366	...	150
Virginia	277	735	...	444
Washington	...	1,235	...	...
W. Virginia	...	14	...	88
Wisconsin	761	1,533	29,310	94,955
Other states	5,393	24	31,203	35,708
U. States	91,809	14,001	288,526	870,364

CENSUS OF WHEAT FLOUR MILLS, 1909 TO 1925

Census Year	Total number of mills	Merchant mills manufacturing wheat flour, grouped according to number of bbls produced: Less than 1,000 bbls	1,000 but less than 5,000 bbls	5,000 but less than 20,000 bbls	20,000 but less than 100,000 bbls	100,000 bbls or more
UNITED STATES						
1925†	3,249	643	1,341	667	351	247
1923†	3,829	741	1,686	769	386	247
1921*	4,809	964	2,256	930	420	239
1919	6,733	2,041	2,739	1,185	494	274
1914	6,876	1,821	2,920	1,377	540	218
1909	7,842	1,721	3,145	1,733	550	193
ARKANSAS						
1925†	16	5	8	2	1	..
1923†	23	12	7	3	1	..
1921*	50	17	29	2	2	..
1919	96	34	53	7	1	1
1914	58	17	30	9	2	..
1909	51	13	30	6	2	..
CALIFORNIA						
1925†	29	1	12	3	8	5
1923†	36	6	10	6	7	7
1921*	39	4	15	8	7	5
1919	59	10	21	12	10	6
1914	59	10	23	12	9	5
1909	66	12	22	19	9	4
COLORADO						
1925†	41	4	10	9	12	6
1923†	42	..	16	7	14	5
1921*	49	3	15	11	16	4
1919	60	13	15	10	18	4
1914	48	6	13	12	13	4
1909	48	9	13	14	10	2
DELAWARE						
1925†	21	6	11	4	..	..
1923†	23	8	11	4	..	..
1921	35	10	19	6	..	..
GEORGIA						
1925†	18	7	6	..	3	2
1923†	22	7	9	1	3	2
1921*	37	15	14	3	3	4
1919	32	14	9	3	5	2
1914	46	29	10	3	3	1
1909	47	20	18	5	3	1
IDAHO						
1925†	32	5	7	6	13	1
1923†	37	4	13	6	13	1
1921*	44	3	19	9	13	..
1919	64	12	22	12	15	3
1914	51	9	18	15	9	..
1909	48	4	19	21	4	..
ILLINOIS						
1925†	113	20	33	27	22	11
1923†	130	18	35	35	31	11
1921*	166	25	49	47	35	10
1919	212	49	57	53	38	15
1914	253	64	83	52	42	12
1909	309	87	87	76	47	12
INDIANA						
1925†	193	32	95	43	15	8
1923†	227	31	123	49	16	8
1921*	275	38	160	52	17	8
1919	352	67	179	81	16	9
1914	417	79	197	105	29	7
1909	463	52	227	148	28	8
IOWA						
1925†	60	23	23	8	3	3
1923†	70	23	27	11	5	4
1921*	93	29	44	13	5	2
1919	133	55	46	21	10	1
1914	150	58	52	25	11	4
1909	195	73	64	44	11	3
KANSAS						
1925†	132	5	16	18	52	41
1923†	139	2	18	17	59	43
1921*	167	8	25	29	50	55
1919	213	23	41	38	59	52
1914	199	37	33	41	63	45
1909	255	46	32	61	51	35
KENTUCKY						
1925†	165	28	92	37	4	4
1923†	194	31	110	43	6	4
1921*	243	40	146	50	5	2
1919	344	110	166	54	10	4
1914	350	64	180	94	10	2
1909	353	50	188	99	14	2
MARYLAND						
1925†	86	28	30	21	6	1
1923†	103	30	40	23	7	3
1921*	132	35	66	23	6	2
1919	201	79	86	24	10	2
1914	203	76	87	32	6	2
1909	235	79	114	37	3	2
MICHIGAN						
1925†	144	32	60	27	20	5
1923†	170	31	85	33	17	4
1921*	192	34	100	38	16	4
1919	262	84	112	45	16	5
1914	341	103	142	70	21	5
1909	389	96	178	87	21	7
MINNESOTA						
1925†	112	7	29	28	12	36
1923†	129	14	35	30	13	37
1921*	158	15	60	30	17	36
1919	215	25	82	50	18	40
1914	240	29	80	67	30	34
1909	270	22	96	87	33	32
MISSOURI						
1925†	195	34	87	30	31	13
1923†	242	37	117	44	28	16
1921*	288	47	142	55	31	13
1919	469	162	186	66	34	21
1914	477	122	219	84	39	13
1909	499	111	237	105	32	14
MONTANA						
1925†	27	2	10	4	5	6
1923†	34	4	12	5	7	6
1921*	43	4	18	6	11	4
1919	56	15	18	8	12	3
1914	29	3	9	9	6	2
1909	12	..	3	5	4	..
NEBRASKA						
1925†	110	13	50	30	8	9
1923†	125	5	69	32	13	6
1921*	147	13	75	42	11	6
1919	190	28	84	53	17	8
1914	190	22	74	73	18	3
1909	203	14	86	79	23	1
NEW JERSEY						
1925†	21	10	7	3	..	1
1923†	23	10	10	2	1	..
1921*	31	12	14	4	1	..
1919	58	31	19	8	..	..
1914	66	30	25	10	1	..
1909	100	42	40	17	1	..
NEW YORK						
1925†	103	25	27	32	9	10
1923†	127	30	39	36	12	10
1921*	162	58	41	39	14	10
1919	217	88	59	41	17	12
1914	244	101	69	42	19	13
1909	270	105	86	49	19	11
NORTH CAROLINA						
1925†	106	15	49	31	7	4
1923†	139	30	60	29	6	4
1921*	173	35	95	34	6	3
1919	290	97	150	38	1	4
1914	239	48	107	49	5	..
1909	208	51	120	34	3	..
NORTH DAKOTA						
1925†	28	4	7	5	6	6
1923†	36	4	8	8	8	8
1921*	48	2	21	11	8	6
1919	77	17	29	13	11	7
1914	56	4	17	15	13	7
1909	64	6	10	26	15	7
OHIO						
1925†	269	36	141	63	18	11
1923†	328	50	175	72	22	9
1921*	359	34	209	90	18	8
1919	492	81	243	131	27	10
1914	549	88	282	145	23	11
1909	593	66	296	188	33	10
OKLAHOMA						
1925†	39	4	8	5	11	11
1923†	46	5	11	8	14	8
1921*	68	6	24	12	17	9
1919	103	27	28	18	17	13
1914	79	23	15	16	18	7
1909	92	15	16	34	22	5
OREGON						
1925†	50	8	15	14	5	8
1923†	51	4	20	11	9	7
1921*	65	10	22	16	10	7
1919	97	24	25	26	13	9
1914	84	21	30	21	9	3
1909	104	9	46	38	8	3
PENNSYLVANIA						
1925†	391	113	188	70	19	1
1923†	452	139	219	75	17	2
1921*	589	183	290	95	18	3
1919	767	313	316	111	23	4
1914	824	290	392	114	24	4
1909	917	332	427	141	14	3
SOUTH DAKOTA						
1925†	22	3	8	7	3	1
1923†	29	5	14	8	1	1
1921*	39	6	17	13	2	1
1919	61	10	26	17	7	1
1914	65	2	28	24	9	2
1909	86	10	31	33	11	1
TENNESSEE						
1925†	160	35	77	28	15	5
1923†	189	45	88	40	11	5
1921*	245	68	117	43	13	4
1919	406	177	166	46	11	6
1914	409	119	205	63	17	5
1909	353	79	181	78	10	5
TEXAS						
1925†	65	7	21	4	16	17
1923†	82	11	25	16	15	15
1921*	109	13	46	16	21	13
1919	130	20	51	25	20	14
1914	90	10	21	16	32	11
1909	102	18	20	33	22	9
UTAH						
1925†	49	1	23	21	1	3
1923†	58	2	34	19	1	2
1921*	66	2	40	20	2	2
1919	75	8	40	23	4	..
1914	69	8	28	27	6	..
1909	59	3	24	28	4	..
VIRGINIA						
1925†	219	53	107	47	7	5
1923†	256	56	135	54	7	4
1921*	320	81	171	52	14	2
1919	413	147	190	63	11	2
1914	428	129	224	59	12	4
1909	348	103	181	47	13	4
WASHINGTON						
1925†	51	10	15	8	9	9
1923†	42	4	7	12	9	10
1921*	55	4	11	15	12	13
1919	73	13	9	15	23	13
1914	70	13	13	14	22	8
1909	65	5	14	16	24	6

Census of Wheat Flour Mills, 1909 to 1925 (Continued)

Census Year—	Total number of mills	Merchant mills manufacturing wheat flour, grouped according to number of bbls produced: Less than 1,000 bbls	1,000 but less than 5,000 bbls	5,000 but less than 20,000 bbls	20,000 but less than 100,000 bbls	100,000 bbls or more
WEST VIRGINIA						
1925†...	53	18	23	9	3	..
1923†...	76	22	42	9	3	..
1921*...	111	38	57	12	4	..
1919....	168	78	70	15	5	..
1914....	163	71	73	14	5	..
1909....	157	56	70	25	6	..
WISCONSIN						
1925†...	74	31	30	9	..	4
1923†...	80	31	34	7	4	4
1921*...	112	36	46	17	9	4
1919....	144	39	64	29	7	5
1914....	171	75	60	24	8	4
1909....	218	69	95	34	14	6

Census Year—	Total number of mills	Merchant mills manufacturing wheat flour, grouped according to number of bbls produced: Less than 1,000 bbls	1,000 but less than 5,000 bbls	5,000 but less than 20,000 bbls	20,000 but less than 100,000 bbls	100,000 bbls or more
ALL OTHER STATES						
1925†...	55	18	16	14	7	..
1923†...	79	30	28	14	6	1
1921*...	99	36	39	17	6	1
1919....	204	91	76	29	8	..
1914....	159	71	61	21	6	..
1909....	163	64	74	19	6	..

*The figures for 1921 do not include data for 1,534 establishments, each reporting products under $5,000 in value. The figures for 1919 include data for 1,499 such establishments; those for 1914 data for 1,876, and those for 1909 data for 1,651. †These figures do not include data for establishments each reporting products under $5,000 in value.

CENSUS REPORT—CAPITAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1909-25

Capital invested in flour milling (reports on invested capital not called for in the 1925, 1923 and 1921 census), and total value of flour mill products, by states (000's omitted):

Year—	Capital	Value of products	Value added by manufacture
Alabama—			
1925.....	$.....	$5,146	$535
1923.....	.....	4,499	548
1921.....	.....	2,072	407
1919.....	1,386	4,565	717
1914.....	795	2,179	261
1909.....	1,079	2,779	374
Arizona—			
1925.....	.....	1,684	325
1923.....	.....	1,417	378
1921.....	.....	1,800	454
1919.....	3,209	2,392	425
1914.....	554	1,065	215
1909.....	674	1,317	188
Arkansas—			
1925.....	.....	5,385	629
1923.....	.....	3,473	482
1921.....	.....	4,612	750
1919.....	3,684	8,646	1,573
1914.....	1,788	5,802	630
1909.....	1,599	5,615	757
California—			
1925.....	.....	38,560	6,533
1923.....	.....	39,647	6,016
1921.....	.....	29,043	5,061
1919.....	27,078	65,448	8,566
1914.....	11,851	24,079	4,575
1909.....	13,424	25,188	3,296
Colorado—			
1925.....	.....	14,692	2,131
1923.....	.....	11,547	2,400
1921.....	.....	16,045	1,509
1919.....	8,851	19,954	2,357
1914.....	4,969	7,536	1,100
1909.....	4,835	7,868	1,195
Connecticut—			
1925.....	.....	739	136
1923.....	.....	1,200	222
1921.....	.....	1,246	241
1919.....	1,932	2,507	424
1914.....	1,214	1,881	251
1909.....	1,277	2,024	293
Delaware—			
1925.....	.....	806	140
1923.....	.....	650	138
1921.....	.....	982	232
1919.....	988	2,056	390
1914.....	707	1,483	281
1909.....	672	1,752	252
Florida—			
1925.....	.....	177	39
1923.....	.....	213	52
1921.....	.....	179	45
1919.....	282	568	98
1914.....	107	166	32
1909.....	61	164	25
Georgia—			
1925.....	.....	8,677	1,147
1923.....	.....	8,723	1,209
1921.....	.....	8,067	1,440
1919.....	4,085	11,991	1,443
1914.....	2,317	6,084	830
1909.....	2,749	8,000	1,271
Idaho—			
1925.....	.....	6,551	1,011
1923.....	.....	5,609	1,098
1921.....	.....	6,423	970
1919.....	8,798	13,501	1,673
1914.....	2,689	3,396	669
1909.....	2,038	2,480	455
Illinois—			
1925.....	.....	74,051	8,426
1923.....	.....	71,994	10,616
1921.....	.....	53,924	7,980
1919.....	46,269	116,563	13,397
1914.....	19,475	49,493	6,652
1909.....	18,454	51,111	5,521
Indiana—			
1925.....	.....	41,484	6,257
1923.....	.....	30,526	5,742
1921.....	.....	40,758	6,142
1919.....	29,940	75,111	9,371
1914.....	15,493	37,488	5,248
1909.....	15,857	40,541	5,540
Iowa—			
1925.....	.....	15,139	2,114
1923.....	.....	12,644	2,089
1921.....	.....	12,503	1,918
1919.....	9,116	21,325	2,712
1914.....	6,555	14,337	2,579
1909.....	6,123	12,871	1,937
Kansas—			
1925.....	.....	135,232	16,986
1923.....	.....	104,976	17,114
1921.....	.....	140,102	15,799
1919.....	73,137	206,881	24,548
1914.....	25,688	72,895	8,653
1909.....	22,741	68,476	8,038

Year—	Capital	Value of products	Value added by manufacture
Kentucky—			
1925.....	.....	29,940	4,831
1923.....	.....	24,332	4,563
1921.....	.....	23,065	4,560
1919.....	22,789	45,774	6,193
1914.....	10,275	21,229	3,810
1909.....	9,010	22,365	3,701
Maine—			
1925.....	.....	2,906	307
1923.....	.....	2,946	395
1921.....	.....	2,848	552
1919.....	2,706	5,443	734
1914.....	2,235	4,426	467
1909.....	1,916	4,507	480
Maryland—			
1925.....	.....	9,073	1,134
1923.....	.....	8,356	999
1921.....	.....	9,348	2,065
1919.....	7,504	19,004	2,647
1914.....	3,835	8,164	1,245
1909.....	3,729	9,268	1,265
Massachusetts—			
1925.....	.....	3,724	447
1923.....	.....	3,447	398
1921.....	.....	3,451	622
1919.....	3,136	4,373	629
1914.....	2,519	3,311	387
1909.....	2,222	4,632	501
Michigan—			
1925.....	.....	26,757	3,254
1923.....	.....	21,079	3,204
1921.....	.....	25,461	3,628
1919.....	18,096	44,144	5,959
1914.....	10,050	27,381	4,082
1909.....	11,147	34,861	5,501
Minnesota—			
1925.....	.....	215,638	25,683
1923.....	.....	177,391	22,765
1921.....	.....	253,669	44,310
1919.....	111,366	381,249	43,376
1914.....	46,411	148,244	20,929
1909.....	38,595	139,136	14,919
Mississippi—			
1925.....	.....	2,818	292
1923.....	.....	1,295	228
1921.....	.....	1,259	160
1919.....	606	2,092	195
1914.....	140	410	66
1909.....	71	153	21
Missouri—			
1925.....	.....	82,442	9,410
1923.....	.....	62,196	10,703
1921.....	.....	61,492	10,874
1919.....	46,750	113,297	15,113
1914.....	19,100	38,686	5,424
1909.....	17,066	44,508	5,682
Montana—			
1925.....	.....	16,507	2,189
1923.....	.....	12,355	1,816
1921.....	.....	11,065	1,949
1919.....	9,727	16,386	2,294
1914.....	3,888	4,890	988
1909.....	2,559	2,175	482
Nebraska—			
1925.....	.....	29,155	3,863
1923.....	.....	23,403	3,916
1921.....	.....	20,216	3,139
1919.....	19,122	53,521	5,962
1914.....	8,025	15,022	2,039
1909.....	9,472	17,836	2,618
New Hampshire—			
1925.....	.....	1,389	242
1923.....	.....	2,137	376
1921.....	.....	2,180	311
1919.....	1,419	3,391	465
1914.....	1,427	2,734	312
1909.....	1,329	3,187	379
New Jersey—			
1925.....	.....	3,190	551
1923.....	.....	3,007	607
1921.....	.....	3,506	778
1919.....	3,024	6,040	1,004
1914.....	2,616	4,320	730
1909.....	3,237	5,538	976
New Mexico—			
1925.....	.....	516	96
1923.....	.....	340	79
1921.....	.....	677	151
1919.....	1,023	1,324	232
1914.....	231	425	87
1909.....	257	462	108
New York—			
1925.....	.....	151,600	19,218
1923.....	.....	89,848	13,110
1921.....	.....	106,063	15,320
1919.....	54,570	155,272	19,638
1914.....	34,644	77,409	9,986
1909.....	30,270	69,802	9,332

Year—	Capital	Value of products	Value added by manufacture
North Carolina—			
1925.....	.....	18,202	2,974
1923.....	.....	12,688	1,987
1921.....	.....	14,769	2,626
1919.....	7,408	24,258	3,213
1914.....	3,577	8,964	1,320
1909.....	2,643	8,501	1,214
North Dakota—			
1925.....	.....	16,053	2,609
1923.....	.....	18,594	2,344
1921.....	.....	16,940	2,277
1919.....	7,746	29,282	3,059
1914.....	4,041	12,030	1,968
1909.....	4,427	11,686	1,630
Ohio—			
1925.....	.....	51,265	6,375
1923.....	.....	43,042	6,476
1921.....	.....	39,619	6,136
1919.....	32,285	89,397	12,295
1914.....	18,841	45,171	6,214
1909.....	19,963	48,093	6,741
Oklahoma—			
1925.....	.....	25,881	3,549
1923.....	.....	20,837	3,888
1921.....	.....	23,132	3,479
1919.....	13,746	49,844	5,664
1914.....	6,508	16,689	2,322
1909.....	7,691	19,144	2,652
Oregon—			
1925.....	.....	28,179	3,536
1923.....	.....	23,923	3,462
1921.....	.....	21,997	2,773
1919.....	23,100	42,550	4,748
1914.....	9,076	11,193	1,365
1909.....	5,670	8,891	1,224
Pennsylvania—			
1925.....	.....	33,196	4,982
1923.....	.....	28,946	5,040
1921.....	.....	39,765	7,500
1919.....	32,374	69,446	9,462
1914.....	23,352	43,626	6,529
1909.....	21,277	44,783	6,612
Rhode Island—			
1925.....	.....	859	74
1923.....	.....	1,102	139
1921.....	.....	876	107
1919.....	830	1,133	155
1914.....	352	798	107
1909.....	387	886	96
South Carolina—			
1925.....	.....	1,649	238
1923.....	.....	2,087	382
1921.....	.....	1,598	314
1919.....	691	2,147	342
1914.....	222	421	74
1909.....	110	351	42
South Dakota—			
1925.....	.....	3,220	385
1923.....	.....	2,400	347
1921.....	.....	3,564	763
1919.....	3,746	8,873	982
1914.....	2,856	5,557	835
1909.....	2,873	6,208	872
Tennessee—			
1925.....	.....	31,810	5,217
1923.....	.....	27,793	4,530
1921.....	.....	27,074	4,993
1919.....	19,478	51,913	6,736
1914.....	10,339	26,414	4,342
1909.....	8,511	29,070	3,784

Year—	Capital	Value of products	Value added by manufacture
Texas—			
1925.....	.....	54,528	8,561
1923.....	.....	40,044	7,945
1921.....	.....	43,595	7,527
1919.....	40,453	73,064	9,665
1914.....	17,524	35,110	5,537
1909.....	13,219	32,485	3,928
Utah—			
1925.....	.....	9,194	1,538
1923.....	.....	5,012	906
1921.....	.....	5,476	740
1919.....	3,329	7,569	1,017
1914.....	2,090	3,156	518
1909.....	2,042	3,131	620
Vermont—			
1925.....	.....	3,369	1,524
1923.....	.....	3,621	485
1921.....	.....	3,324	656
1919.....	3,035	6,144	812
1914.....	1,600	4,143	484
1909.....	1,552	4,133	605
Virginia—			
1925.....	.....	19,872	3,078
1923.....	.....	17,663	3,113
1921.....	.....	19,523	2,742
1919.....	23,523	36,154	5,226
1914.....	8,911	18,084	2,695
1909.....	8,700	17,598	2,434
Washington—			
1925.....	.....	39,832	5,981
1923.....	.....	39,026	5,027
1921.....	.....	43,458	7,950
1919.....	39,059	81,141	7,986
1914.....	15,506	23,665	3,393
1909.....	11,077	17,853	2,379
West Virginia—			
1925.....	.....	6,344	1,054
1923.....	.....	6,217	1,124
1921.....	.....	5,728	1,061
1919.....	5,520	13,077	2,546
1914.....	3,812	7,053	1,124
1909.....	3,766	7,696	1,095
Wisconsin—			
1925.....	.....	22,415	2,422
1923.....	.....	24,408	3,819
1921.....	.....	25,779	2,441
1919.....	16,946	58,304	6,568
1914.....	10,789	28,697	3,718
1909.....	10,663	31,667	4,629
Wyoming—			
1925.....	.....	1,272	255
1923.....	.....	991	181
1921.....	.....	1,947	317
1919.....	1,115	1,411	228
1914.....	479	722	167
1909.....	440	746	163
Other states—			
1925.....	.....	1,898	357
1923.....	.....	912	147
1921.....	.....	1,520	258
1919.....	1,646	3,401	416
1914.....	781	1,152	179
1909.....	1,689	2,047	279
United States—			
1925.....	$.....	$1,298,015	$172,636
1923.....	.....	1,048,577	162,606
1921.....	.....	1,179,740	185,930
1919.....	801,627	2,052,434	253,253
1914.....	380,257	877,680	125,410
1909.....	349,152	883,584	116,008

CENSUS REPORT—EMPLOYEES IN MILLING, 1909 TO 1925

Alabama—	Proprietors, etc.	Salaried employees	Wage earners, average	Total
1925*....	29	59	161	249
1923*....	38	56	172	266
1921*....	65	45	117	227
1919.....	177	50	152	379
1914.....	80	43	125	248
1909.....	84	62	168	315
Arizona—				
1925*....	...	28	54	82
1923*....	...	30	48	78
1921*....	2	35	78	115
1919.....	3	38	72	113
1914.....	3	26	38	67
1909.....	4	17	54	75
Arkansas—				
1925*....	21	63	145	229
1923*....	32	64	171	267
1921*....	33	64	194	341
1919.....	223	106	267	596
1914.....	140	72	282	494
1909.....	133	104	312	549
California—				
1925*....	40	542	1,200	1,782
1923*....	39	611	1,485	2,135
1921*....	54	548	1,229	1,831
1919.....	65	735	1,779	2,579
1914.....	83	382	1,067	1,532
1909.....	82	362	948	1,392
Colorado—				
1925*....	14	129	411	554
1923*....	13	181	417	611
1921*....	27	180	424	631
1919.....	39	207	490	736
1914.....	34	133	393	560
1909.....	47	100	282	429
Connecticut—				
1925*....	17	16	38	71
1923*....	26	13	53	92
1921*....	40	34	64	138
1919.....	66	24	80	170
1914.....	86	29	113	228
1909.....	122	21	145	288
Delaware—				
1925*....	21	8	44	73
1923*....	26	5	54	84
1921*....	42	4	80	126
1919.....	71	10	95	176
1914.....	74	15	127	216
1909.....	86	19	139	244

Florida—	Proprietors, etc.	Salaried employees	Wage earners, average	Total
1925*....	5	5	11	21
1923*....	7	1	14	22
1921*....	15	2	13	30
1919.....	27	12	52	91
1914.....	14	7	22	43
1909.....	5	5	11	21
Georgia—				
1925*....	30	96	255	381
1923*....	36	95	265	396
1921*....	121	80	304	505
1919.....	191	117	371	679
1914.....	151	99	367	617
1909.....	137	107	386	630
Idaho—				
1925*....	18	56	161	235
1923*....	22	79	166	267
1921*....	23	82	194	298
1919.....	52	112	304	468
1914.....	50	76	188	314
1909.....	58	59	125	242
Illinois—				
1925*....	111	552	1,745	2,408
1923*....	173	823	2,324	3,320
1921*....	232	625	1,820	2,677
1919.....	331	936	2,740	4,007
1914.....	468	713	2,398	3,569
1909.....	544	626	2,464	3,634
Indiana—				
1925*....	207	481	1,339	2,027
1923*....	277	456	1,614	2,347
1921*....	322	492	1,786	2,600
1919.....	489	702	2,280	3,471
1914.....	634	545	2,281	3,460
1909.....	703	507	2,298	3,508
Iowa—				
1925*....	91	115	350	556
1923*....	96	163	420	679
1921*....	99	170	450	719
1919.....	219	200	509	928
1914.....	268	236	790	1,294
1909.....	354	185	647	1,186
Kansas—				
1925*....	86	1,032	2,494	3,612
1923*....	141	1,216	2,836	4,193
1921*....	126	1,302	3,046	4,474
1919.....	341	1,454	3,493	5,288
1914.....	439	919	2,357	3,715
1909.....	568	850	2,360	3,778

Census Report—Employees in Milling, by States, 1909 to 1925 (Continued)

	Pro-prietors, etc.	Salaried employees	Wage earners, average	Total
Kentucky—				
1925*....	216	419	1,023	1,658
1923*....	263	396	1,150	1,809
1921*....	365	432	1,114	1,911
1919.....	741	505	1,584	2,830
1914.....	609	412	1,447	2,468
1909.....	647	378	1,401	2,426
Maine—				
1925*....	32	22	134	188
1923*....	62	28	150	240
1921*....	79	34	135	248
1919.....	114	41	144	299
1914.....	177	48	217	442
1909.....	220	69	225	514
Maryland—				
1925*....	94	87	307	488
1923*....	124	90	345	559
1921*....	155	111	378	644
1919.....	286	167	478	931
1914.....	269	111	473	853
1909.....	336	93	506	935
Massachusetts—				
1925*....	24	24	119	167
1923*....	46	26	89	161
1921*....	56	39	134	229
1919.....	79	36	123	238
1914.....	124	53	176	353
1909.....	151	57	229	437
Michigan—				
1925*....	172	263	859	1,294
1923*....	202	315	972	1,489
1921*....	224	294	862	1,380
1919.....	400	419	1,128	1,947
1914.....	515	468	1,370	2,353
1909.....	660	433	1,530	2,623
Minnesota—				
1925*....	71	974	3,943	4,988
1923*....	94	1,660	4,469	6,223
1921*....	100	1,796	4,668	6,564
1919.....	180	4,457	6,049	10,686
1914.....	266	2,569	4,564	7,399
1909.....	466	2,079	4,345	6,890
Mississippi†—				
1925*....	6	21	65	92
1923*....	6	17	50	73
Missouri—				
1925*....	197	714	2,109	3,020
1923*....	293	830	2,178	3,301
1921*....	337	721	2,027	3,085
1919.....	754	924	3,015	4,693
1914.....	755	515	2,096	3,466
1909.....	810	594	2,198	3,602
Montana—				
1925*....	5	174	318	497
1923*....	23	152	369	544
1921*....	10	157	321	488
1919.....	33	171	360	566
1914.....	14	160	256	430
1909.....	2	45	105	152
Nebraska—				
1925*....	89	282	613	984
1923*....	127	361	671	1,159
1921*....	123	299	595	1,017
1919.....	259	573	1,063	1,895
1914.....	249	287	682	1,218
1909.....	293	323	839	1,455
Nevada†—				
1925*....	2	2	10	14
1923*....	3	3	12	18
New Hampshire—				
1925*....	32	18	91	141
1923*....	40	18	108	166
1921*....	39	18	108	165
1919.....	60	17	83	160
1914.....	112	16	144	272
1909.....	149	23	116	288
New Jersey—				
1925*....	54	35	144	233
1923*....	65	68	157	290
1921*....	84	61	220	365
1919.....	171	68	232	471
1914.....	221	61	341	623
1909.....	255	82	453	790
New Mexico†—				
1925*....	3	8	19	30
1923*....	4	12	26	42
1909.....	161	33	156	350
New York—				
1925*....	256	745	2,955	3,956
1923*....	373	771	2,542	3,686
1921*....	467	822	2,687	3,976
1919.....	824	1,045	3,012	4,881
1914.....	1,058	937	3,070	5,065
1909.....	1,191	939	2,990	5,120
North Carolina—				
1925*....	93	197	484	774
1923*....	151	194	470	815
1921*....	172	194	541	907
1919.....	451	175	629	1,255
1914.....	391	142	588	1,121
1909.....	384	91	496	971
North Dakota—				
1925*....	17	139	331	487
1923*....	20	183	453	656
1921*....	28	86	451	565
1919.....	53	127	568	748
1914.....	33	242	424	699
1909.....	79	196	435	710
Ohio—				
1925*....	280	531	1,555	2,366
1923*....	378	552	1,740	2,670
1921*....	447	441	1,434	2,322
1919.....	717	724	2,122	3,563
1914.....	858	655	2,363	3,876
1909.....	911	668	2,585	4,164
Oklahoma—				
1925*....	46	272	537	855
1923*....	52	378	562	992
1921*....	121	357	630	1,108
1919.....	224	448	958	1,630
1914.....	269	396	700	1,365
1909.....	533	304	842	1,679
Oregon—				
1925*....	35	255	883	1,173
1923*....	41	337	871	1,249
1921*....	56	282	884	1,222
1919.....	99	311	822	1,232
1914.....	80	166	450	696
1909.....	101	125	394	620
Pennsylvania—				
1925*....	612	271	1,284	2,167
1923*....	703	381	1,562	2,651
1921*....	918	413	1,804	3,135
1919.....	1,402	513	2,198	4,113
1914.....	1,613	487	2,595	4,695
1909.....	1,896	368	2,422	4,696
Rhode Island†—				
1925*....	4	17	45	66
1923*....	10	19	53	82
S. Carolina—				
1925*....	4	23	59	86
1923*....	12	50	99	161
1921*....	16	32	72	120
1919.....	26	24	70	120
1914.....	51	9	30	90
1909.....	9	12	23	44
South Dakota—				
1925*....	8	48	76	132
1923*....	12	48	102	162
1921*....	17	68	118	203
1919.....	39	86	221	346
1914.....	42	75	255	373
1909.....	83	86	285	454
Tennessee—				
1925*....	201	368	1,258	1,827
1923*....	271	372	1,231	1,874
1921*....	340	385	1,139	1,864
1919.....	889	459	1,472	2,820
1914.....	692	373	1,497	2,563
1909.....	663	418	1,577	2,658
Texas—				
1925*....	57	559	1,212	1,828
1923*....	96	497	1,176	1,769
1921*....	128	564	1,313	2,005
1919.....	229	607	1,567	2,403
1914.....	173	519	1,300	1,992
1909.....	225	458	1,216	1,899
Utah—				
1925*....	19	73	265	357
1923*....	39	95	196	330
1921*....	39	104	216	359
1919.....	86	91	249	426
1914.....	26	57	198	281
1909.....	41	57	184	282
Vermont—				
1925*....	41	61	192	294
1923*....	73	49	162	284
1921*....	80	43	180	303
1919.....	132	40	169	341
1914.....	154	18	179	351
1909.....	161	33	156	350
Virginia—				
1925*....	238	236	656	1,130
1923*....	351	277	816	1,444
1921*....	401	275	809	1,485
1919.....	695	305	937	1,937
1914.....	682	231	1,082	1,995
1909.....	571	232	1,014	1,817
Washington—				
1925*....	37	437	1,031	1,505
1923*....	38	491	1,128	1,657
1921*....	62	548	1,214	1,824
1919.....	67	550	1,536	2,153
1914.....	65	362	928	1,355
1909.....	61	268	644	973
West Virginia—				
1925*....	54	94	262	410
1923*....	97	85	300	482
1921*....	125	104	286	515
1919.....	251	132	371	754
1914.....	282	118	381	781
1909.....	288	144	452	884
Wisconsin—				
1925*....	98	195	657	950
1923*....	134	242	869	1,245
1921*....	141	319	984	1,444
1919.....	239	504	1,348	2,091
1914.....	294	394	1,116	1,804
1909.....	386	361	1,184	1,931
Wyoming†—				
1925*....	4	16	38	58
1923*....	9	23	41	73
All other states—				
1925*....	1	25	46	72
1923*....	3	22	36	61
1921*....	46	97	255	398
1919.....	143	127	289	559
1914.....	79	78	248	405
1909.....	71	70	258	399
United States—				
1925*....	3,792	11,458	31,988	47,238
1923*....	5,145	12,835	35,194	53,174
1921*....	6,426	12,759	35,378	54,563
1919.....	11,937	18,351	45,481	75,769
1914.....	12,669	13,248	39,718	65,635
1909.....	14,570	12,031	39,453	66,054

*These figures do not include mills each reporting products valued at $5,000 or less.
†Previous figures not available.

NUMBER OF MILLS—EARLIER CENSUS REPORTS

The census reports covering the number of establishments engaged in milling are useful chiefly for comparative purposes, and are somewhat misleading as regards the actual number of flour mills in existence at any given period, as they include under the single heading all sorts of flour and grist mills, blending plants, cereal mills, etc. Thus the 1914 census shows a total of 16,788 establishments, which is about 3,000 in excess of the number of actual flour mills indicated by the reports of the United States Grain Corporation and the Federal Trade Commission, and by the reports received direct by The Northwestern Miller.

On the other hand the biennial census, showing as it does only merchant mills each doing a business of $5,000 in value, does not include many mills and is consequently just as difficult to regard as accurate as the quinquennial census which usually errs on the other side.

In the 1860 census the number of establishments was given as 13,856, or 3,068 more than the figure for 1914, although the total capital involved in 1860 was only about one fifth of what it had become in 1914. The total number of employees in 1860 was given as 27,727. Kansas in 1860 employed a total of 67 persons in flour milling, and Minnesota 185. The leading states were: Pennsylvania (3,697), New York (3,244), Ohio (3,520), Virginia (2,241) and Illinois (1,942).

In 1870 the number of establishments had risen to 22,573, and the number of employees to 58,448. Pennsylvania and New York still led, with 6,427 and 5,193 persons employed respectively, but Illinois had taken third place, with 4,457. Neither Minnesota nor Kansas had as yet 1,000 persons engaged in milling.

In 1880 the number of establishments was given as 24,338, and the number of employees as 58,407. Illinois headed the list, with 4,960 persons engaged in milling, Pennsylvania (4,434) and New York (4,304) being second and third. Minnesota (2,634) had reached seventh place, and Kansas (1,332) was eighteenth.

In 1890 the number of establishments was given as 15,470, and the number of employees as 63,481. The leading states were: Pennsylvania (5,149), New York (4,607), Illinois (4,335), Ohio (4,296), Minnesota (4,038), and Missouri (3,855).

In 1900 the number of establishments was given as 25,258, and the number of employees as 37,073, an increase over 1890 of 37 per cent in the number of mills, and a decrease of 42 per cent in the number of employees. Minnesota headed the list, with 4,086 persons engaged in milling, followed by New York (2,459), Ohio (2,438), Pennsylvania (2,195), Indiana (2,124), and Illinois (2,111).

SALARIES, WAGES AND COST OF MATERIALS, BY YEARS

Salaries, wages and cost of materials in merchant flour mills as reported by the census:

State—	Salaries	Wages	Cost of materials
Alabama—			
1914....	*$108,318	*.....	$1,918,151
1921....	107,753	115,675	1,665,173
1923....	114,524	126,202	3,951,370
1925....	113,232	124,000	4,611,701
Arizona—			
1914....	*78,506	.....	849,991
1921....	66,025	107,433	1,345,674
1923....	68,483	64,050	1,038,757
1925....	60,454	69,179	1,359,445
Arkansas—			
1914....	*189,424	.....	5,171,994
1921....	102,913	146,785	3,861,909
1923....	115,755	143,456	2,991,406
1925....	118,212	126,373	4,755,052
California—			
1914....	*1,307,539	.....	19,503,744
1921....	1,068,540	1,603,303	23,981,669
1923....	1,279,159	2,038,694	33,631,419
1925....	1,028,362	1,636,546	32,027,035
Colorado—			
1914....	*515,066	.....	6,435,778
1921....	363,218	611,773	14,536,001
1923....	408,460	583,877	9,173,924
1925....	289,128	642,657	12,560,635
Connecticut—			
1914....	*79,603	.....	1,630,816
1921....	27,072	66,693	1,004,277
1923....	20,147	62,389	978,010
1925....	27,710	42,822	603,067
Delaware—			
1914....	*74,275	.....	1,202,600
1921....	4,064	66,962	749,855
1923....	5,187	54,623	511,889
1925....	7,324	44,730	666,547
Florida—			
1914....	*14,806	.....	134,031
1921....	1,770	8,704	134,567
1923....	2,100	12,798	161,119
1925....	4,800	12,097	138,647
Georgia—			
1914....	*267,401	.....	5,254,180
1921....	190,248	224,661	6,626,829
1923....	260,977	187,989	7,513,375
1925....	302,873	221,261	7,529,353
Idaho—			
1914....	*250,173	.....	3,727,032
1921....	183,542	274,708	5,453,137
1923....	159,812	214,687	4,502,018
1925....	119,640	238,154	5,540,774
Illinois—			
1914....	*2,438,267	.....	42,840,907
1921....	1,418,228	2,259,989	45,943,946
1923....	1,651,469	2,725,280	61,377,417
1925....	1,261,340	2,381,142	65,625,380
Indiana—			
1914....	*1,851,904	.....	32,240,666
1921....	940,128	1,949,207	34,615,138
1923....	964,814	1,728,938	24,784,400
1925....	1,073,052	1,488,131	35,227,517
Iowa—			
1914....	*843,457	.....	11,757,736
1921....	310,796	602,626	10,585,090
1923....	312,538	537,634	10,554,996
1925....	222,340	447,758	13,024,773
Kansas—			
1914....	*2,928,058	.....	64,242,172
1921....	3,040,474	4,085,194	124,302,806
1923....	2,843,700	3,609,613	87,862,059
1925....	2,323,265	3,326,414	118,245,707
Kentucky—			
1914....	*1,089,613	.....	17,419,454
1921....	596,792	995,183	18,505,254
1923....	582,520	1,123,792	19,768,415
1925....	644,359	1,043,819	25,109,574
Maine—			
1914....	*162,084	.....	3,959,180
1921....	49,288	143,397	2,295,845
1923....	46,791	130,033	2,550,280
1925....	20,554	149,022	2,598,691
Maryland—			
1914....	*349,840	.....	6,918,560
1921....	232,813	373,627	7,283,374
1923....	165,670	361,311	7,357,262
1925....	171,443	313,808	7,938,721
Massachusetts—			
1914....	*147,963	.....	3,423,887
1921....	64,633	157,468	2,828,183
1923....	80,588	97,546	3,048,714
1925....	49,448	149,735	3,276,969
Michigan—			
1914....	*1,341,869	.....	23,299,171
1921....	491,408	1,030,688	19,833,132
1923....	651,707	1,137,178	17,875,029
1925....	535,350	1,099,080	23,503,002
Minnesota—			
1914....	*6,923,710	.....	127,314,571
1921....	3,815,267	6,746,354	209,359,101
1923....	3,843,657	5,759,904	154,625,591
1925....	2,294,917	5,387,522	189,954,721
Mississippi—			
1914....	*27,440	.....	344,278
1921....	32,881	31,745	1,099,341
1923....	27,578	36,977	1,067,531
1925....	45,386	41,236	2,525,437
Missouri—			
1914....	*1,869,535	.....	33,262,389
1921....	1,571,116	2,289,510	50,617,950
1923....	1,615,305	2,445,881	51,492,967
1925....	1,520,313	2,317,850	73,032,449
Montana—			
1914....	*420,838	.....	3,901,932
1921....	391,898	468,349	9,115,706
1923....	314,157	540,366	10,539,423
1925....	393,945	434,835	14,318,002
Nebraska—			
1914....	*838,196	.....	12,983,233
1921....	515,872	742,534	17,076,462
1923....	669,511	873,093	19,487,253
1925....	538,861	777,285	25,292,154
New Hampshire—			
1914....	*98,796	.....	2,422,002
1921....	37,114	155,046	1,868,506
1923....	45,372	114,596	1,760,916
1925....	49,211	94,865	1,146,198
New Jersey—			
1914....	*228,538	.....	3,590,011
1921....	98,029	252,367	2,727,994
1923....	110,475	169,341	2,399,280
1925....	67,692	189,839	2,639,120
New Mexico—			
1914....	*25,514	.....	337,086
1921....	24,792	57,335	525,905
1923....	13,941	29,392	261,382
1925....	17,725	20,394	419,764
New York—			
1914....	*3,100,253	.....	67,422,761
1921....	1,828,675	3,436,439	90,742,887
1923....	1,724,846	3,440,176	76,737,796
1925....	1,696,100	4,256,051	132,381,211
North Carolina—			
1914....	*349,516	.....	7,643,783
1921....	334,145	476,431	12,143,120
1923....	369,198	398,540	10,701,429
1925....	405,315	442,624	15,227,237
North Dakota—			
1914....	*667,759	.....	10,072,244
1921....	192,148	659,015	14,662,889
1923....	336,678	634,197	16,250,085
1925....	289,344	469,007	13,443,509
Ohio—			
1914....	*2,244,311	.....	38,957,386
1921....	860,655	1,886,391	33,483,665
1923....	1,112,771	2,191,585	36,567,389
1925....	1,086,471	2,033,708	44,889,628
Oklahoma—			
1914....	*773,238	.....	14,366,966
1921....	724,732	783,809	19,652,745
1923....	674,826	604,828	16,949,281
1925....	587,066	632,141	22,331,815
Oregon—			
1914....	*550,422	.....	9,827,231
1921....	563,637	1,059,462	19,224,809
1923....	674,553	1,065,645	20,461,062
1925....	531,663	1,141,801	24,643,626
Pennsylvania—			
1914....	*1,896,281	.....	37,096,882
1921....	690,682	2,061,096	32,264,899
1923....	713,734	1,736,735	23,906,094
1925....	523,502	1,510,002	28,214,632
Rhode Island—			
1914....	*41,376	.....	690,074
1921....	12,333	30,169	768,810
1923....	20,113	43,822	963,766
1925....	17,683	33,322	785,404
South Carolina—			
1914....	*20,775	.....	346,186
1921....	59,401	57,086	1,284,567
1923....	45,564	78,489	1,704,863
1925....	37,129	41,267	1,410,724
South Dakota—			
1914....	*273,445	.....	4,721,691
1921....	84,777	183,588	2,800,971
1923....	75,589	121,787	2,053,204
1925....	94,478	91,842	2,834,624
Tennessee—			
1914....	*1,078,031	.....	22,071,721
1921....	722,628	945,193	22,080,746
1923....	653,732	1,017,900	23,262,765
1925....	737,188	1,079,846	26,592,786
Texas—			
1914....	*1,531,983	.....	29,573,187
1921....	1,172,821	1,460,799	36,067,315
1923....	1,088,173	1,258,510	32,099,371
1925....	1,389,666	1,446,681	45,966,943
Utah—			
1914....	*196,789	.....	2,637,317
1921....	170,655	294,223	4,735,929
1923....	140,592	235,694	4,106,143
1925....	129,955	311,671	7,655,331
Vermont—			
1914....	*112,502	.....	3,659,050
1921....	54,156	180,030	2,668,163
1923....	44,166	165,991	3,136,639
1925....	147,277	229,300	6,844,628
Virginia—			
1914....	*685,652	.....	15,389,510
1921....	466,944	742,613	16,780,979
1923....	436,454	732,542	14,549,521
1925....	421,630	605,352	16,793,580
Washington—			
1914....	*1,294,559	.....	20,272,495
1921....	1,062,908	1,613,155	35,507,661
1923....	1,073,424	1,512,545	33,998,770
1925....	918,371	1,343,625	33,851,254
West Virginia—			
1914....	*313,258	.....	5,928,428
1921....	191,375	324,817	4,666,616
1923....	188,677	395,137	5,092,936
1925....	206,587	279,283	5,289,946
Wisconsin—			
1914....	*1,251,965	.....	24,979,901
1921....	615,638	1,196,665	23,337,956
1923....	507,864	1,036,135	20,589,656
1925....	373,609	803,021	19,992,409
Wyoming—			
1914....	*46,365	.....	554,721
1921....	39,563	78,576	1,730,121
1923....	45,070	53,728	810,156
1925....	39,005	50,704	1,017,793

Salaries, Wages and Cost of Materials, by Years (Continued)

All other states—	Salaries	Wages	Cost of materials	United States—	Salaries	Wages	Cost of materials
1914....	*64,089	.....	972,905	1914...	$16,370,141	$24,593,162	$752,270,021
1921....	80,428	105,561	1,262,048	1921....	25,674,978	43,142,734	993,809,720
1923....	30,349	40,670	764,415	1923....	26,330,769	41,704,297	885,971,543
1925....	49,736	78,437	1,541,426	1925....	22,992,711	39,700,239	1,125,738,941

*Data for wages and salaries not separated in 1914.

Merchant Milling Costs—1919 Census

State—	Salaries and wages: Officials	Clerks	Wage earners	Rent and taxes: Rent of factory	Taxes	For materials: Principal materials and power	Fuel
Alabama ..	$58,761	$37,995	$132,981	$6,775	$11,402	$3,793,875	$54,065
Arizona	62,020	22,913	98,435	.....	20,408	1,937,200	29,719
Arkansas ..	109,633	78,944	243,463	10,748	90,368	6,950,655	132,326
California ..	355,585	802,386	2,229,241	27,912	432,702	56,476,650	406,056
Colorado ...	287,339	150,349	569,327	4,949	405,112	17,429,570	167,059
Connecticut.	19,058	8,596	84,520	6,303	57,289	2,067,213	15,872
Delaware ..	8,800	9,552	95,341	6,504	6,707	1,642,870	21,522
D. of Col....	16,810	5,200	26,082	900	5,167	802,799	3,230
Florida	10,324	4,980	33,087	889	3,503	461,421	9,009
Georgia	134,931	93,656	313,574	10,432	142,760	10,439,199	109,586
Idaho	132,212	73,869	360,653	11,717	191,086	11,716,334	111,584
Illinois	1,337,318	742,806	2,925,744	29,338	1,556,683	102,417,294	748,158
Indiana	750,807	514,561	2,272,538	16,150	660,578	64,984,383	755,752
Iowa	199,666	141,705	578,181	7,555	144,808	18,372,312	240,750
Kansas	1,872,000	1,227,501	4,146,056	23,507	2,606,490	180,751,636	1,581,842
Kentucky ..	448,485	487,429	1,422,801	21,596	241,905	39,114,643	466,318
Louisiana ..	13,435	11,240	43,134	2,094	3,128	1,179,353	8,591
Maine	51,470	10,595	147,074	10,684	26,199	4,677,570	31,602
Maryland ..	151,610	102,092	449,132	22,100	93,553	16,168,388	189,083
Mass.	32,981	15,652	129,996	18,259	25,302	4,214,481	35,055
Michigan ..	399,982	266,556	1,266,772	43,809	251,841	27,776,280	408,815
Minnesota ..	2,021,226	3,870,248	7,780,555	669,266	3,355,611	335,682,145	2,190,367
Mississippi..	14,045	7,068	48,678	3,391	14,847	1,879,641	17,167
Missouri ...	1,149,853	647,828	3,153,380	33,305	692,342	97,131,800	1,052,924
Montana ...	150,609	141,556	474,533	15,332	183,840	13,936,735	155,521
Nebraska ..	612,372	470,524	1,240,076	14,515	305,462	47,078,841	480,459
Nevada	22,994	5,925	27,347	640	6,371	981,807	9,508
New Hamp.	29,400	19,206	95,539	1,312	53,955	2,914,745	11,569
New Jersey.	52,609	32,508	219,895	18,024	25,662	4,992,500	43,188
New Mexico	16,156	7,177	64,551	720	8,362	1,060,505	31,890
New York..	1,214,734	844,814	3,390,791	188,015	920,031	134,849,794	783,934
N. Carolina.	175,657	97,893	563,406	9,113	174,330	20,765,453	280,106
N. Dakota..	152,756	62,819	679,496	1,345	173,707	25,901,190	321,905
Ohio	926,752	453,835	2,439,116	22,811	781,557	76,324,609	767,472
Oklahoma ..	423,717	374,804	1,021,017	5,695	726,115	43,812,330	367,765
Oregon	387,018	214,125	1,165,868	19,788	274,692	37,559,277	242,471
Pennsylv'a..	469,996	429,996	2,259,132	103,521	226,614	59,440,485	544,302
R. Island ..	9,850	5,389	33,796	875	7,133	963,405	14,414
S. Carolina.	33,298	12,413	44,147	1,164	5,456	1,778,356	26,701
S. Dakota..	110,002	43,055	282,601	3,121	67,715	7,751,928	139,170
Tennessee ..	442,705	324,988	1,281,085	12,245	333,300	44,753,314	423,033
Texas	697,532	557,385	1,680,663	22,474	668,418	62,884,614	515,057
Utah	84,930	35,530	268,769	24,080	65,942	6,483,856	68,371
Vermont ...	29,672	17,122	158,210	5,185	32,886	5,310,823	21,473
Virginia ...	305,359	176,381	825,687	33,231	230,607	30,691,260	236,582
Washington.	517,564	552,184	2,144,047	30,808	621,684	72,753,382	401,560
W. Virginia	155,170	98,680	377,890	7,103	114,739	10,417,968	112,461
Wisconsin ..	476,662	485,741	1,560,828	134,723	540,065	51,249,929	486,955
Wyoming ..	20,796	8,487	48,648	150	11,068	1,165,363	17,557
U. States.	$17,203,661	$14,809,369	$50,888,383	$1,663,972	$17,599,395	$1,783,901,111	$15,279,876

MILLS CLASSIFIED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1914 TO 1923

	Establishments: Number	Per cent	Wage earners: Average number	Per cent	Value of products: Amount	Per cent
All classes—1923†	5,232	100.0	35,194	100.0	$1,048,577,459	100.0
1921	8,019	100.0	35,845	100.0	1,183,825,958	100.0
1919	10,708	100.0	45,481	100.0	2,052,434,385	100.0
1914	10,788	100.0	39,718	100.0	877,679,709	100.0
Less than $5,000—1923†	.....	...	...	...	.....	...
1921	1,534	19.1	467	1.3	4,085,827	0.3
1919	1,499	14.0	186	0.4	4,024,716	0.2
1914	1,876	17.4	961	2.4	5,347,012	0.6
$5,000 to $20,000—1923	2,044	39.1	2,048	5.8	23,826,429	2.3
1921	2,840	35.4	2,514	7.0	32,399,199	2.7
1919	3,080	28.8	1,659	3.6	36,392,972	1.8
1914	4,175	38.7	4,598	11.6	47,675,997	5.4
$20,000 to $100,000—1923...	2,120	40.5	5,811	16.5	91,410,790	8.7
1921	2,464	30.7	7,242	20.2	105,099,148	8.9
1919	4,151	38.8	7,380	16.2	189,254,525	9.2
1914	3,529	32.7	9,680	24.4	147,254,021	16.8
$100,000 to $500,000—1923..	679	13.0	6,175	17.6	154,912,561	14.8
1921	754	9.4	6,416	17.9	164,475,760	13.9
1919	1,331	12.4	8,062	17.7	275,539,175	13.4
1914	899	8.3	*12,464	*31.4	193,837,516	22.1
$500,000 to $1,000,000—1923	157	3.0	3,417	9.7	114,315,183	10.9
1921	199	2.5	4,116	11.5	142,395,659	12.0
1919	249	2.3	4,042	8.9	172,691,000	8.4
1914	156	1.4	†...	...	107,237,655	12.2
$1,000,000 and over—1923..	232	4.4	17,743	50.4	664,112,496	63.3
1921	228	2.8	15,090	42.1	735,370,365	62.1
1919	398	3.7	24,152	53.1	1,374,531,997	67.0
1914	153	1.4	12,015	30.2	376,326,608	42.9

*Includes the $500,000 to $1,000,000 class. †Included in the $100,000 to $500,000 class. ‡No data for establishments with products under $5,000 in value were tabulated for 1923.

Merchant Mills—Size of Establishments—1919 Census

Number of merchant flour mills in the United States, grouped according to the number of wage earners employed, as reported in the 1919 census:

State—	None	1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	501 to 1,000	Over 1,000
United States—1919.....	3,181	6,220	923	251	82	42	7	1	2
1914.....	1,887	7,667	953	195	55	16	3	2	..
California	13	88	19	7	2	3	2	..	..
Colorado	22	75	19	3	1	..	..	..	..
Illinois	101	123	64	22	7	5	..	..	..
Indiana	57	329	43	13	5	3	..	..	..
Iowa	40	133	12	3	1	..	..	..	..
Kansas	82	174	81	36	8	4	..	..	..
Kentucky	180	312	31	6	2	1	1	..	..
Maryland	88	142	15	1	1	..	..	..	..
Michigan	85	226	26	3	5	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	23	151	31	23	12	4	2	..	2
Missouri	236	361	63	20	5	4	1	..	..
Montana	6	48	11	3	1	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	42	142	25	6	1	2	..	..	..
New York	201	443	52	14	4	..	1	1	..
North Carolina	129	227	14	4	..	..	..	..	..
North Dakota	14	51	15	5	2	..	..	..	..
Ohio	113	385	61	13	4	1	..	..	..
Oklahoma	92	99	26	6	4	..	..	..	..
Oregon	28	63	17	5	1	2	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	320	749	62	4	2	1	..	..	..
Tennessee	332	291	28	6	1	3	..	..	..
Texas	59	111	31	14	6	1	..	..	..
Virginia	224	284	34	4	..	1	..	..	..
Washington	10	72	22	5	3	4	..	..	..
Wisconsin	38	149	22	6	2	3	..	..	..

Census Report—Power and Fuel

Primary power used by merchant flour and grist mills in the United States, as reported by the Bureau of the Census:

United States—	1925	1923	1914
Number of engines or motors	14,841	15,859	18,048
Total horsepower ...	669,910	709,856	822,384
Steam engines and turbines—			
Number	1,127	1,425	4,580
Total horsepower ...	198,983	234,170	403,186
Internal combustion engines—			
Number	1,175	1,444	2,922
Total horsepower ...	65,047	64,955	76,451
Water wheels, etc.—			
Number	1,900	2,316	6,634
Total horsepower ...	103,028	114,106	229,328
Electric motors*—			
Number	10,639	10,674	3,912
Total horsepower ...	302,852	296,625	112,441
All other—			
Total horsepower ...	...	...	978

*These figures represent rented power only. Figures covering establishments generating their own electric power with the use of some other form of primary power are as follows:

Secondary electric motors—	1925	1923	1914
Number	1,857	1,447	1,007
Total horsepower ...	42,535	36,129	37,807
Electric generators—			
Number	391	...	...
Total horsepower (kilowatts)	45,560	...	...

Fuel consumed in merchant flour and grist mills in the United States and in selected states in 1919 and 1914 (000's omitted):

	Coal, tons: Anthracite	Bituminous	Fuel oils, etc., bbls	Gas, 1,000 cu ft
United States—				
1919.....	57	1,582	730	1,157
1914.....	57	1,810	442	1,627
Indiana—				
1919.....	..	151	5	16
1914.....	1	189	2	18
Kansas—				
1919.....	4	72	303	138
1914.....	..	120	185	571
	Coal, tons: Anthracite	Bituminous	Fuel oils, etc., bbls	Gas, 1,000 cu ft
Minnesota—				
1919.....	1	226	3	...
1914.....	3	249	2	...
Missouri—				
1919.....	..	206	32	5
1914.....	..	134	5	14
Ohio—				
1919.....	..	105	5	212
1914.....	1	148	3	238

Capital and Receipts—Earlier Reports

The census reports covering the milling industry are useful rather for comparative purposes than as accurate records at any given time, for the reason that they include indiscriminately all types of flour and grist mills, blending plants, cereal mills, feed mills, and other establishments falling into the same general classification.

The earlier census reports covering capital employed, salaries and wages, cost of materials and value of products, indicate the rapid growth of the industry. In 1860 the total capital employed was $84,501,000, Pennsylvania leading among the states, with $13,518,000, and being followed by New York with $11,313,000, Ohio with $8,066,000, and Virginia with $5,986,000. Minnesota, which in 1914 headed the list with $46,411,297, in 1860 had only $547,000 invested in the industry. The total annual wages and salaries in 1860 were $8,620,000; the total cost of materials was $208,631,000, and the total value of the products was $245,418,000.

In 1870 the total capital had risen to $151,565,000, New York leading the states with $20,957,000, Pennsylvania being a close second with $20,394,000. Minnesota's flour mill capital had increased to $2,901,000, and Kansas had $1,057,000. The total annual wages and salaries amounted to $14,578,000; the total cost of materials was $367,392,000, and the total value of the products was $444,985,000.

In 1880 the total capital was $177,362,000, Pennsylvania having recovered first place. Minnesota's total had increased to $10,510,000. The figure for salaries and wages was $17,422,000; the cost of materials was $441,545,000, and the total value of the products was $505,186,000.

In 1890 the total capital was $208,474,000, with New York, Pennsylvania and Minnesota closely grouped in the lead, in the order named. The salaries and wages amounted to $27,036,000; the cost of materials to $434,152,000 (a decline from 1880), and the total value of the products was $513,971,000.

In 1900 the total capital was $218,714,000, Minnesota leading with $24,126,000, New York being a close second, and Pennsylvania third. Salaries and wages amounted to $17,703,000, the total number of hands employed showing a marked decrease from 1890. The cost of materials was $475,826,000, and the total value of the products was $560,719,000.

Yeast and Baking Powder

Summary of statistics for industries making baking powder, yeast and other leavening compounds:

	1925	1923	1914
No. of establishments..	49	57	76
Persons engaged	3,919	4,966	3,601
Salaries and wages	$6,778,015	$7,979,060	$3,148,000
Cost of materials	23,375,795	21,656,521	10,895,000
Value of products	74,592,532	51,691,123	22,339,000
Value added by manufacture	51,216,737	30,034,602	11,444,000

CENSUS OF THE BAKING INDUSTRY

Bakery Census—1923 and 1925 Reports

Statistics for all establishments reporting products for the year of $5,000 or more value.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1923 AND 1925

	Manufacturers of: Biscuit and crackers 1923	1925	Other bakery products 1923	1925	All bakery products 1923	1925
No. establishments	167	194	18,572	17,490	18,739	17,684
Wage earners, av. number*.	35,117	32,377	127,496	128,034	162,613	160,411
Wages	$31,357,975	$31,946,295	$183,220,976	$187,659,924	$214,578,951	$219,606,219
Cost of materials†	$89,351,464	$107,268,104	$485,169,038	$560,748,396	$574,520,502	$668,016,500
Total value of products	$211,788,251	$244,526,508	$911,118,063	$1,023,667,999	$1,122,906,314	$1,268,194,507
Value added by manufacture	$122,436,787	$137,258,404	$425,949,025	$462,919,603	$548,385,812	$600,178,007
Horsepower ...	35,212	44,437	157,974	182,849	193,186	227,286
Coal consumed, tons	208,507	‡.....	968,376	‡.....	1,176,963	‡.....

*Not including salaried officers and employees, proprietors or firm members. †Including fuel and containers. ‡Not reported.

BAKERY PRODUCTS, 1925*

	Manufacturers of: Biscuit and crackers Quantity, lbs	Value	Other bakery products Quantity, lbs	Value	All bakery products Quantity, lbs	Value
Bread and rolls	30,282,027	$2,317,790	7,293,421,210	$592,059,278	7,323,703,237	$594,377,068
Biscuits, crackers, cookies	1,166,637,728	237,998,037	30,749,318	4,987,716	1,197,387,046	242,985,753
Cake, doughnuts, etc. ...	.....	2,845,487	.....	167,651,227	.....	170,496,714
Pies	.....	2,250	.....	55,354,463	.....	55,356,713
Pretzels	688,272	107,972	26,838,816	4,798,414	27,527,088	4,906,386
All other products	.....	1,254,972	.....	5,688,207	.....	6,943,179
Totals	.....	$244,526,508	.....	$830,539,305	.....	$1,075,065,813

*The statistics in this table are compiled from returns made by 194 establishments which reported 100 per cent of the total value of products for the biscuit and cracker branch of the industry, and 7,234 establishments which reported 81.1 per cent of the total reported by manufacturers of other bakery products.

BAKERY PRODUCTS, 1923*

	Manufacturers of: Biscuit and crackers Quantity, lbs	Value	Other bakery products Quantity, lbs	Value	All bakery products Quantity, lbs	Value
Bread and rolls	9,130,595	$662,493	8,437,777,897	$630,662,526	8,446,908,492	$631,325,019
Biscuits, crackers, cookies.	1,120,378,396	207,993,781	12,879,523	1,886,089	1,133,257,919	209,879,870
Cake, doughnuts, etc. ...	.....	465,974	.....	189,785,633	.....	190,251,607
Pies and other pastry	.....	.....	.....	76,413,826	.....	76,413,826
Pretzels	.....	98,000	.....	4,182,660	.....	4,280,660
All other products	.....	2,568,003	.....	8,187,329	.....	10,755,332
Totals ...	.....	$211,788,251	.....	$911,118,063	.....	†$1,122,906,314

Note.—The statistics in this table are estimates for the entire industry, based on returns from establishments which reported 96.9 per cent of the total value of products for the

Bakery Census, 1923 and 1925 Reports (Continued)

biscuit and cracker branch of the industry, and 79.3 per cent of the total reported by manufacturers of other bakery products.

*This was the first census in which material of this nature was collected. †In addition, bread and other bakery products to the value of $5,695,340 were reported as subsidiary products by establishments assigned to other industries.

Materials Used in Bakeries, 1925†

	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
Flour total (bbls)	34,915,090	$272,226,986	Lard and other shortening (lbs)	368,755,585	$54,366,586
Wheat	32,432,694	254,054,338	Milk, total (lbs)		18,940,441
Rye	1,065,796	6,978,680	Fluid	77,045,698	4,138,473
Other	1,416,600	11,193,968	Condensed	131,072,878	10,162,084
Malt extract (lbs)	40,847,043	2,968,272	Powdered	36,693,085	4,639,884
Sugar (lbs)	674,763,976	40,706,899	Yeast (lbs)	81,218,279	16,402,709
Eggs		29,950,315	All other materials		45,296,978
Butter and butter substitutes (lbs)	30,126,806	11,508,401	Total		$492,368,587

†This only includes 7,998 establishments that reported the materials they used in detail.

EQUIPMENT, 1925*

Ovens					Transportation			
Drawplate	Peri	Traveling	Rotary	Total	Horse drawn	Gasoline	Electric	Total
2,038	17,172	622	1,298	27,055	8,991	28,879	3,870	41,740

*Ovens reported by 15,800 establishments and delivery equipment by 9,713 establishments.

MATERIALS USED IN BAKERIES, 1923

Estimates for the entire industry, based on returns from establishments which reported 98.2 per cent of the total value of products for the biscuit and cracker branch of the industry, and 76.5 per cent of the total reported by manufacturers of other bakery products.

	Manufacturers of					
	Biscuit and crackers		Other bakery products		All bakery products	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wheat flour, bbls	3,973,654	$20,557,199	30,990,421	$197,524,724	34,964,075	$218,081,923
Rye flour, bbls	1,687	6,730	1,400,303	7,379,423	1,401,990	7,386,153
Other flour, bbls	59,451	326,043	1,333,775	8,064,465	1,393,226	8,390,508
Sugar, lbs	189,778,890	16,029,289	507,841,267	45,418,637	697,620,157	61,447,926
Eggs, cases	177,209	1,475,383	2,610,126	20,226,782	2,787,335	21,702,165
Butter, lbs	5,456,368	2,300,256	27,971,861	11,118,771	33,427,219	13,419,027
Lard, lbs	74,406,524	9,158,144	196,922,018	26,080,249	271,328,542	35,238,393
Other shortening, lbs	22,380,318	2,869,158	96,079,210	13,264,404	118,459,528	16,133,562
Fluid milk, lbs	13,861,495	546,871	95,695,371	4,972,245	109,556,866	5,519,116
Condensed milk, lbs	3,806,433	220,017	131,750,284	12,554,488	134,556,717	12,774,505
Powdered milk, lbs	2,040,790	390,695	31,001,783	4,234,907	33,042,573	4,625,602
Fruits and nuts, lbs	28,690,957	3,287,796	96,572,844	15,472,789	125,263,801	18,760,585
Chocolate and cocoa, lbs	19,626,277	2,785,015	7,297,958	1,323,818	26,924,235	4,108,833
Yeast, lbs	607,467	127,682	86,115,558	18,700,817	86,723,025	18,828,499
All other materials		6,493,992		31,056,268		37,550,260
Totals		$66,574,270		$417,392,789		$483,967,057

EQUIPMENT, 1923*

Compiled from returns made by establishments which contributed approximately 98 per cent of the total value of products for the industry as a whole.

Ovens				Transportation		
				Trucks		
Peel	Draw plate	Traveling	Revolving	Horse wagons	Gasoline	Electric
23,998	1,542	363	2,679	12,293	23,331	2,921

*This information was not compiled in 1921.

DETAILED REPORT BY STATES OF THE CENSUS OF THE BAKING INDUSTRY

Details of statistics issued by the United States Bureau of the Census after making a census of the baking industry in 1921, 1923 and 1925:

	Number of			000's omitted				
	Establishments	Persons in industry	Wage earners	Salaries	Wages	Cost of materials	Value of products	Value added
Alabama—1921	76	980	788	$169	$727	$2,684	$4,328	$1,644
1923	80	1,099	921	184	832	2,730	4,922	2,193
1925	69	1,170	1,002	230	1,080	3,441	5,998	2,557
Arizona—1921	49	246	161	26	230	762	1,282	520
1923	48	277	206	17	291	921	1,602	681
1925	47	318	218	69	304	1,345	2,124	779
Arkansas—1921	95	571	380	77	390	1,443	2,543	1,100
1923	77	591	465	49	452	1,550	2,695	1,145
1925	73	587	465	76	481	1,961	3,476	1,514
California—1921	1,011	9,099	6,479	2,047	9,997	30,564	54,098	23,534
1923	1,117	10,283	7,981	2,281	12,455	32,067	60,402	28,335
1925	1,011	10,505	8,437	2,106	13,424	35,972	68,029	32,057
Colorado—1921	175	1,837	1,474	334	1,741	4,874	9,309	4,435
1923	155	1,823	1,455	420	1,655	4,560	8,575	4,015
1925	168	1,762	1,422	370	1,757	5,758	10,157	4,399
Connecticut—1921	394	2,751	2,008	500	2,970	8,967	15,573	6,606
1923	350	2,811	2,248	417	3,173	8,117	14,559	6,442
1925	317	2,708	2,179	369	3,329	9,098	16,254	7,156
Delaware—1921	40	369	295	97	360	1,213	2,179	966
1923	35	401	332	75	417	1,087	2,029	942
1925	26	346	274	106	389	1,179	2,368	1,189
District of Columbia—1921	69	1,747	1,532	431	2,415	5,326	10,234	4,908
1923	82	1,702	1,308	824	2,188	4,684	8,936	4,253
1925	72	1,501	1,320	311	2,551	5,342	10,068	4,726
Florida—1921	127	1,112	850	172	946	3,089	5,404	2,315
1923	119	1,144	932	176	974	3,038	5,304	2,266
1925	154	1,698	1,416	262	1,801	5,513	10,093	4,581
Georgia—1921	86	1,100	893	203	863	3,457	5,788	2,331
1923	90	1,321	1,110	261	1,033	3,785	6,672	2,887
1925	85	1,495	1,274	254	1,304	4,948	8,735	3,786
Idaho—1921	62	262	175	17	235	895	1,452	557
1923	51	233	164	16	189	674	1,181	507
1925	53	269	198	15	239	953	1,592	639
Illinois—1921	2,006	16,910	12,903	3,081	19,587	80,410	98,868	48,458
1923	1,779	17,448	13,682	3,942	20,083	51,719	105,290	53,571
1925	1,756	17,346	13,652	3,542	20,672	59,106	114,223	55,117
Indiana—1921	594	5,006	3,761	890	4,482	16,195	27,117	10,922
1923	524	5,284	4,181	957	5,021	14,879	27,362	12,483
1925	494	5,098	4,080	917	5,159	16,630	30,224	13,594
Iowa—1921	454	3,548	2,581	799	3,020	11,135	19,599	8,465
1923	434	3,631	2,819	583	3,263	10,224	19,051	8,827
1925	416	3,710	2,836	867	3,396	11,968	22,193	10,226
Kansas—1921	309	1,688	1,170	184	1,442	4,937	8,577	3,590
1923	245	1,671	1,243	246	1,489	4,243	8,137	3,894
1925	293	1,862	1,389	210	1,696	5,465	10,057	4,591
Kentucky—1921	154	1,296	984	238	1,086	4,241	6,871	2,630
1923	144	1,414	1,145	181	1,272	3,870	7,013	3,143
1925	148	1,529	1,185	325	1,393	4,771	8,428	3,657
Louisiana—1921	326	2,347	1,859	403	1,767	6,269	10,364	4,095
1923	199	2,216	1,855	283	1,764	5,187	9,354	4,167
1925	189	2,393	1,972	417	1,964	7,026	12,256	5,230
Maine—1921	142	1,180	904	162	977	3,674	5,956	2,281
1923	128	1,021	793	148	947	3,085	5,434	2,349
1925	121	1,050	803	187	884	3,360	6,187	2,827
Maryland—1921	325	3,657	2,783	796	3,293	10,552	19,305	8,753
1923	268	3,789	3,013	1,004	3,559	10,348	20,148	9,799
1925	271	3,591	2,918	747	3,862	11,988	21,441	9,452
Massachusetts—1921	1,135	10,995	8,852	1,663	11,328	33,597	63,973	30,376
1923	1,099	11,524	9,288	2,109	11,974	32,379	64,733	32,354
1925	1,031	10,442	8,429	1,833	11,390	36,517	68,846	32,329
Michigan—1921	651	6,957	5,380	1,353	7,301	21,158	37,779	16,621
1923	605	7,516	6,286	1,255	8,765	22,851	43,331	20,480
1925	561	7,834	6,555	1,242	8,953	28,670	51,359	22,689
Minnesota—1921	320	4,161	3,118	1,207	3,554	12,982	22,753	9,770
1923	298	4,089	3,440	990	3,796	10,476	21,443	10,967
1925	297	3,985	3,294	752	4,009	13,164	25,680	12,516
Mississippi—1921	55	405	264	79	244	1,102	1,699	597
1923	50	414	306	69	284	1,055	1,796	741
1925	57	482	376	70	359	1,437	2,486	1,049
Missouri—1921	723	7,898	6,145	1,560	7,366	21,415	40,762	19,347
1923	644	7,667	6,281	1,545	7,748	20,279	40,888	20,609
1925	582	7,619	6,396	1,324	7,802	24,038	49,384	25,347
Montana—1921	79	453	304	76	421	1,614	2,611	997
1923	101	547	387	91	541	1,559	2,893	1,334
1925	96	497	369	93	532	1,593	3,096	1,402
Nebraska—1921	208	1,991	1,483	499	1,808	5,740	12,117	6,377
1923	180	2,007	1,581	480	1,782	5,603	11,953	6,350
1925	148	1,868	1,462	496	1,769	6,326	12,674	6,348
Nevada—1921	13	84	55	7	84	285	449	164
1923	14	91	66	8	107	283	495	212
1925	9	77	57	20	107	321	511	190
N. Hampshire—1921	103	638	493	35	626	2,296	3,507	1,212
1923	102	749	570	78	732	2,184	3,947	1,764
1925	86	678	541	60	710	2,428	3,883	1,454
New Jersey—1921	1,193	8,460	6,366	1,208	9,967	31,153	54,008	22,856
1923	1,031	8,316	6,547	1,291	10,202	24,661	46,950	22,289
1925	917	7,910	6,260	1,283	10,266	28,765	53,831	25,066
New Mexico—1921	30	151	106	4	116	373	615	242
1923	35	188	134	9	143	455	759	304
1925	41	197	138	18	155	554	917	363
New York—1921	3,144	36,573	29,513	6,259	41,325	114,542	222,359	107,817
1923	3,127	39,251	32,126	7,447	45,455	112,961	236,546	123,585
1925	2,528	35,262	29,174	6,952	42,173	123,011	248,166	125,155
No. Carolina—1921	53	476	364	81	361	1,536	2,459	923
1923	56	708	596	110	648	1,961	3,527	1,566
1925	51	790	673	127	797	2,866	4,606	1,740
North Dakota—1921	50	231	204	30	250	1,045	1,729	685
1923	44	268	202	31	235	738	1,369	631
1925	46	342	253	67	272	1,227	2,066	840
Ohio—1921	1,286	12,264	9,721	2,238	13,118	40,231	71,150	30,918
1923	1,115	13,636	10,995	2,683	14,218	39,377	74,544	35,167
1925	1,225	13,890	11,087	3,100	14,977	49,048	89,107	40,059
Oklahoma—1921	208	1,483	1,061	229	1,226	4,248	7,690	3,442
1923	145	1,351	1,068	180	1,259	3,892	7,131	3,239
1925	140	1,458	1,196	139	1,341	4,951	9,169	4,218
Oregon—1921	154	1,621	1,250	309	1,615	5,084	9,276	4,192
1923	169	1,754	1,397	417	1,876	5,449	10,085	4,636
1925	157	1,699	1,338	356	1,903	5,461	10,103	4,642
Pennsylvania—1921	2,314	23,488	18,413	4,803	23,628	73,347	131,412	58,065
1923	2,023	24,596	20,107	5,010	25,546	68,551	131,745	63,194
1925	1,931	24,126	19,911	4,516	26,598	77,185	150,816	73,631
Rhode Island—1921	175	1,704	1,379	219	1,827	5,464	9,308	3,843
1923	151	1,770	1,373	419	1,775	4,848	9,593	4,745
1925	132	1,625	1,360	343	1,654	5,164	9,206	4,042
So. Carolina—1921	38	455	363	101	355	1,580	2,475	895
1923	40	504	428	60	434	1,383	2,408	1,025
1925	35	602	488	134	481	1,570	2,855	1,284
South Dakota—1921	85	520	338	120	398	1,522	2,630	1,108
1923	75	502	357	121	409	1,391	2,521	1 130
1925	69	604	466	125	497	1,798	3,148	1,351
Tennessee—1921	100	1,340	1,079	265	980	3,552	6,496	2,945
1923	99	2,001	1,691	341	1,482	4,440	8,585	4 146
1925	91	1,808	1,543	350	1,405	5,146	10,101	4,955
Texas—1921	452	3,553	2,690	448	2,818	11,788	18,722	6,934
1923	436	3,768	3,037	472	3,310	10,100	18,812	8,712
1925	419	3,933	3,123	588	3,657	12,818	22,829	10,011
Utah—1921	63	692	541	112	576	1,620	3,021	1,400
1923	53	545	433	97	473	1,626	2,767	1,140
1925	43	496	418	93	458	1,785	3,256	1,471
Vermont—1921	57	404	289	57	316	1,355	2,207	851
1923	54	391	292	79	328	1,397	2,351	954
1925	48	422	326	123	407	1,560	2,527	967
Virginia—1921	87	1,613	1,245	449	1,476	5,084	8,838	3,755
1923	88	1,519	1,230	480	1,400	4,498	8,027	3,529
1925	83	1,463	1,230	267	1,440	5,201	9,244	4,042
Washington—1921	260	2,369	1,769	552	2,564	7,304	13,234	5,930
1923	257	2,543	2,020	536	2,827	7,068	13,884	6,816
1925	318	2,657	2,046	491	3,108	8,835	16,399	7,565
W. Virginia—1921	124	1,105	868	185	1,173	4,766	7,461	2,695
1923	110	1,182	967	197	1,339	4,263	7,357	3,094
1925	119	1,344	1,109	260	1,614	5,285	9,134	3,849
Wisconsin—1921	582	3,907	2,749	665	3,416	11,481	19,358	7,877
1923	559	4,372	3,401	805	4,234	11,436	22,761	11,326
1925	621	4,821	3,741	917	4,921	14,841	27,987	13,146
Wyoming—1921	47	181	113	15	170	615	1,027	412
1923	48	215	154	25	209	590	1,037	446
1925	40	164	111	13	163	527	908	381

Note.—Figures for 1923 and 1925 do not include establishments reporting products under $5,000 in value.

Baking Industry—Summary Since 1869

Number of establishments	No. wage earners	Capital	(000's omitted) Wages	Cost of materials	Value of products	Value added†
1925* 17,684	160,411	‡	$219,606	$668,017	$1,268,125	$600,178
1923* 18,739	162,613	‡	214,579	574,521	1,122,324	548,314
1921* 20,173	148,500	‡	196,939	598,614	1,089,972	491,358
1919 25,095	141,592	$509,266	158,237	713,239	1,151,896	438,657
1914 25,963	124,052	271,262	76,867	274,257	491,893	217,636
1909 23,926	100,216	212,910	59,351	238,034	396,865	158,831
1904 18,226	81,278	122,353	43,172	155,989	269,583	113,594
1899 14,836	60,192	80,902	27,864	95,052	175,369	80,317
1889 10,484	38,841	45,758	19,120	72,508	128,422	55,914
1879 6,396	22,488	19,155	9,411	42,612	65,825	23,213
1869 3,550	14,126	10,026	5,353	22,212	36,908	14,696

*Does not include data for establishments each reporting products under $5,000 in value. †Value of products less cost of materials. ‡Not reported in 1921.

England—Decennial Wheat Prices

Average prices of wheat per quarter of 480 lbs. in each decade since 1650, as given by the Westminster Gazette:

Year—	Av. price	Year—	Av. price	Year—	Av. price	Year—	Av. price
1650	68s 1d	1720	35s 10d	1790	54s 9d	1860	53s 3d
1660	50s 2d	1730	32s 5d	1800	113s 10d	1870	46s 11d
1670	37s 0d	1740	45s 1d	1810	106s 5d	1880	44s 4d
1680	40s 0d	1750	28s 10d	1820	67s 10d	1890	28s 6d
1690	30s 9d	1760	32s 5d	1830	64s 3d	1900	28s 5d
1700	32s 6d	1770	43s 6d	1840	66s 4d	1910	30s 5d
1710	69s 4d	1780	35s 8d	1850	40s 4d	1920	54s 9d

Wheat—United States Exports by Type

Exports of wheat from the United States, by crop years, showing the quantities of the various types shipped, in bushels (000's omitted):

Year—	Hard red spring	Durum	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	White	Totals
1920-21	20,529	29,327	158,365	61,586	23,461	293,268
1921-22	27,082	27,082	89,578	29,165	35,414	208,321
1922-23	17,046	41,837	58,891	22,243	13,945	154,951
1923-24	3,152	16,546	26,002	13,395	19,698	78,793
1924-25	37,143	31,278	107,520	7,820	11,729	195,490
1925-26	3,159	30,331	10,742	2,528	16,429	63,189
1926-27	1,562	21,875	75,000	31,250	26,563	156,250

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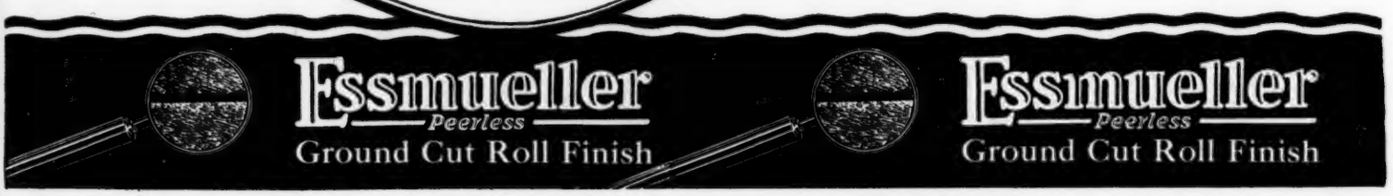

1883-1927

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT *of the*

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

of KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

DECEMBER 31, 1927

ASSETS

Bonds—U. S. Liberty Loans (Market Value)	$92,400.00
Bonds—State, County, Municipal (Market Value)	496,687.75
Cash in Banks	11,940.95
Due from Premiums and Agents' Balances	15,333.64
Interest Accrued on Bonds	5,685.95
Accrued Premiums	19,034.45
	$641,082.74

LIABILITIES

Losses in Process Adjustment	$9,000.00
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses	2,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance	89,072.22
Deposit Premiums and Membership Fees	84,597.54
Reserve for Contingencies	6,412.98
	$191,082.74
Permanent Fund $100,000.00	
Cash Surplus 350,000.00	
Surplus to Policyholders	$450,000.00
	$641,082.74

INCOME

Premiums	$359,568.40
Interest	24,488.62
	$384,057.02

DISBURSEMENTS

Losses Paid	$104,327.63
Savings and Dividends to Policyholders	127,360.49
Expenses, including Investment Expenses	95,014.42
	$326,702.54
Income over Disbursements	$57,354.48
	$384,057.02
Insurance in force	$32,178,610.00
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION	$2,166,660.81
Savings to Policyholders since organization	$3,263,468.25

THE SUCCESS THIS COMPANY HAS ACHIEVED IS YOUR GOOD FORTUNE

OFFICERS

L. S. MOHR, President.....Kansas City, Mo.
A. J. EISENMAYER, Vice President.....Springfield, Mo.
E. D. LYSLE, Treasurer.....Leavenworth, Kansas
CHARLES H. RIDGWAY, Secretary..Kansas City, Kansas

DIRECTORS

L. S. MOHR.....Kansas City, Mo.
R. R. CLARK.....St. Joseph, Mo.
H. S. COWGILL.....Carthage, Mo.
A. J. EISENMAYER.Springfield, Mo.
GEORGE G. SOHLBERG.....Oklahoma City, Okla.
L. E. MOSES.....Kansas City, Mo.
F. G. CROWELL...Kansas City, Mo.
E. D. LYSLE...Leavenworth, Kansas
WILLIAM KELLY.Hutchinson, Kan.
R. C. JACKMAN...Lawrence, Kansas
CHARLES H. RIDGWAY, Secretary.....Kansas City, Kansas

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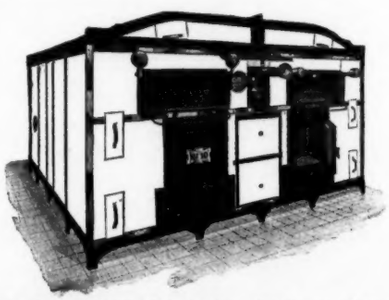

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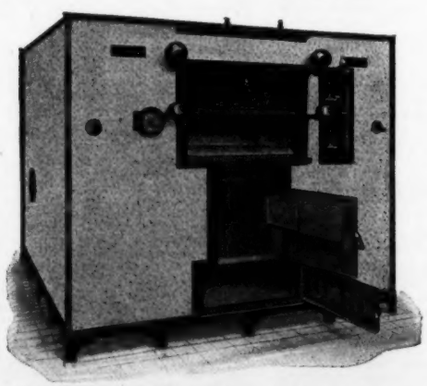

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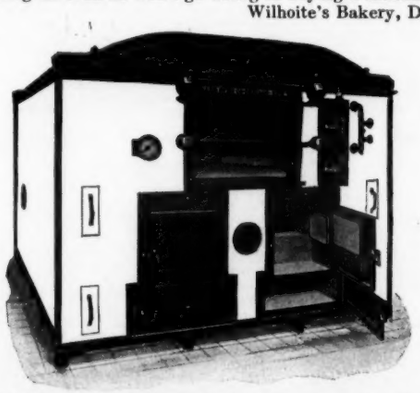

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